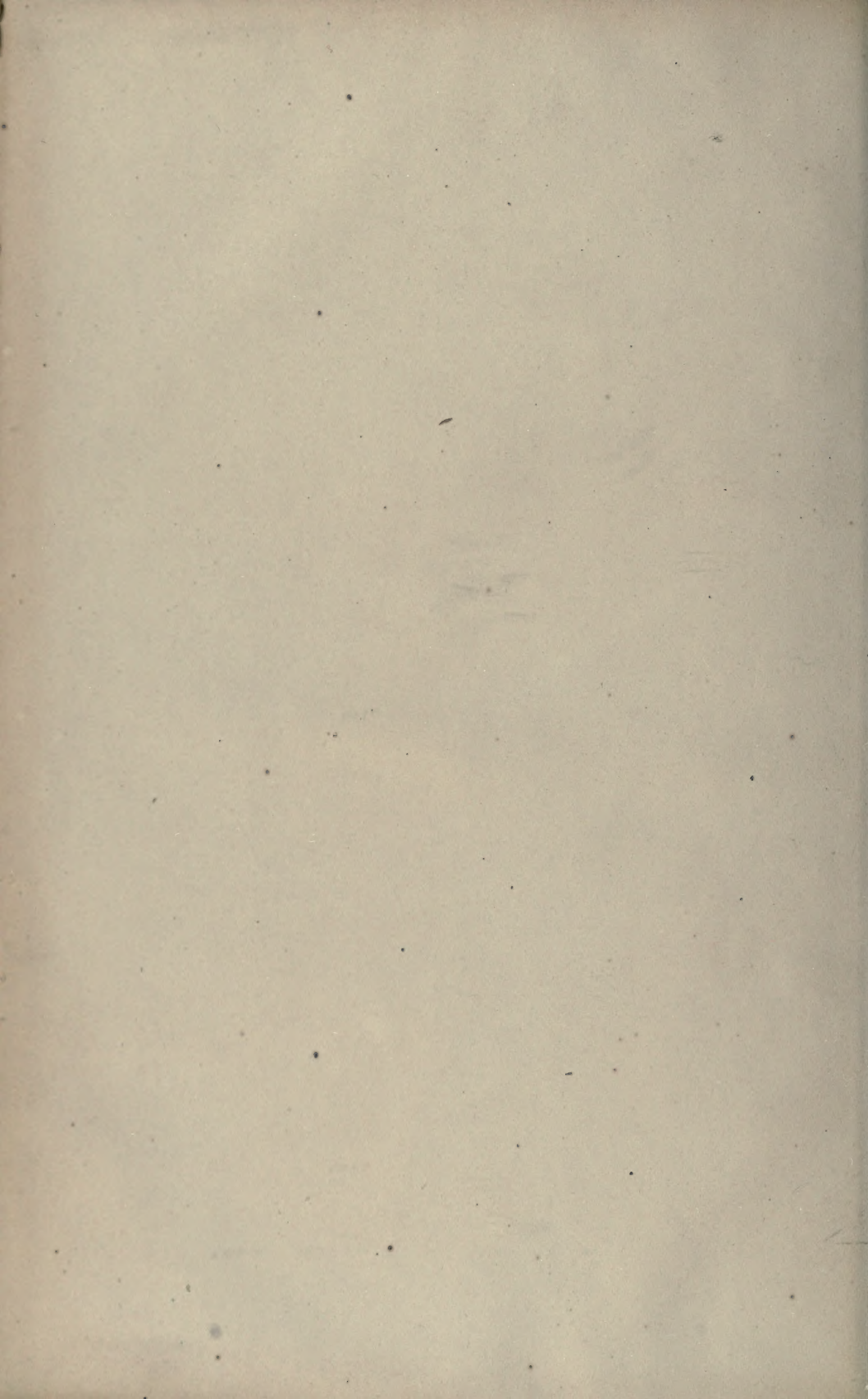




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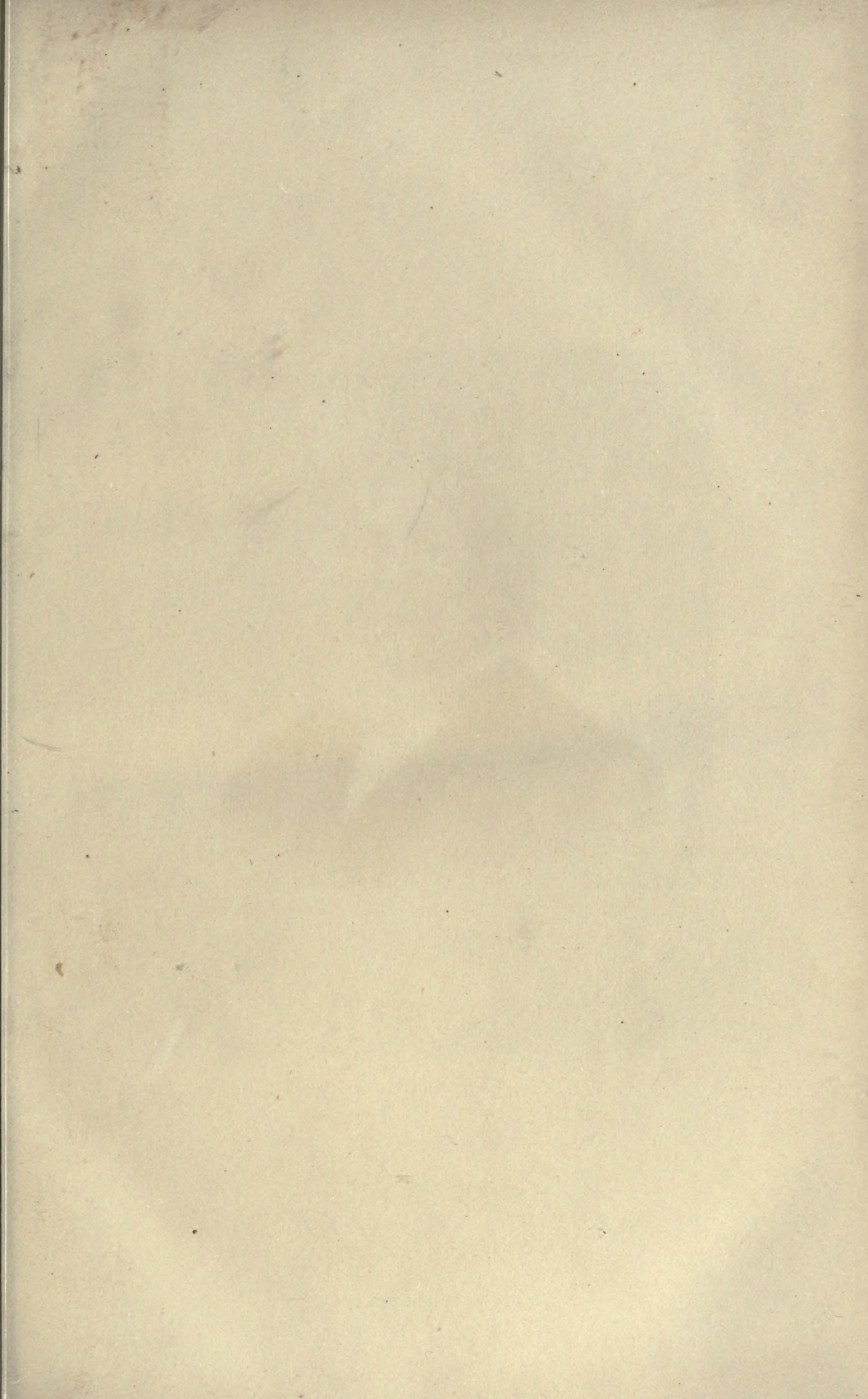


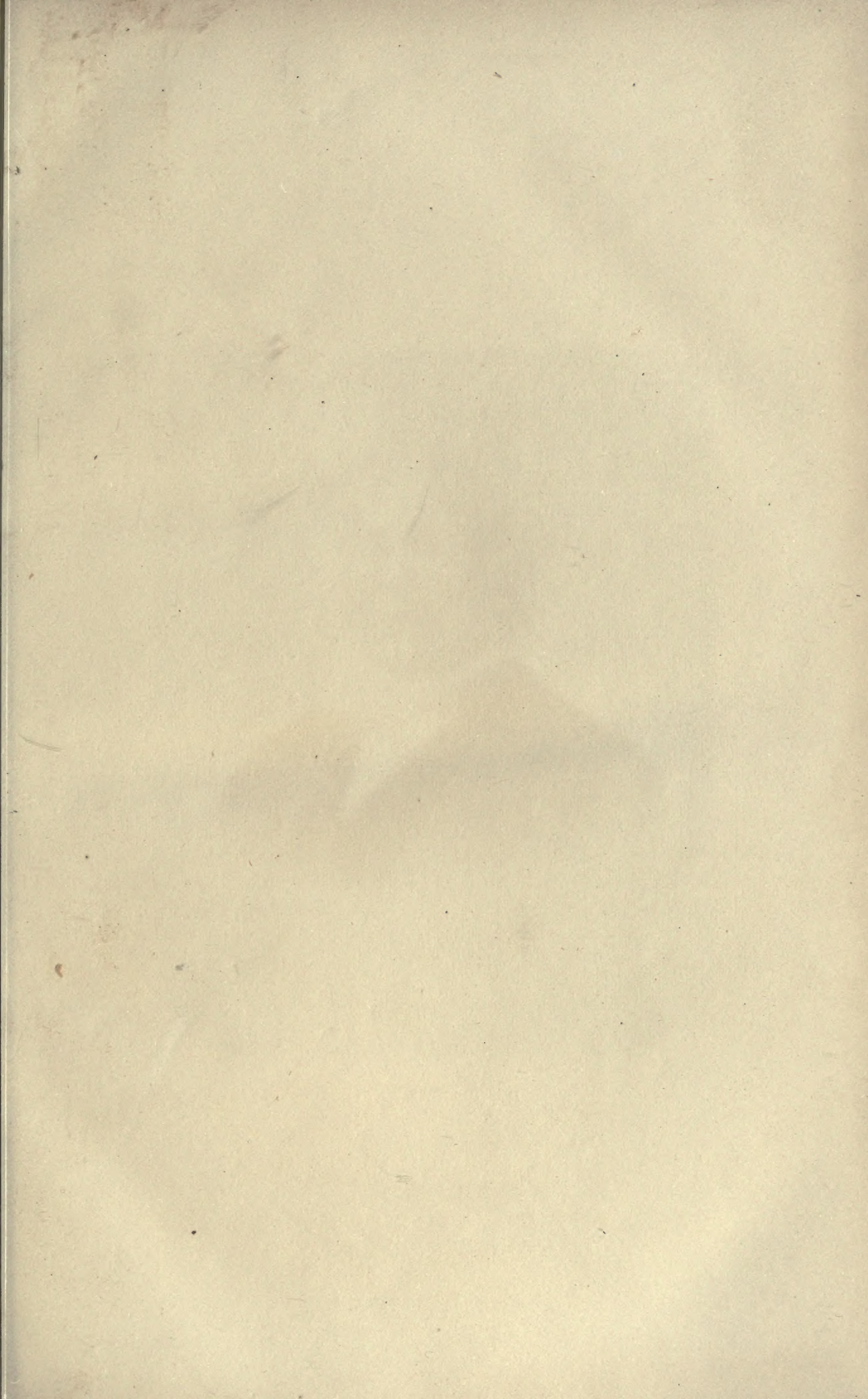


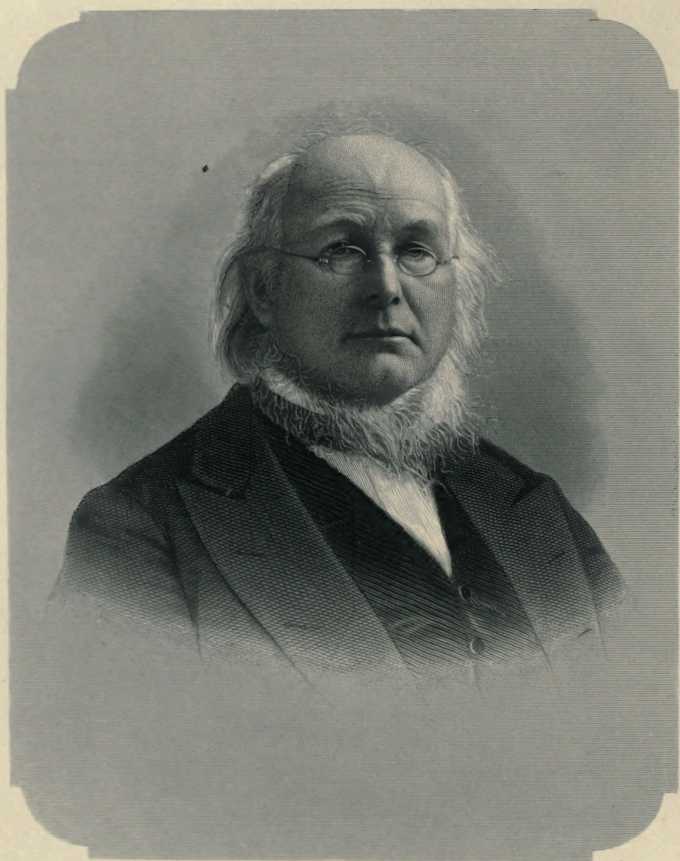


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Horace Greeley.

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THE

AMERICAN

ANNUAL CYCLOPÆDIA

AND

REGISTER OF IMPORTANT EVENTS

OF THE YEAR

1872.

EMBRACING POLITICAL, CIVIL, MILITARY, AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS; PUBLIC DOCUMENTS; BIOGRAPHY, STATISTICS, COMMERCE, FINANCE, LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AGRICULTURE, AND MECHANICAL INDUSTRY.

VOLUME XII.

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P R E F A C E .

THE volume of the *ANNUAL CYCLOPÆDIA* for 1872 presents the satisfactory settlement of all disputed questions between the United States and Great Britain, by the unusual means of arbitration; the peaceful operation of a republican form of government in the ancient kingdom of France, and the most astonishing manifestation of national resources on the part of her people; the voluntary resignation of his throne by the King of Spain, which was accepted by the people, his retirement, and the gradual introduction of another republic in Europe; the condition and progress of Italy since the removal of the capital to Rome, and the exercise of the entire temporal power by the King; the reforms in Germany tending to limit the power of the people, and increase, concentrate, and consolidate the control of the Emperor over the numerous states, and to remove all organized sources of opposition to his absolute sway, together with other changes brought about under the influence of popular or monarchical principles among the people of Europe. The important local questions and the relations of the various nationalities of the world, arising from race, numbers, military power, wealth, and the combined antagonistic interests in operation, are here set forth with fulness and completeness.

The interest of the affairs of the United States was increased by the recurrence of a presidential election. The appeal to the people on the part of the Government for an approval of its conduct and a renewal of authority in the hands of those exercising it, while the determined but confused efforts of opponents were exerted to secure its condemnation and dismissal from office, led to the manifestation of some very unusual phases of political action, which are stated in these pages. The rapid improvement of all sections of the Union since the late disasters, the influence of novel civil and political relations on a portion of the citizens, the efforts to secure equal civil and social privileges to every one, the developments by industry as displayed in the census, the rapid advance of all the States, and especially the Southern, the material improvement

of the people, and the measures adopted by Congress, with the debates thereon, are herein fully presented.

The details of the internal affairs of the United States embrace the resources and expenditures of the Federal Government; the decrease of the public debt, and the reduction of taxation; the extension of manufactures; the decline of the commercial interest; the banking system; the expansions and contractions of values; the extension of internal trade and commerce; the financial affairs of the States; their debts and resources; the various political conventions assembled during the year, with their platforms; the results of elections; the proceedings of State Legislatures; the increase of educational and charitable institutions; the rapid extension of transportation by railroads, and of communication by telegraphs, and all those matters which exhibit the rapid progress of the people.

Under Diplomatic Correspondence, will be found the proceedings of the Court of Arbitration, at Geneva.

The discoveries in the various branches of Astronomical, Chemical, and other sciences, with new applications to useful purposes, are extensively presented.

The improvements of Mechanical Industry have been marked and useful, although less extensive than in many previous years.

Geographical Discoveries have been actively pushed forward, and with some surprising results.

The record of Literature and Literary Progress is not less interesting than in any previous year, and ample details are given of its state, as well at home as in England, and in each of the countries on the Continent of Europe.

The history of the religious denominations of the country, with the results of their conventions, and their branches, membership, and progress of opinions, are here given from official sources.

The memory of deceased persons of note, in every department of society, is briefly noticed.

All important documents, messages, orders, treaties, and letters from official persons, have been inserted entire.

A complete Index of names of persons and places, and of the events and facts comprised in the first ten volumes of the *ANNUAL CYCLOPEDIA*, will be issued in one volume without delay.

THE ANNUAL CYCLOPÆDIA.

A

ADVENTISTS, a religious denomination in the United States, founded by William Miller in 1833, after whom they have sometimes been called Millerites. They believe the second advent of Christ, and the establishment by him of the millennium, to be near at hand. They number about 30,000 members. Most of the Adventists believe in the final annihilation of the wicked. One branch of them celebrates Saturday instead of Sunday as a holy day; they are, therefore, called Seventh-Day Adventists.

Seventh-Day Adventists.—The General Conference of the Seventh-Day Adventists was held at Battle Creek, Mich., on the 29th of December, 1871. The following statistics were presented:

	Minist.	Licentates.	Churches.	Number of Members.
Maine.....	2	2	9	203
New England Conference.....	2	1	16	300
Vermont.....	5	4	12	234
New York.....	7	3	81	539
Ohio.....	0	4	9	204
Michigan and Indiana.....	11	14	53	1,543
Wisconsin.....	3	8	24	640
Illinois.....	2	4	12	246
Minnesota.....	2	2	9	250
Iowa.....	2	4	18	400
Kansas and Missouri.....	1	..	5	..
California.....	2	..	4	180
Swiss Mission.....	1	..	2	62
Total.....	40	46	204	4,801

The pledges to the fund for systematic benevolence amounted to a total sum of \$25,956.42. A visiting delegate from the Conference of the Seventh-Day Baptists was present. The home missionaries had labored in Canada, Indiana, Tennessee, and Virginia, and with the Danish and Norwegian populations of the Northwestern States. A favorable report was made of the missionary work carried on under the direction of the General Conference at

Tramelan and Chaux-de-fonds, in Switzerland. The Conference recommended the continued prosecution of this work, as well as of that among the foreign-born populations of the United States. Some of the leading doctrines of the denomination are expressed in the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That we gratefully acknowledge the providence of God in calling our attention, as a people, to truths of such priceless value as the doctrine of the advent of our Lord at the door; the closing work of our High-Priest in the heavenly sanctuary; the three messages of Rev. xiv.; the Sabbath and the law of God; the subject of Christian temperance; the nature and order of the work of the Judgment; the doctrine of spiritual gifts; the nature and destiny of man; the final restoration of our earth to its original excellence and glory; and the gathering together of the whole family of the redeemed at the return of our Lord in the clouds of heaven.

A second resolution recited a number of the more important events which had taken place during the year, as indicating "the speedy approach of the final day," as incentives to a renewed consecration "to the important and responsible work" of warning mankind "of the judgments of God now impending." The receipts of the treasury during the year were \$4,073.81; the sum of \$3,156.82 had been paid out. The net assets of the Publishing Association were \$60,893.09, or \$10,879.07 more than at the close of the previous year. The denomination has a weekly paper, the *Advent Review and Herald of the Sabbath*, which is published at Battle Creek, Mich.

Evangelical Adventists.—The American Evangelical Advent Conference met at the Hebron Encampment on August 7th. The Conference confined itself to the usual business of an ecclesiastical body. Financial affairs were assigned to the American Millennial Association, which met at the Hebron Encampment on August 10th. The total receipts of the Association, including the balance from the previous year, were \$6,437.67; its expenditures,

The Government of the Netherlands, by a treaty concluded at the Hague, February 25, 1871, ceded all the Dutch possessions on the coast of Guinea to England. The treaty was not officially published until January 20, 1872. The ceremony of the transfer took place on April 6, 1872.

The French have abandoned the three stations of Grand Bassein, Assinee, and Dabou, retaining on the Gaboon only a coaling-station; and evacuated, in accordance with a treaty concluded in January, 1871, with the chieftain of Sat-Dior, the district of Lator, which had been annexed by General Faidherbe. They now have possession of the Senegal only as far as Medine (250 lieues), the small province of Diander, with the towns of Rafisque, Dakar, and the island of Gorée, the stations of Joal and Portudal, on the coast below Gorée, as well as the rivers Salum, Cazamance, Rio Nunez, Rio Pongo, and Mellacoree.

By a proclamation of the Governor of the Cape Colony, dated October 27, 1871, the newly-discovered diamond-fields on the lower Vaal, and in the adjacent territory of the Griqua chieftain Waterboer, were incorporated with the Cape Colony. The official occupation of the country took place on November 17, 1871. The new territory has received the name of Griqualand West, and is divided into the three districts of Priel, Griquatown, and Kligsdrift. (A full account of the annexation of this territory, and a map showing the boundaries of the territory and of the three districts, are given in "Correspondence respecting the affairs of the Cape of Good Hope." Presented to Parliament, London, 1871.) The population of Griqualand was, in March, 1872, estimated at 50,000.

The frontier line in dispute between the Transvaal Republic and the Bechuana tribes in the west was determined by the Governor of Natal, as arbitrator, on October 17, 1871.

AGRICULTURE. We begin as usual with our approximate estimate of the crops of 1872. It is to be regretted that at a time when so much depends upon promptness and enterprise, in gathering and publishing returns of all our varied industries, private energy should so far outstrip public enterprise in the collection of our agricultural statistics, and that we should obtain the agricultural reports of not only the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, but of most of the kingdoms of Europe, months before our own are accessible. It is possible that no way can be devised to collect them more promptly over such a widely-extended territory, but at least a strenuous effort should be made to do so. The spring of 1872, following a severe winter, though one of very little snow, and but moderate rains, was late, cold, and backward, and serious fears were entertained lest the crops, especially of fruits, winter wheat, and grass, had been destroyed, partially or wholly, by the cold, and winter drought. These fears, happily, proved

groundless. The summer was one of abundant rains and of intense heat, the autumn mild and pleasant, and with but slight frosts till so late a period that the crops were not injured. Even in sections so elevated as to make the cultivation of Indian-corn and of grapes extremely hazardous, both ripened completely, as, for instance, in the foot-hills of the Rocky-Mountain region. Most of the crops were somewhat larger than in 1871, though generally below those of 1870. The prevalence of the horse-disease, in October, November, and December, did not greatly affect the gathering of the crops, though it interfered seriously with the efforts of the farmers to put them promptly upon the market. This was especially the case with the cotton and corn crops.

The *Wheat* crop was generally very good. In California, and, indeed, throughout the Pacific slope, it was enormous, an increase of fully seventy-five per cent. on that of the previous year, and aggregated above 30,000,000 bushels. Over 9,000,000 bushels had been exported before December 1st. All that line of States lying west of the Mississippi River had largely increased their production of wheat, the increase being not less than 15,000,000 bushels. The Southern States had added fifty per cent. to their crop. New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland, on the other hand, had fallen off nearly thirty-five per cent. The aggregate crop for 1872 will not prove less than 245,000,000 bushels, and may reach 250,000,000.

There was also a good crop of *Indian-corn*, fully equal to that of 1870, which was then the largest ever raised. The only States where it was below the average were Rhode Island, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Florida, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, only the last two being States where it is a very important crop, and in both these the falling off was very small. On the other hand, most of the Southern States were from twenty to thirty-five per cent. above the average, and most of the Western States from five to twenty per cent. above. California's crop was twenty-seven per cent. above the average. The aggregate is not below 1,120,000,000 bushels, and the quality is much above the average, while the corn-fodder was excellent.

The *Rye* crop was about two per cent. less than the previous year, rather from decreased acreage than from diminished yield to the acre. In Kentucky, Georgia, Texas, Minnesota, South Carolina, and California, the production was largely in excess of that of former years; while in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, New York, Vermont, Rhode Island, and Mississippi, there was a decided falling off. The aggregate crop was probably about 15,000,000 bushels.

Oats were a moderate increase on the crop of 1871, the aggregate being about 265,000,000 bushels. All the States west of the Mississippi, as well as Maine, Vermont, Rhode Island,

Connecticut, North Carolina, Georgia, Indiana, and Illinois, produced much more than the average, while the remaining States were generally somewhat below their usual mark.

Barley was hardly an average crop, though California, which grows more than any other State, had increased twenty-one per cent. on the 7,287,000 bushels of 1871, and Kansas, Nebraska, Oregon, Texas, and Tennessee, had materially increased their production, which was not previously large; but New York, the second State in its yield, had fallen off six per cent., and Ohio, which stood third, had lost ten per cent. The aggregate can hardly be less than 26,000,000 bushels.

Buckwheat, always a small crop and cultivated in only twenty-six States, will not, probably, aggregate much more than 8,000,000 bushels for 1872.

The crop of *Potatoes* (*Solanum tuberosum*) in 1871 was above the estimate, reaching 120,461,700 bushels; that of 1872 is believed to have been about 6,000,000 below this, or, in round numbers, 114,500,000 bushels. The ravages of the Colorado beetle (the ten-lined spearman) are said to be decreasing in the Western States, but the rot is more severe than usual in the Eastern and Middle States. The horse-disease greatly impeded the marketing of this crop.

The *Sweet-potato* crop (*Batatus edulis*) was about seven per cent. below that of 1871 in quantity, and probably did not exceed 47,000,000 bushels.

The *Hay* crop of 1872 was much better than that of 1871, and approached very nearly to that of 1870. It was also of excellent quality, except when injured in making, by wet weather. It could not have fallen below 24,000,000 tons. The money value of this crop is strangely ignored in most of the estimates of our agricultural wealth. It is not, like cotton, exported, and therefore does not affect our foreign exchanges, but its actual cash value, in a year when the crop is one of ordinary magnitude, is greater than that of the cotton-crop. For the year 1872 the market value of the hay-crop was not less than \$380,000,000.

Tobacco was on the whole a remarkably successful crop. That of 1871 turned out much better than was expected, yielding 263,196,000 pounds, instead of 240,000,000, as estimated, but the crop of 1872 was so much larger, especially in the States which produce most of it, that the yield could not have fallen below 240,000,000 pounds. The quality averaged about the same as last year, though in Kentucky and Missouri it was slightly better than in 1871.

The *Cotton* crop was somewhat below the average, though considerably larger (probably about 16 per cent.) than the small yield of 1871. The Commissioner of Agriculture estimates it at 3,472,444 bales, or 1,614,686,556 pounds. It would have come up to the average, but for local droughts and a somewhat

wider prevalence of insect depredations than usual. The following table shows the probable crop in each of the cotton-growing States:

STATES.	No. of acres.	Yield per acre.	No. of pounds of fibre.	No. of commercial bales.
		Pounds.		
North Carolina.	450,629	173	77,958,817	167,653
South Carolina.	570,652	182	103,858,664	223,353
Georgia.	1,311,331	180	236,039,580	507,612
Florida.	158,099	125	19,762,375	42,499
Alabama.	1,387,972	170	235,955,240	507,430
Mississippi.	1,537,618	200	307,523,600	661,341
Louisiana.	940,218	215	202,146,870	434,724
Texas.	914,269	220	201,139,180	432,557
Arkansas.	693,512	170	131,767,280	283,372
Tennessee.	518,605	190	98,534,950	211,903
Total.	8,482,905	188.7	1,614,686,556	3,472,444

The crop of *Sugar* from the sugar-cane was somewhat below that of last year. There are but seven States which cultivate the sugar-cane—viz., South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas, and of these only Louisiana and Texas produce any considerable quantity. In Louisiana, political disturbances, heavy taxation, a constant deterioration of the seed-canes (it is only propagated by layers there), the clayey character of the soil, the need of larger capital for the introduction of steam-ploughs and of improved processes in sugar-making, are seriously interfering with this crop, and rendering us more dependent upon imported sugars. The sugar-producing islands of the West Indies and the Sandwich Islands are, with each year, supplying larger quantities of sugar to our markets. The home production from the cane in 1872 would not much exceed 130,000 hogsheads. In a few instances, superior cultivation brought the sugar production up to 3,500 or even 4,000 pounds to the acre, but very many of the sugar plantations yielded less than a ton to the acre, and some not a single hogshead (1,000 pounds). The Sandwich Islands sugar-lands produce from 3½ to six tons per acre, and the West India sugar-plantations from 2½ to 4½ tons; while the improved processes of manufacture enable them to save products wasted in Louisiana, which are alone sufficient to pay the cost of manufacture. A crop which cannot be raised from the seed, and is so constantly liable to deterioration, can hardly be deemed worth cultivating. Sugar and molasses are produced from the *sorghum* in twenty-four States; but the product was about eight per cent. below the average last year. Still it does, in many sections, supply the place of cane-sugar, and is now so refined as to differ from it very little in flavor. The supply of the maple-sugar is about the same each year. It is, except in some limited districts, only a luxury, and, as such, brings fancy prices. Sugar from the sugar (or Silesian) *beet* is gradually becoming a more staple article, and will eventually, doubtless, in part, supply our annually increasing demand for sugars. The best success, so far, has been attained in its production

in California, where it is said to be exerting sufficient influence to reduce, by one or two cents in the pound, the price of cane-sugar. The great difficulty in its production is, the loss of so much of the sugar in the processes necessary to free it from the great variety of organic and inorganic matters which are contained in minute proportions in the beet-juice. These constituents vary in different soils, and are much less numerous and in smaller percentage in California than in the Mississippi Valley; but, everywhere, they seriously affect the profits of the manufacture. The attempt has been made, during the past year, to introduce some of the sugar-bearing palms into Florida and Texas, in the hope of utilizing them in the production of sugar, but they will hardly supply any very large percentage of the crop.

The *Flax* product did not vary materially from the previous year—though, perhaps, slightly below it. A determined effort is now making, and with considerable success, to introduce extensively throughout the Southern States the culture of *jute*. Of all the textile fibres, this is, perhaps, most easily cultivated and most profitable. The *ramie*-plant is adapted to finer textile manufactures, and is easily grown, but the process of preparing it for manufacture is long and difficult, and, as yet, no machine has been invented which accomplishes this object quickly and economically. *Jute*, on the contrary, is more easily prepared for market than either flax or hemp, though by a process somewhat similar. Its legitimate uses are abundant; it is the material of which gunny-bags, coffee-sacks, cotton, hop and wool baling-cloths are most cheaply made; it is used as a cheap substitute for artificial hair, and it forms, we are sorry to say, the material most employed in the adulteration of silk, and silk and linen goods. We are now importing it in immense quantities (\$4,487,810 worth of it in 1872), and, if we must use it, it is certainly better that we should raise it ourselves.

The leguminous plants, *Peas and Beans*, which form a considerable addition to our food as well as some portion of the food of domestic animals, vary but little from year to year in the amount produced and thrown upon the market. If a somewhat larger acreage is sown in these crops in a given year, a blight is sure to affect one or the other. In 1872 the bean-crop was about an average, while the yield of peas per acre was about 12 per cent. below the average, but the increased acreage brought the aggregate crop about to the usual amount.

Of *Fruits*, *grapes* were, except in the New England States, largely above an average crop, though inferior in quality to the product of other years; the *apple* crop was, especially in the earlier varieties, unprecedented in its abundance, though somewhat hindered in reaching the market by the horse-disease; *pears* were also greatly in excess of the usual crop.

We give on p. 6 our usual table of the num-

ber and value of each kind of live-stock at the beginning of February, 1872.

The returns of the actual numbers of live-stock in February, 1873, have not yet been published; but, from advanced sheets of the Agricultural Report, for the Year 1872, we gather the following particulars: The increase in the number of horses for the year is about two per cent., notwithstanding the heavy losses by the epizootic. This would make the aggregate number about 9,171,000. In mules, the increase is very small, the whole number not much exceeding 1,800,000. In oxen and other cattle the increase is not quite two per cent., the aggregate being about 16,700,000. In milch-cows the increase is a little more, averaging a fraction above two per cent., the aggregate being about 10,525,000. In sheep the increase is greater, the aggregate being 32,680,000. The number of swine has not increased, owing to the ravages of hog-cholera, and other diseases, but it has not materially diminished. The prices of horses have considerably advanced, except in Missouri, Kansas, and Nebraska, where there has been a slight decline. This is also true of mules, the advance being even greater than in horses. Milch-cows have, generally, declined slightly in price, while oxen and other cattle have about held their own. Sheep are advancing steadily in price, the increase ranging in the Western States from 20 to 90 cents per head. In swine there has been a small decline in prices, and a more considerable one in pork-products.

We may sum up the progress of the year in agricultural matters very briefly. Some advance has been made in agricultural implements and machinery; notably in ploughing by steam, whether by traction engines, which seems the favorite method in the South, and is perhaps better adapted to heavy clay-lands when used for sugar, cotton, or rice; or by the Williamson engine, which is an improvement on the British "Thompson road-steamer," having broad, vulcanized rubber tires. The latter seems to be more desirable for large farmers than any thing yet invented. It will go over any surface without injury, over hard or soft ground, can be used for ploughing and cultivating, will plough from one to three acres per hour, according to length of land and depth of furrow, will turn on a space not exceeding in diameter its own length, can be used successfully for driving, threshing, and other machines, will draw from twenty to thirty tons of freight in wagons on a fair country road at the rate of six or eight miles per hour, consumes about one ton of coal a day, requires for working it an engineer, fireman, and a boy to drive a water-cart, and costs, with plough and tackle complete, \$5,000. But, while this is well adapted for large farms, like those of the Southern and Western States, there is needed something of much lower price, simple, strong, and efficient, which will serve the purpose of the smaller farmers, who, with farms of from 100 to 500 acres, require

TABLE SHOWING THE ESTIMATED TOTAL NUMBER AND TOTAL VALUE OF EACH KIND OF LIVESTOCK, IN FEBRUARY, 1972.

STATES.	HORSES.		MULES.		OXEN AND OTHER CATTLE.		MILCH-COWS.		SHEEP.		HOES.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
Maine.....	72,800	\$6,298,352	.....	.....	149,100	\$3,021,659	117,300	\$2,915,295	348,640	\$1,073,698	61,500	\$614,185
New Hampshire.....	17,400	1,740,000	.....	.....	177,000	3,862,960	78,300	2,443,680	219,960	644,307	43,400	240,912
Vermont.....	71,800	6,750,690	.....	.....	130,000	2,850,000	140,400	3,857,520	1,543,960	2,141,307	61,200	683,376
New York.....	101,000	11,596,960	.....	.....	129,000	4,229,492	150,000	5,032,575	65,600	2,141,307	41,200	453,176
Rhode Island.....	14,900	1,368,714	.....	.....	177,000	6,901,488	121,000	867,080	79,300	100,968	38,500	244,065
Connecticut.....	50,000	4,929,156	.....	.....	117,000	4,500,153	107,900	4,650,480	79,300	399,401	65,100	757,113
New Jersey.....	659,300	45,297,072	19,100	\$2,289,537	607,000	23,798,380	1,425,300	56,358,156	2,069,800	8,277,984	678,600	4,660,190
Pennsylvania.....	116,300	15,091,790	14,900	3,284,255	85,700	3,235,175	137,000	8,104,928	122,300	621,934	171,600	1,467,656
Delaware.....	546,100	53,069,998	24,900	3,243,229	722,500	22,411,028	788,900	30,803,324	1,674,300	5,709,363	1,099,900	7,336,233
Maryland.....	29,000	1,516,400	4,000	435,960	83,400	606,544	26,000	832,026	35,300	101,300	46,000	290,000
Virginia.....	103,300	9,492,990	10,800	1,398,076	126,500	2,771,466	96,900	5,893,020	136,900	522,828	296,600	1,311,226
North Carolina.....	183,800	14,369,484	29,400	3,246,348	405,700	6,982,097	224,000	4,406,306	386,900	1,044,690	810,600	2,901,590
South Carolina.....	130,300	11,615,470	46,700	5,073,614	307,300	3,211,285	205,400	4,406,306	263,000	465,094	873,100	2,635,300
Georgia.....	154,000	15,198,328	43,900	4,847,091	179,000	2,401,232	164,800	3,601,020	1,533,500	3,003,185	1,730,200	1,730,200
Florida.....	106,700	11,122,156	70,000	7,813,603	240,000	2,945,439	205,000	4,406,306	263,000	465,094	873,100	2,635,300
Alabama.....	106,700	9,297,528	101,600	11,753,228	237,800	3,847,549	180,700	4,012,681	168,100	342,342	981,400	5,475,146
Mississippi.....	83,400	7,648,614	97,200	11,055,228	240,100	4,508,153	183,800	4,361,574	174,000	339,300	918,000	3,590,460
Louisiana.....	72,900	6,164,436	76,200	8,881,110	177,700	4,508,153	183,800	4,361,574	174,000	339,300	918,000	3,590,460
Texas.....	640,300	21,398,393	87,000	4,205,680	3,123,400	25,269,540	90,900	2,272,500	77,400	165,636	288,000	1,208,580
Arkansas.....	147,700	11,640,297	76,700	7,407,512	235,200	2,871,792	140,500	2,906,885	147,100	339,300	918,000	3,590,460
Tennessee.....	291,200	24,090,976	98,300	9,943,593	333,200	4,593,016	242,900	5,545,407	292,000	682,080	1,580,800	4,248,356
West Virginia.....	99,700	7,210,304	2,300	197,593	833,200	6,778,666	118,400	4,007,840	540,000	1,290,000	331,700	1,210,705
Kentucky.....	337,200	23,573,692	83,700	6,502,086	400,400	10,406,306	229,400	7,457,794	893,100	2,365,741	2,113,700	11,394,758
Ohio.....	738,600	57,721,590	22,400	1,809,056	850,000	25,075,000	771,000	38,804,560	4,548,100	14,134,591	11,394,758	11,394,758
Michigan.....	282,700	21,991,060	4,000	2,433,698	453,000	13,093,630	347,300	12,797,792	3,164,900	9,051,613	532,900	2,468,043
Indiana.....	693,000	44,275,140	35,300	4,813,698	753,000	16,093,960	414,200	4,480,000	4,480,000	1,480,000	2,468,043	2,468,043
Illinois.....	1,288,900	105,011,769	96,000	7,813,603	1,230,200	27,913,603	1,008,300	11,797,690	1,008,300	2,365,741	2,113,700	11,394,758
Wisconsin.....	131,900	11,753,228	2,300	197,593	833,200	6,778,666	118,400	4,007,840	540,000	1,290,000	331,700	1,210,705
Minnesota.....	131,900	11,753,228	2,300	197,593	833,200	6,778,666	118,400	4,007,840	540,000	1,290,000	331,700	1,210,705
Iowa.....	616,000	40,662,160	35,700	4,659,650	877,900	18,693,592	511,800	15,016,392	1,455,600	3,814,472	631,900	5,974,800
Missouri.....	511,900	27,992,396	87,500	6,416,375	777,900	13,770,744	393,400	10,169,800	1,451,900	3,814,472	631,900	5,974,800
Nebraska.....	180,000	10,656,819	16,300	1,247,276	397,400	8,339,473	191,100	1,589,500	116,100	271,674	381,000	2,099,310
Kansas.....	43,400	3,125,668	4,000	890,960	65,400	1,594,452	41,700	1,459,500	33,300	81,915	102,600	588,016
Oregon.....	202,700	8,825,693	20,500	1,225,080	445,500	11,076,900	186,800	8,342,488	3,672,400	10,208,994	440,600	2,225,030
California.....	78,500	3,742,880	4,300	224,307	109,100	2,634,368	66,700	2,597,900	486,300	1,101,150	158,400	600,395
Nevada.....	9,400	477,390	1,000	56,669	32,000	808,385	7,800	312,000	12,800	48,000	4,300	35,000
The Territories.....	84,300	4,143,345	23,500	1,954,260	511,200	11,890,362	201,200	6,894,044	1,725,000	5,347,500	89,300	635,816
Total.....	8,990,900	\$69,707,916	1,279,300	\$121,027,316	16,380,800	\$321,562,693	10,303,500	\$329,408,983	31,679,300	\$88,771,197	31,796,300	\$138,793,828

something better than horse-power to facilitate their work. It is not impossible that this something may be found in the Thermo-specific Engine.

Another item of progress is found in the improved and more successful processes of making sugar from the beet, especially in Cali-

fornia. The increasing production of textile fibres, and the introduction on an extensive scale of new ones, are good indications for the increasing value of agricultural products; but still a better one is the greater attention which is now paid to the careful selection and cultivation of the best seed for cotton, hemp, wheat,

oats, potatoes, etc. It is confidently stated that this selection of seed in cotton increases the yield from twenty-five to fifty per cent., and improves the quality so that it commands $1\frac{1}{2}$ cent a pound more than the ordinary grades. In cereals the increased production is nearly as great; and experiments made with hops prove that the careful selection of plants of early varieties will bring the crop to market nearly a month earlier, which would almost double its value.

The more thorough and extensive use of manures, especially of mineral and concentrated manures, is another step forward in the way of progress.

The demand for the fossil phosphates, discovered a few years since in the vicinity of Charleston, S. C., is constantly increasing, and fears are entertained of the exhaustion of the supply at no very remote period. A recent discovery of fossil phosphates, over a wide extent of territory, and in inexhaustible quantities, in Russia, promises, however, to supply the lack. A similar discovery at Iceford, Spitzbergen, has recently been brought into the market. The utilization of sewage is attracting increased attention not only in this country, but in Europe. There are practical difficulties in the way of its very general use, in regard to its deodorization without the destruction of its value as a manure, its economical concentration, and its transportation to any considerable distance; but these will doubtless be eventually overcome. Meanwhile, there are extensive manufactories of fish-guano from fish-offal and from the millions of menhaden, or moss-bunkers, caught every summer and autumn in Long Island Sound, and rendering companies in most of our large cities, which produce a highly-nitrogenous manure from the dead animals and other offal gathered in every large city. For all these artificial manures there is an active and constantly-increasing demand. It is also a gratifying indication of progress that the agriculturists of the Southern States, who, a few years ago, could not be induced to apply manures to their lands, are now the largest purchasers, and the most strenuous advocates for thorough manuring; and that the Western agriculturists, who trusted for so many years to the fertility of their deep, rich soil, have begun to believe in deep ploughing and thorough manuring, and are thereby gradually returning to the great crops yielded, in the early days, by their virgin soil.

Stock-raising and the preparation and marketing of beef-products have made great advances in Texas, and, to some extent, on the plains. There are single enclosures of from 115,000 to 170,000 acres of pasturage, stocked with 50,000 or 60,000 cattle, in which all the processes of drying, concentrating, and condensing beef, the shipment of hides and tallow, and the forwarding of the freshly-slaughtered carcasses in refrigerating steamers to New

Orleans, Philadelphia, and New York, are carried on upon an immense scale. By these methods the beef, much of which has heretofore been wasted, will all be saved, and the city markets benefited in obtaining better meats at a reduced price. The application of the Signal-Service system of weather predictions to the use of agriculture, and the appointment by most of the agricultural societies of committees of conference with the Signal-Service Bureau to facilitate this beneficent purpose, indicate the desire of the farmers generally for a higher measure of scientific culture in its practical bearings upon their profession. In this connection, too, we should notice the great increase of farmers' clubs, agricultural and horticultural societies, and associations for the improvement of particular crops. The agricultural colleges are, some of them at least, demonstrating the wisdom of the provisions for their organization. The Kansas Agricultural College has done a good work in experimenting in the culture of trees on the wide and treeless plains of that State, and has given an impulse to tree-planting there which will eventually change the climate, and restore to those denuded lands the elements of a greater fruitfulness and the capacity for sustaining a dense population.

The thorough and systematic method of irrigation now adopted in California, Nevada, Colorado, and to a considerable extent in Utah, Wyoming, and New Mexico, may well give rise to the hope that, ere long, the Great American Desert will exist only in name, and that fertile fields, and eventually extensive forests, will take the place of these wastes of sand and alkali, where only the sage-bush and saline plants could maintain their existence. This system of irrigation needs to become universal over most of that region, and will do so as soon as adequate capital can be enlisted in the construction of irrigating canals and ditches. The ruins of those ancient cities on the elevated plains lying on either side of the Green, Colorado Chiquito, and Colorado Rivers, give abundant evidence that in their time irrigation was practised over all that region, and not only the lakes, and streams of the hill-sides, but the torrents from the melting snow, and the rain-water, were carefully husbanded to give fertility to the soil.

The small but perceptible gain in the yield per acre of our principal cereals shows that there has been a positive change from the reckless and exhaustive modes of culture, and that our agriculturists have, at least, begun the work of reform and improvement in cultivation of the soil. There is, however, great room for further progress, and will be until we shall have reached that point to which the Japanese attained ages ago, when soils which yielded their ample crops every year were even more productive than when their surface was first broken by the plough at least two thousand years before.

ALABAMA. Comparatively little progress has been made in developing the rich natural resources of Alabama during the past year, owing, in part, to the unsettled political condition of the State, and to the confusion and uncertainty of her financial affairs. The State debt on the 21st of November amounted to \$8,743,000, consisting of \$2,376,000 in general 8 per cent. bonds, \$770,500 in 6 per cent. bonds, and \$3,296,800 in 5 per cent. bonds, besides \$2,000,000 in 8 per cent. bonds loaned to the Alabama & Chattanooga Railroad, and \$300,000 in 8 per cent. bonds loaned to the Montgomery & Eufaula Railroad. These bonds are held chiefly in foreign countries, or by residents of other States. Redeemable certificates of the State, to the amount of \$400,000, are circulating as currency, but are generally held at a discount. Of these, \$300,000 were authorized in 1867, and the remainder by an act of the last Legislature. The indorsement of the State has also been given to the bonds of various unfinished railroads to a large amount. The indorsement system of the State, which was inaugurated by the Legislature of 1867, has given a strong impulse to the construction of important railroads in various parts of the State, but has been the source of some embarrassment to the government. The various laws have authorized an indorsement of bonds to the amount of \$16,000 to every mile of road completed. According to the report of the committee appointed by the Legislature of 1871 to investigate the matter, which was rendered toward the end of January, 1872, the total amount of bonds indorsed for various roads, up to that time, was as follows:

Alabama & Chattanooga Railroad Co.....	\$5,300,000 00
East Alabama & Cincinnati.....	400,000 00
Montgomery & Eufaula.....	1,200,000 00
Mobile & Montgomery.....	2,500,000 00
Selma & Gulf.....	640,000 00
Selma, Marion & Memphis.....	720,000 00
South & North.....	2,200,000 00
Mobile & Alabama Grand Trunk.....	320,000 00
Savannah & Memphis.....	320,000 00
Total indorsed bonds.....	\$13,600,000 00

The same report states that bonds of the State were loaned directly to the New Orleans & Selma road, to the amount of \$320,000, in addition to those mentioned above as loaned to the Alabama & Chattanooga and the Montgomery & Eufaula. It also states that, if the railroads which claimed the indorsement of the State were carried to completion, the liability on this account would be increased as follows:

South & North, 83 miles farther.....	\$1,826,000 00
Mobile & Alabama Grand Trunk, about 230 miles.....	3,690,000 00
Vicksburg & Brunswick, about 240 miles.....	3,840,000 00
Selma, Marion & Memphis, about 80 miles.....	1,280,000 00
Montgomery & Eufaula, about 5 miles.....	80,000 00
East Alabama & Cincinnati, about 180 miles.....	2,980,000 00
Savannah & Memphis, about 240 miles.....	3,240,000 00
Selma & Gulf, about 55 miles.....	896,000 00
Total.....	\$17,822,000 00

The length of railroads built in the State in the last five years amounts to nearly 1,000

miles. The Montgomery & Eufaula line has been completed, and connects the capital with one of the most populous and productive portions of the State. Progress on the North & South Alabama road has been slow, owing to the necessity of cutting through the Cumberland Range, which has hitherto been a practically insurmountable barrier between the northern and southern districts. The Alabama & Chattanooga crosses diagonally from Georgia to Mississippi, and was designed as a great thoroughfare for travel from the Atlantic coast to the mouth of the Mississippi River. Among the uncompleted lines are the Grand Trunk, extending from Mobile to the north part of the State, which has reached the Warrior River, 55 miles from Mobile; the Savannah & Memphis, which is in operation for a distance of 40 miles in a northwest direction from Opelika; the Selma, Marion & Memphis, which will traverse the agricultural districts of Middle and Western Alabama, and connect with the Mobile & Ohio Railroad. The Selma & Gulf Railroad, after being completed for a distance of 40 miles, has been sold to an English company; and the East Alabama & Cincinnati has not proceeded beyond its twentieth mile from Opelika, a point reached more than a year ago.

The financial affairs of the State and her liability, on account of the indorsement of railroad bonds, formed the subject of a large share of the deliberations of the last Legislature. The constitutionality of some of the existing laws was questioned by individuals, but no serious disposition was shown to repudiate any of the obligations of the State. Various measures of relief were proposed and discussed, but none of importance adopted. An act was passed providing for the funding of the regular State debt, and another authorizing a renewal for twenty years of the bonds which fell due in May, 1872. The most important of the defeated measures provided for a substitution of 8 per cent. State bonds, to the amount of \$4,000 to the mile, for the indorsement of the State upon railroad bonds authorized by previous laws. An act supplemental to that of December, 1871, which provides for the sale of the State bonds by financial agents in New York, was vetoed because it provided for the payment of the proceeds directly to the State Treasurer, thus necessitating the sending of large sums from New York to Montgomery.

The trouble occasioned by the failure of the Alabama & Chattanooga road to pay the interest on bonds indorsed by the State, an account of which was given in the last volume of this work, is hardly over even now. The Governor paid the interest which fell due in January, in accordance with the authority given him by the Legislature. An act was passed at the last session giving him power to purchase and dispose of the road in the interest of the State. The bankruptcy proceedings which were begun in 1871 resulted in the sale of the

property by the assignees, in April, and the State became the purchaser, at the price of \$312,000. Of the purchase-money, \$100,000 was raised by a temporary loan, and the balance remains unpaid, the time for payment having been extended by Judge Busted, of the United States District Court. At the time of the sale, two suits were still pending, the object of which was to overturn the bankruptcy proceedings, and prevent the State from obtaining control of the road, and the State of Georgia had also a lien upon that portion which was within her limits. These circumstances made it difficult for the Governor to find a purchaser on favorable terms. Parties were at length found who agreed to form a company to purchase it on the following terms:

1. To assume the payment of the indorsed bonds, \$4,720,000.
2. To pay all future accruing interest
3. To secure, by first mortgage bonds, running twenty years, all past due interest on said indorsed bonds.
4. To pay \$212,000 due to the assignees in bankruptcy.
5. To refund the \$100,000 paid the said assignees by the State.
6. To pay the further sum of \$58,000, to aid in defraying the expenses incurred by the State in and about the road.

Before the consummation of this agreement, Judge Bradley, of the United States Supreme Court, sitting as a circuit judge, rendered a decree in substance confirming the bankruptcy proceedings, and establishing the validity of the liens of the State upon the road. The same judge appointed two receivers, with power to take possession of the road from Chattanooga to Meridian, but provided in the decree that said receivers should surrender it to any parties to whom the State of Alabama should sell. The appointment of receivers was designed to effect a delivery of the entire road and movable property belonging to it to the purchaser, without molestation or hindrance. The decree invested the receivers with power to raise \$1,200,000 by mortgage on the road, to complete its construction and amply equip it. The receivers have taken possession of the road, repaired and put it in operation throughout its entire length. The purchasers, in accordance with agreement, have paid to Colonel Gindrat, the Governor's agent, \$75,000, part of the \$158,000 to be paid in cash to the State, promising to pay the balance in a short time. This they have thus far failed to do. Nor have they yet complied with the other stipulations of the contract. Hence, no conveyance has been made to them.

The session of the Legislature which began in November, 1871, came to a final adjournment on the 26th of February. Besides the measures relating to the finances and railroads, already alluded to, several important acts were passed. First in importance was a new elec-

tion law, the result of a compromise effected by a joint committee of members of both political parties. It provides that every male citizen, or person who has declared his intention of becoming a citizen, twenty-one years of age and upward, and a resident of the State six months, and of the county three months before the election, shall have the right to vote. It declares that the residence shall not be lost or acquired by temporary absence without the intention of remaining absent, by being a student in any institution of learning, by being confined for safe keeping in a jail or penitentiary, by navigating any waters of the State, or the United States, or the high-seas, without having acquired any other residence, or by being absent in the civil service of the State or the United States. The time of the election of various officers is fixed in accordance with their constitutional terms of office, beginning with the first Monday of November, 1872, and provision is made for special elections, to be ordered by the Governor, whenever they become necessary on account of vacancies. The counties are to be divided into election precincts in January of each year, and the places of voting are to be designated by the county commissioners. The Judge of Probate, Sheriff, and Clerk of the Circuit Court, or any two of them, must appoint their inspectors and one returning officer for each precinct. The inspectors are to conduct the election, and must take an oath to perform their duties to the best of their ability. The polls must be opened between seven and eight o'clock in the morning, and continue open until six in the evening. Whenever any person votes, one of the inspectors must receive his ballot and call his name audibly and distinctly; and the name of each elector, whose ballot has been received, must immediately be taken down by each clerk on separate lists, which are headed "names of voters," and called poll-lists, and the number of the order in which such elector votes must at the same time be entered by each clerk against his name, the first elector voting being numbered one, and the second number two, and so on to the last elector voting. Each ballot must be numbered in the same way, and deposited in the proper box without being examined. A board of challengers is to be appointed at the same time with the inspectors, and by the same officials. The members of said board of challengers must reside in the county, and, if practicable, in the precinct for which they are appointed, and shall consist of two intelligent and discreet electors from each political party in the State. And it shall be the duty of said board, or any member thereof, to challenge any person, offering to vote, whom they, or either of them, may know or suspect not to be lawfully entitled and duly qualified as an elector. And, if said board of challengers, or either of them, shall fail or refuse to attend at the time of opening the polls, it shall be the duty of the inspectors

of the election to supply by appointment the vacancy in said board. When any person offering to vote is challenged, if his ballot is not withdrawn, he must be required to take oath regarding his qualifications as a voter, and that he has not voted before or elsewhere on the same day, and perjury in such cases is punishable by imprisonment for not less than two years nor more than five, at the discretion of the jury trying the case. Penalties are also provided for the neglect of any of the officers named to perform the duties assigned to them, and for illegal or fraudulent voting. After the closing of the polls the votes are to be counted by the supervisors, and then sealed up in the boxes and returned by the returning officer to the Judge of Probate of the county. A statement of the number of the votes is within five days to be forwarded to the Secretary of State, except the votes for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor, Treasurer, and Attorney-General, the statement of which is to be sent to the presiding officer of the Senate. Within five days after the meeting of the General Assembly the returns are to be opened and the result proclaimed, and certificates of election must be sent to the persons having the highest number of votes in each case. The election of any person declared elected may be contested for one or more of the following causes:

"1. For misconduct, fraud, or corruption, on the part of any inspector, clerk, returning officer, or board of supervisors.

"2. When the person whose election to such office is contested was not eligible thereto at the time of such election.

"3. On account of illegal votes.

"4. Offers to bribe or bribery, intimidation, threats to discharge from employment, violence, abuse, or any other misconduct calculated to prevent a fair, free, and full exercise of the elective franchise.

"But no person shall contest the election of any person to any office on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude."

The person contesting an election must give security for the costs of the contest, which he must pay if he fails to establish his case, and may recover from the party whose election is contested if he is successful. Provisions are made in detail for the trial in cases of contested elections. If it be shown that any other person than the one whose election is contested was legally elected, judgment must be given to that effect. Provision is next made for choosing presidential electors, and for the proper performance of their duties. The last sections of the act contain sundry general provisions, among them the following:

Sec. 92. *Be it further enacted*, That if any person, by bribery or offering to bribe, menace, threats, discharges, or threatens to discharge from employment, or by any other corrupt means, attempts to influence any elector in giving his vote, or deter him from giving the same, or disturb or hinder him in the free exercise of the right of suffrage at any elec-

tion within this State, he is guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction, must be fined not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, and sentenced to any workhouse or jail, of any county in this State, for not less than thirty days nor more than six months, at the discretion of the jury trying the same.

Sec. 93. *Be it further enacted*, That any person who fraudulently alters or changes the vote of any elector, by which such elector is prevented from voting as he intended, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction, must be fined in not less than five hundred dollars.

Sec. 95. *Be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the sheriff of each county in this State, on each day of election, to be present in person or by deputy, at all election precincts where elections are held in his county, whose duty it shall be to maintain good order, and no person shall be allowed within thirty feet of the ballot-box, except while casting his vote, in order that every elector who desires to vote shall do so without interference or interruption; and to maintain good order, and carry out the intent and purposes of this act, such sheriff or his deputy may specially deputize a sufficient force to act at all election precincts on the day of any election, that he, in his judgment, may deem necessary to maintain good order; and, in case of necessity, raise a posse comitatus to put down all riots, or attempted riots, or disturbances.

Sec. 97. *Be it further enacted*, That if any person or persons disturb, on election-days, or prevent, or attempt in any way to disturb or prevent any elector from freely casting his ballot, such person or persons shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction, shall be fined not less than five hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, and sentenced to any workhouse or jail of any county of this State for not less than six months nor more than one year, at the discretion of the court trying the same.

Sec. 99. *Be it further enacted*, That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to sell or give away any liquors of whatever kind or description during the day on which any election may be held in this State; and it shall be the duty of the sheriff, deputy-sheriff, or any constable, to arrest all persons violating the provisions of this section, as prescribed in the last preceding section of this act; and any person violating the provisions of this section is guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction, must be fined and imprisoned, at the discretion of the court trying the same.

Sec. 100. *Be it further enacted*, That any person, found drunk or intoxicated at or about any polling-place during any election-day, shall be arrested by the sheriff or his deputy, and dealt with as prescribed in section 98 of this act, and may be indicted for a misdemeanor and suffer the pains and penalties prescribed in this act.

Among the other acts passed at this session, was one "to invite and procure immigration to the State of Alabama," and one "to encourage investments of money within the State by life insurance companies of other or foreign States." The latter gives to such companies the same rights and privileges as are held by companies incorporated in the State, provided they file with the Auditor an annual statement of their condition, showing the amount of their premium receipts, and of their investments in the State. By another act, the Agricultural and Mechanical College, for whose benefit certain lands were granted by Congress in 1862, was finally established at Auburn, "the East Alabama Male College" having been purchased by the State for its use.

Subsequently, this institution was successfully organized. The fund of the college now amounts to \$218,500, invested in 8 per cent. bonds. Acts were also passed providing for a central normal school at the University of Alabama, establishing a normal school for white female teachers, to be located in accordance with sealed proposals made to the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and providing for the education of teachers of colored schools. These last were approved in December, 1871. The new town of Seale was incorporated in Russell County. An act to authorize the sale of the swamp and overflowed lands of the State to the Mobile & Northwestern Railroad was vetoed by the Governor, on the ground that such a sale would not be in accordance with the object for which these lands were granted to the State by Congress, namely, "to enable the State of Alabama to construct necessary levees and drains to reclaim said lands."

The political campaign of the year was attended with considerable excitement, but no serious disorders. The Democratic State Convention was held at Montgomery on the 19th, 20th, and 21st of June. Presidential electors were named, and the following State ticket was put in nomination: For Governor, Thomas H. Herndon; for Lieutenant-Governor, Edward H. Moren; for Secretary of State, Jabez J. Parker; for Auditor, Thomas J. Burnett; for Treasurer, James F. Grant; for Attorney-General, John W. A. Sandford; for Superintendent of Public Instruction, Joseph Hodgson; for Commissioner of Industrial Resources, Edward F. Comegys; for Congressmen at large, Alpheus Baker, John J. Jolly.

The platform adopted by the convention was as follows:

Resolved, 1. That in the opinion of this convention, under existing circumstances, the National Democratic Convention ought not to make nominations in opposition to the nominations recently made at Cincinnati. But this resolution is not intended to instruct the delegates to be sent to Baltimore.

2. That the Democrats and Conservatives of Alabama will abide by the action of the National Democratic Convention.

3. That this convention condemns, as alike demoralizing and dangerous to good order and peace, all associations of men formed to evade or violate the laws, whether State or Federal; that it is the duty of every good citizen to obey the laws, until repealed by the law-making power (or decided to be unconstitutional by a court of competent jurisdiction).

4. That this convention denounces as alarming to the citizen, and destructive to constitutional liberty, the use of the military in the execution of the laws, on the pretence of protecting the freedom of elections; that every person, who, by law, is entitled to vote, should be permitted to exercise this great privilege of freemen, unseduced by corrupt influences, and unawed by power; that the purity of the ballot-box is the life of republics.

The Republican State Convention assembled at Montgomery on the 12th of August, and continued in session till the 16th. The nomi-

nations were as follows: For Governor, David P. Lewis; Lieutenant-Governor, Alexander McKinstry; Secretary of State, Patrick Ragland; Auditor, R. T. Smith; Treasurer, Arthur Bingham; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Josiah H. Speed; Commissioner of Industrial Resources, Thomas Lambert; Congressmen at large, Alexander White and C. C. Sheeb. The platform consisted of four resolutions. The first indorsed the action of the National Convention of the party at Philadelphia; the second favored internal improvements on as liberal a scale as was consistent with prudence and economy; the third declared that it was the duty of Congress to secure the rights of citizens under the fourteenth amendment of the Federal Constitution by permanent legislation; the fourth declared that education of the people, generally, was the only means by which liberty and free government can be preserved, and opposed disfranchisement for any cause except crime.

The election occurred on the 5th of November, for all classes of officers throughout the State. The Board of Electors pledged to vote for the reelection of President Grant were chosen by 10,828 majority, the total vote being 169,716, of which 90,272 were for the Republican, and 79,444 for the Liberal and Democratic ticket. The Republican State ticket was also successful. The total vote for Governor was 171,239, of which Lewis received 89,868, and Herndon 81,371, giving the former a majority of 8,497. Of the Congressmen elected, 5 were Republican and 3 Democratic. Much importance was attached to the election of members of the Legislature, not only on account of measures to be passed relating to public finances, etc., but because a Senator to Congress was to be chosen to succeed George E. Spencer.

The Legislature was to meet on the 18th of November, but before that date the correctness of the election returns was disputed. The Republicans claimed that certain persons who had received certificates of election in Barbour and Marengo Counties had been fraudulently counted in by the supervisors, for the purpose of securing a Democratic majority. On the day when the session was to commence, the Republican members declined to meet with the Democrats at the Capitol, because the persons having certificates of election from Barbour and Marengo Counties, being present and recognized as members, would put the organization and the decision of contested cases into the hands of the Democrats. They accordingly met separately at the United States Court-House in Montgomery, admitting to seats those who claimed to have been legally elected in the doubtful counties, but had not received certificates. Thus two bodies were sitting at once, each claiming to be the Legislature, and each having, according to its own decision, a constitutional quorum of the members elected. The Democratic body

at the Capitol organized and was recognized by Governor Lindsay as the legal Legislature. The Republicans in session at the Court-House sent a committee to wait on the Governor, but he replied that the Legislature could meet nowhere but at the Capitol, and that it had been regularly organized at that place. On the 23d of November, David P. Lewis was declared to have been elected Governor for the new term, and two days later he took possession of the executive office. Committees from both of the rival bodies waited on him, and that assembled at the Court-House was recognized by him as the Legislature. To the other he sent a communication, in which he gave his reasons for recognizing the Court-House division as the Legislature, in the following terms:

The right of a citizen to a seat in the General Assembly is derived from his having received the votes of a majority of the electors of the county or district which he claims to represent.

Representative government can rest on no other basis, which can secure its integrity and perpetuity, and all laws which are enacted to arrive at this result are merely directory in their construction, and auxiliary in establishing the foundation of the right to act as such representative. A *prima facie* claim of right must yield to evidence which rebuts it, and no technical rules can be invoked which will exclude any evidence which is pertinent and competent in establishing the issue. Courts, in their investigation of facts, are limited in the admission of evidence only by its pertinency and competency, unless forbidden by some positive law, demanding its exclusion. And in this case, when the fact to be ascertained is no less momentous than whether the people are represented by those who have received the votes of the majority of the electors whom they claim to represent, the final decision of the question by *prima facie* evidence when other proof is obtainable, or by any technical rules which subordinate the essential fact in issue, would only invite the subtlety of fraud, to strangle the fundamental right of representative government in the meshes of its ingenuity.

It is true that the means possessed by this department of ascertaining the evidence necessary to its action are limited and imperfect.

The necessity for prompt action, and the want of power, preclude a full investigation, and legislative action for contesting disputed seats will afford a means of rectifying any error in the indispensable action demanded at my hands. The action of this department, by its recognition, only renders the body so recognized *de facto* the General Assembly of the State. The building in which the bodies assemble is of no significance in determining that either body is or is not the General Assembly. The constitution is silent as to where the General Assembly shall meet. The statute now in force only declares that it shall meet in the city of Montgomery. * * * If the law constituting the General Assembly rendered the building in which it convened essential to the legal validity of the body, cases might arise in which a physical contest for the possession of the building could hardly be avoided in the heated rivalry of two bodies, each asserting its own claims. The essential question is, which of the bodies has a quorum of members, in its respective branches, who were elected by a majority of the electors in the counties and districts which they claim to represent? In the solution of this question, claimants of seats, having the certificates of the Secretary of State, authorized by the popular vote, are undoubtedly entitled to their seats, and it is equally clear that claimants of seats, without the certificate of the Secretary

of State, who have received the vote of a majority of electors voting in their counties or districts, are the lawful representatives of such communities. The three members from Barbour County and the three members from Marengo are both necessary to the quorum of either body claiming to be the House of Representatives. The House meeting at the Capitol contains these six members with the certificates of the Secretary of State, and has with them fifty-four members, or three over a quorum. The certificates of the Barbour claimants are contradicted by the returns of the Barbour supervisor, now on file in the office of the Secretary of State. These certificates were issued pending an injunction which restrained the supervisors from counting a part of the Barbour vote, on partial returns, which are completed, but not until the certificate was issued by the Secretary of State, and the Secretary refuses to issue any other certificate, though the complete returns show the certificates are issued to, and held by, gentlemen who received a decided minority of the votes of electors voting, as shown by the records in his office. Whatever duties may devolve upon the Speaker of the House upon the presentation of a new certificate regular upon its face, such a claim of right cannot stand before any tribunal on the facts above stated, whose duty it is to see that the fundamental principles of a representative government are to be practised.

In respect to the Marengo members in the House at the Capitol, while the members from that county hold certificates not contradicted by the returns in the office of the Secretary of State, it is beyond dispute that the supervisors cast out about 1,000 votes which were polled against the certificated members, leaving the majority of votes against these gentlemen, and in favor of the claimants of the seats in the House, assembled at the United States Court-room in this city. This presents a case of equal clearness against the certificated members in the House at the Capitol, and the rights of the majority of voters can only be vindicated by a recognition of the right of the gentlemen claiming seats in the House, at the United States Court-room, based upon the majority of the popular vote. This leaves the body at the Capitol, claiming to be the House of Representatives, with only forty-eight legal members, and is not a quorum under the laws of the land. And, as the constitution expressly declares that a "majority of each House shall constitute a quorum to do business," I find myself unable to recognize the bodies which you represent as the General Assembly of Alabama.

The members at the Capitol continued their sessions from day to day, and issued an address to the people, in which they argued the legality of their course and condemned the action of the Governor. On the 11th of December the Governor sent the sheriff of the county to take possession of the Capitol, but he was immediately arrested for contempt. Federal troops were stationed near by to preserve order in case of necessity, while the State militia was at the call of the officers of the Legislature at the Capitol. Meantime, both bodies claiming to constitute the Legislature of the State had appealed to the President of the United States for recognition. The subject was referred to the Attorney-General, and he proposed a plan for a compromise and a settlement of the difficulty, which was accepted by both parties. This plan was as follows:

1. The officers of each organization shall tender their resignation, to take effect upon the permanent organization of the House of Representatives as hereinafter provided.

2. On the — inst., the hall of the House in the Capitol shall be vacated, and at 11 o'clock of that day all the persons holding certificates of election as Representatives shall assemble therein; but the persons holding the certificates of Secretary Ragland shall be the only representatives seated from Barbour County, and shall make, in the usual manner, a temporary organization.

3. Two tellers, one Republican and one Democrat, shall be appointed by the Speaker *pro tem.*, who shall publicly, and in the presence of the House, count the votes cast for Representatives in the County of Marengo, and for that purpose they shall take the returns of the precinct inspectors of said county, or, in case they cannot be procured, the evidence of said inspectors, as far as the same may be necessary, to ascertain the actual vote cast as aforesaid; and the persons found upon such count to have the highest number of votes for Representatives shall be seated as such from said county; but the persons now holding certificates of election as Representatives from Marengo shall not vote upon or in said temporary organization; nor shall any business other than deciding the contest as to said county be transacted during such organization.

4. When such contest is determined, the House shall make a permanent organization in the usual way.

5. On said the — instant, the Senate-Chamber shall be vacant, and at 12 o'clock the persons holding certificates of election as Senators shall assemble therein, and organize, with the Lieutenant-Governor presiding, with the person holding the certificate of Secretary Ragland in his seat as the only Senator from Barbour County, and the votes for Senator in Marengo County shall be counted in the same way, and upon the same kind of evidence as is hereinbefore provided for the House contest as to said county, and upon such count the person found to have the highest number of votes for Senator from said county shall be seated as such, but the person now holding the certificate of election to the Senate from said county shall not vote upon any question while the contest about his seat is pending; and then the contest as to the district comprising the counties of Butler and Conecuh shall be decided in the same way and upon the same kind of evidence, and the person now holding the certificate of election as Senator from said district shall not vote upon any question before he is declared elected upon a count of the votes of said district as aforesaid, nor shall the Senate do any other business before these contests are settled.

No person not holding a certificate of election shall take a seat in either body until his right thereto is affirmed as above provided.

All those claiming to be members, and seated in either organization, shall be allowed mileage and *per diem* compensation prior to the temporary organization, as hereinbefore provided for: after which persons holding certificates from Secretary Parker for Bourbon County shall cease to draw pay, and those contesting seats for Marengo and the district of Butler and Conecuh who are finally excluded shall be allowed *per diem* pay until said contests are respectively ended, and the officers and employes of each organization shall be paid the usual compensation.

(Signed) GEORGE H. WILLIAMS,
Attorney-General.

The two Houses were subsequently organized and the contested election cases went over the holiday recess. The proceedings thereon will form part of the record for 1873.

AMERICA. All questions between the United States and Great Britain were adjusted during the year. The Board of Commissioners, appointed by the respective Governments, duly assembled at Geneva, in Switzerland,

and, after a patient hearing of the claims of each, made a pecuniary award to the United States. This result was accepted by each nation. The question of the Northwestern boundary between the same Governments, which was submitted to the Emperor of Germany, was decided by him in favor of the claims of the United States. It involved the possession of the island of San Juan. Immediately after the decision was officially known, the British forces were withdrawn from the occupation of the island. The presidential election in the United States took place during the year, and resulted in the choice of President Grant for a second term. The reduction of the public debt during the year has been \$83,278,875. The Enforcement Act of Congress was continued in force for the year, and in April the President issued his proclamation relative to disturbances in South Carolina. Many destructive fires occurred, especially one in Boston, on November 9th and 10th, at which the loss was estimated at \$78,000,000, of which \$60,000,000 was personal property, and \$18,000,000 the value of buildings.

The peace of the South American States was disturbed by no foreign war during the year, but internal strife prevailed intermittently in Ecuador, Venezuela, Peru, and the Argentine Republic. A serious revolution was discovered in the latter country on the eve of its outbreak. The chief fomenter was General Arredondo, the notorious revolutionary leader. Indian raids were productive of much loss of life and property; and in the Tandil massacre 35 persons were killed by a band of religious fanatics. The Paraguay-Brazilian question, so long at issue between the Cabinets of Rio de Janeiro and Buenos Ayres, was amicably terminated, and cordial relations restored between the two countries. A few cases of yellow fever appeared at Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, and the disease raged for some time at Rio de Janeiro. Small-pox had been rife in Chili; and an epidemic had attacked three Brazilian towns, and carried off 8,000 out of 13,000. The sanitary condition of Guayaquil and some other towns in Ecuador had been ameliorated; and the Government of Buenos Ayres was taking active measures for the establishment of adequate water-works and a regular system of street-sewerage. The elections in Brazil were attended by much agitation and some bloodshed; most of the members returned were from the republican ranks. Paraguay ceded to Brazil, as a war-indemnity, the territory comprised between the Paraguay and Paraná Rivers, north of the Apa, about 1,000 geographical square miles. The boundary question is not yet settled between the Argentine and Bolivian Republics; the latter still urges her claim to the Chaco as far south as the Bermejo, and had already formed and begun to colonize a new province, corresponding to the Argentine province of Salta. The Bermejo will probably be the west dividing

line between Paraguay and the Argentine Republic. The transandine telegraph, from Buenos Ayres to the Chilian capital, was opened to the public service in July; a line was commenced between Montevideo and Rio de Janeiro; and a submarine cable is shortly to be laid between the latter city and Lisbon. Railways were under construction in every direction, Ecuador being the only South American state without one. Fluvial navigation was rapidly extending. Don José Balta, President of Peru, was assassinated in August, and succeeded by Don Manuel Pardo. President Morales of Bolivia met with a like fate at the hand of his nephew, on the 27th of November. Don Adolfo Ballivian was immediately elected in his place. A serious conspiracy against the Morales Government had been discovered and frustrated in June.

The war between Honduras and Nicaragua was not ended at the close of the year. A project for the formation of some of the Central American states into a single independent republic was spoken of.

AMES, JOSEPH, N. A., an American portrait and *genre* painter, born in Roxbury, New Hampshire, in 1816; died in New York City, October 30, 1872. He received his early education in his native State, and, developing a fondness for the painter's art while yet a youth, he commenced painting portraits there, and, as his fame grew, migrated to Boston, where he attained considerable success in his chosen pursuit. But no sooner had he acquired the means of foreign travel and study, than he went abroad and spent some years in Rome, in the diligent study of his profession. While residing there, he executed some very successful portraits and *genre* pieces, among others a very fine portrait of Pio Nono. On his return he settled in Boston, where he remained till 1870, when he removed to Baltimore, in the hope of regaining his health, which had become seriously impaired. Failing in this, he removed after a few months to New York, and occupied a studio in the Young Men's Christian Association Building, where his admirable skill and the truthful character of his portraits brought him constantly more orders than he could fill. He was elected an associate of the National Academy of Design in 1869, and an academician in 1870. Among his pictures which have long had a high reputation were, "Gazzaniga," "President Felton," "The Death of Webster," "Maud Muller," and "The Old Stone Pitcher." But his latest works were among his best. His portrait of Ross Winans, and that of a young lady of Baltimore, were among the special attractions of the Academy at its exhibition in 1872; and he had completed in his studio a fine Roman scene, which he had entitled "The Water-Carriers," a spirited portrait of Rufus Choate, and one of Madame Ristori as *Medea*. Mr. Ames was remarkable for his conscientiousness in his work, never leaving any portion

ANGLICAN CHURCHES.

of the details unfinished, or lacking in minute perfection. He died of brain-fever, after a brief illness. He leaves a family of unusual distinction and talent. His widow is also an artist of great merit, the author of the busts of Lincoln and Andrew, and his young daughters have already given earnest of high artistic capacity.

ANGLICAN CHURCHES. According to the *Kalendar of the English Church* for 1872, the Anglican Church (exclusive of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States*) had, in 1871, the following number of dioceses:

England and Wales (including 2 archbishops).....	28
Scotland (1 primate).....	7
Ireland (2 archbishops).....	13
Gibraltar.....	1
British India.....	5
China.....	5
West Indies.....	4
South America.....	2
Western Africa.....	2
South Africa (1 Metropolitan).....	8
Australia (1 Metropolitan).....	10
New Zealand (1 Metropolitan).....	6
British North America (1 Metropolitan).....	10
Honolulu.....	1
Melanesia.....	1
Jerusalem.....	1
Total.....	100

Convocations of Canterbury and York.—For the first time since its revival, official recognition was given to the Convocation of Canterbury at the opening of its session in February, when "letters of business," as they were styled, were read from the Queen, empowering it to deal with certain matters contained in the fourth report of the commissioners who were appointed by the Queen, in 1867, to inquire into the practices, orders, and rubrics of the Church, and their true interpretation, and to suggest amendments to them.

The subjects thus submitted to the Convocation consisted mainly of provisions recommended by the Commissioners of Ritual for the use on certain occasions of worship of shorter services than those prescribed in the Book of Common Prayer, and of propositions for the disuse or modification of the Athanasian Creed. These matters formed the principal topics of discussion at the earlier meetings of the Convocations both of York and Canterbury. The action of both bodies, with reference to the provision of shorter forms of service, was favorable, and was substantially the same. The declaration of the Convocation of Canterbury was modified to conform more nearly to that adopted by the Convocation of York. As finally passed at the meeting in March, it was in substance as follows:

It is desirable:

A.—That a shortened form of daily service, taken from the Morning and Evening Prayer, be allowed on week-days in parish churches and chapels, in lieu of, and in cathedral and collegiate churches in addition to, the ordinary Morning and Evening Service, provided such shortened form be first approved by the Church in her Convocations.

* See PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

1. That such shortened service be formed by omitting (except on Christmas-Day, Ash-Wednesday, Good-Friday, and Ascension-Day) the Exhortation, one Lesson (not being a proper Lesson), one Cantic, and the prayers following the Third Collect; the service to conclude with the Prayer of St. Chrysostom and "The Grace of our Lord Jesus Christ," etc.

2. That, under the discretion reserved by this Convocation, so to modify its final decision of February 13th, as to secure, if possible, unanimity with the Northern Province, the *Venite* and one or more of the Psalms (one Psalm at least, or one portion of the 119th Psalm being always retained) be added to the number of allowable omissions agreed to by this Convocation.

3. That thus the order for the shortened services for use on ordinary week-days, agreed to by this Convocation, defines the maximum amount of omission in the Order for Morning and Evening Prayer, which may be made at the discretion of the Minister, viz.: The Exhortation, the *Venite*, one or more Psalms (one, at least, being always retained, or one portion of the 119th Psalm), one Lesson (not being a Proper Lesson), one Cantic, and all or any of the prayers following the Third Collect; the service to conclude with the Prayer of St. Chrysostom and "The Grace of our Lord Jesus Christ," etc.

4. That in all churches and chapels, whether cathedral, collegiate, or parochial, the priest in charge may, on special occasions, employ such prayers taken from the Prayer-Book, and such lessons from the Holy Scriptures, as to him may seem best, provided always that such service shall be allowed by the Ordinary.

5. That it is desirable that all doubts should be removed as to whether sermons must, of necessity, be preceded by the Divine Service appointed for the day. But that no prayer be used with such sermon, except the Bidding Prayer, or such prayer as shall be taken from the Book of Common Prayer.

B.—On Sundays and holy days, where the Order of Morning and Evening Prayer is duly said at some other hours, it shall be lawful for the minister of any cathedral, collegiate or parochial church, or of any chapel, to use, as an additional service, any form of prayer which is taken from the Book of Common Prayer, except from the Office for the Celebration of the Holy Communion, with Psalms and Hymns, if such service shall be allowed by the Ordinary.

C.—That it is desirable that all doubts should be removed which have arisen as to the lawfulness of using in any church the Morning Prayer, Litany, and Communion Office, each as a separate service.

1. That it be lawful to use the Morning Prayer, the Litany, and the Order for the Administration of the Lord's Supper or Holy Communion, together, or as separate services in varying order, at the discretion of the minister, under the direction of the Ordinary.

D.—That it is desirable that the forms of prayer referred to in the foregoing resolutions should be allowed to be used in school-chapels and such-like buildings, in lieu of the ordinary service.

The Athanasian Creed was brought to the consideration of the Convocation of York at its meeting in February by the Dean of Chester, who made a motion recommending that its use be discontinued in the public worship of the Church of England. The motion was discussed for two days, and then withdrawn.

The Archbishop of Canterbury introduced the Athanasian Creed before the Upper House of the Convocation of Canterbury, at the meeting in February, as one of the subjects considered in the report of the Commissioners of Ritual, to which the Queen had invited the attention of the Convocation. A

committee of the Lower House, to whom the report of the Committee on Ritual had been referred, made a report recommending the insertion of a rubrical note explanatory of the sense in which the Creed should be understood. The Upper House decided to suspend action pending the consideration of the subject by the Lower House. At its meeting in May, the Lower House expressed itself in favor of the unaltered maintenance of the Athanasian Creed in public worship, and declared that there was "no room for an explanatory note." It then requested the Archbishop to appoint a committee to consider whether it was desirable that a synodal declaration be made with respect to the sense of any clauses in the Athanasian Creed "that have been misunderstood and misrepresented." The Upper House refused to make any declaration against the alteration of the creed. At the meeting of the Convocation in July, on motion of the Bishop of Winchester in the Upper House, a joint committee of the two Houses was appointed, "to consider the whole aspect of the use of the Athanasian Creed in the Church of England."

This committee met at the palace of the Archbishop, at Lambeth, on the 3d of December, and resolved to recommend the publication of an explanatory statement of the sense in which the warnings of the Athanasian Creed are accepted by the Church of England. The declaration is to be framed hereafter. The resolution was passed by a vote of 27 in its favor, and 18 against it. Various amendments were offered to this resolution, and rejected, as follows: one for delay, by a vote of 28 to 19; one for the omission of the damatory clauses, by a vote of 32 to 8; one to allow the alternative use of the Apostles' Creed, by a vote of 34 to 6; one for the omission of the rubric before the creed, by a vote of 36 to 8; one for the substitution in the rubric of "may" for "shall," by a vote of 32 to 7; and one proposing that a short act of Parliament be passed on the subject. The last, it is stated, was not even seconded.

The members of this committee are:

On the part of the Upper House—the Bishops of London, Winchester, Norwich, St. David's, Bath and Wells, Peterborough, Llandaff, Chichester, Oxford, Exeter, Bangor, Ely, St. Asaph's, Lincoln, Gloucester and Bristol, Rochester, Hereford, Salisbury, Lichfield.

On the part of the Lower House—the Prolocutor, the Deans of Canterbury, Westminster, St. Paul's, Norwich, Wells, Rochester, and Lincoln-elect, Archdeacons of Canterbury, London, Nottingham, Huntingdon, Maidstone, Stafford, Taunton, Gloucester, Exeter, Rochester and St. Albans, Leicester, Surrey, Colchester, Coventry, Archdeacon Randall, Chancellor Massinberg, Canons Swainson, Harvey, Selwyn, Gregory, Seymour, Mosley; Dr. Kay, Dr. Jebb, Lord A. Compton, Messrs. Gibbs, Kemp, Perry, Hopkins, Sumner, Buckle, Horn, Fagan, and Bathurst.

The Convocation of York, at its meeting in April, invited the Convocation of Canterbury to join with it in requesting her Majesty to direct steps to be taken to secure the due representation of the laity in the meetings of the Convocation. The Convocation of Canterbury discussed the subject at length, without coming to a definite conclusion. The bishops, however, unanimously expressed the opinion in their addresses, that the introduction of laymen, instead of reforming, would revolutionize the Convocation.

The Irish Synod.—The Irish Synod met at Dublin in April. The committee on the revision of the Prayer-Book, who had been appointed at the previous meeting of the Synod, presented a partial report. They had come to a conclusion on only a few points, and merely submitted their minutes. They had agreed that the word "priest," wherever it occurs in the rubrics, should be altered to "presbyter;" that the damatory clauses of the Athanasian Creed should be omitted; that the absolution in the service for the visitation of the sick should be dropped; that in the service for the ordination of priests the words "receive the Holy Ghost" should be replaced by a prayer for the gift of the Holy Ghost, and that the words "whose sins thou dost forgive they are forgiven" should be omitted; that the selections from the Apocrypha should be dropped from the Lectionary, and the saints' days designated as "black-letter" saints' days should be omitted from the calendar; that it should be made lawful to speak the words used in delivering the elements of the communion to so many people as may be kneeling at the altar at one time; that the parish-clerk be allowed to place the elements of communion on the table before the commencement of the service; and that the rubric in reference to ornaments be omitted. The revision of the Lectionary had been intrusted to a committee of bishops, who had adopted the English Lectionary without material alterations. Numerous amendments to the baptismal service had been proposed with a view to change the phraseology of the service, or to define it so that the doctrine of baptismal regeneration should be avoided, but none of them had been agreed upon.

The Synod, acting upon the matters presented in this report, decided that the lessons from the Apocrypha should be excluded from the Lectionary. It agreed to the insertion of a new rubric declaring the word "priest" to be synonymous with "presbyter," and approved of the recommendation for the omission of the rubric with reference to ornaments. It adopted a rubric providing for a shortening of the services on week-days, and permitting the division of the services. The Synod directed, with reference to saints' days, that "no special mention shall be made in the calendar of any days except those which shall have Gospels and Epistles assigned them."

The propositions for the alteration of the Athanasian Creed were rejected. A motion was made to allow the service of absolution to be pronounced by deacons, but it was defeated.

The committee on revision were reappointed, with instructions to report to the Synod the following year. They were forbidden to reopen any of the questions on which a decision had been reached. A resolution was passed deprecating "the introduction into Ireland of the system of education proposed by the Roman Catholic hierarchy to the Government."

The Synod adopted the following address in reply to one which had been received from the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States:

To the Bishops, Clergy, and Laity of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States of America.

The Archbishops and Bishops, and the clergy and laity of the Church of Ireland, in their session of the General Synod, assembled at Dublin in 1872.

Brethren, beloved in the Lord, We have received with gratitude your address, the pledge and token of your lively sympathy with us at the present time. In the many trials and difficulties which beset us, some of which, by the good hand of God upon us, we have already overcome, while the others, by the same gracious help, we hope to overcome, it is not a small comfort to us to be assured that we have the cordial sympathy and earnest prayers of our brethren in the faith beyond the Atlantic. We are well pleased to know that you, who have already trod the same difficult path which we are treading now, having nearly a century ago actually made the experiments which we are making at the present, are watching us with interest and affection. We shall find in our recollection of this fact another motive to approve ourselves not altogether unworthy of our place in that great Christian communion to which we belong. Nor shall we cease to pray that the Church Apostolical and Evangelical, Catholic and Reformed, like our own, which is the best hope of a great Christian future for America, may abound more and more in all wisdom and knowledge, and in all gifts and graces of the Spirit, and may more and more perfectly fulfil that great work for which we believe it was ordained. We remain your faithful brethren in Christ.

Signed by the Primate of All Ireland on behalf of the General Synod.

The total amount of money which had been received and subscribed to the sustentation fund of the Synod at the beginning of 1872 was £37,231 14s. 10d.

The Bennett Judgment.—A decision, which it is thought will have an important bearing upon the doctrinal position of the Church of England, was rendered by the Privy Council on the 8th of June, in the case of Sheppard against Bennett. This case came up on appeal of the complainant from a decision of the Court of Arches, which was given on July 23, 1870. The defendant, the Rev. James Early Bennett, Vicar of Frome Selwood, had written certain works entitled "Some Results of the Tractarian Movement in 1833," and "A Plea for Toleration in the Church of England." He was charged in the complaint with having maintained in these works "doctrines directly contrary or repugnant to the articles and for-

mularies of the United Church of England and Ireland in relation to the sacrament of the Lord's Supper." The doctrines which he was thus charged with supporting were: 1. That the body of Christ is present in the elements upon the altar. 2. That the priest makes a real offering of Christ to God in the Eucharist. 3. That adoration is due to Christ in the consecrated bread and wine. Mr. Bennett had, in a third edition of one of his works, modified the language in which the doctrine of the real presence had seemed to be implied. The phrase "the real, actual, and visible presence of our Lord upon the altars of our churches" was changed so as to read, "the real, actual presence of our Lord, under the form of bread and wine, upon the altars of our churches." So, also, while Mr. Bennett, in his first edition, had used the words, "who myself adore, and teach the people to adore, the consecrated elements, believing Christ to be in them," he said in his third edition, "who myself adore, and teach the people to adore, Christ present in the elements under the form of bread and wine." He had further explained that his meaning in writing the original passage was the same as that which was conveyed in the words substituted, and that he had willingly adopted a new form of expression in order to avoid the different construction to which the words first used were liable.

The Dean of Arches held in his decision of July 23, 1870, that the original language of Mr. Bennett's works, standing by itself, would have rendered him liable to conviction of offence against the laws of the Church, but that his subsequent corrections and explanations altered its bearing to a sufficient degree to relieve him from penalty. Concerning the doctrine of sacrificial worship, the dean decided that Mr. Bennett had not exceeded the liberty which the law allows on that subject. The complainant appealed against the decision to the judiciary committee of the Privy Council.

The final arguments in the case were heard by the committee in November, 1871. The decision was read by the Archbishop of York, in behalf of the Lord Chancellor, on the 8th of June following. In regard to the charge that Mr. Bennett had taught the doctrine of the real presence of the body of Christ in the elements upon the altar, the court first showed that the articles and catechism of the Church teach that the body of Christ is "given, taken, and eaten in the supper, after a heavenly and spiritual manner," and that the mean whereby it is received and eaten is faith. It then declared that, although the assertion by Mr. Bennett of a "real, actual, objective" presence, did indeed introduce terms not found in the articles or formularies, it did not appear to assert expressly, or by necessary implication, a presence other than spiritual, nor to be necessarily contradictory to the 28th Article of Religion.

It was urged for the appellant that the

Church recognizes only one body of Christ, the natural and glorified body, which is "in heaven, and not here;" that, therefore, the only presence which can be held consistent with the declaration is a presence to the soul of the communicant; and that "no mode or manner of presence is conceivable, which can reconcile the proposition that the true body of Christ is in the elements, with the proposition that the natural body is in heaven, and not here." The court replied: "Their lordships are of opinion that these inferences, whether probable or not, are by no means of that plain and certain character which the conclusion they are asked to draw from them requires. The matters to which they relate are confessedly not comprehensible, or very imperfectly comprehensible, by the human understanding; the province of reasoning as applied to them is therefore very limited; and the terms employed have not, and cannot have, that precision of meaning which the character of the argument demands;" and added: "The respondent has nowhere alleged in terms a corporal presence of the natural body of Christ in the elements; he has never affirmed that the body of Christ is present in a 'corporal' or natural 'manner.' On the contrary, he has denied this, and he speaks of the presence in which he believes as 'spiritual,' 'supernatural,' 'sacramental,' 'mystical,' 'ineffable.'"

On the second charge, namely, that Mr. Bennett had taught that the priest makes a real offering of Christ in the Eucharist, the Council decided that the doctrine of the real sacrifice is not taught in the articles or formularies of the Church, and remarked:

It is not lawful for a clergyman to teach that the sacrifice or offering of Christ, upon the Cross, or the redemption, propitiation, or satisfaction wrought by it, is or can be repeated in the ordinance of the Lord's Supper. It is well known, however, that, by many divines of eminence, the word sacrifice has been applied to the Lord's Supper in the sense not of a true propitiatory or atoning sacrifice, effectual as a satisfaction for sin, but of a rite which calls to remembrance and represents before God that one true sacrifice. (A passage was then read from Bishop Bull in illustration.) To apply the word sacrifice in the sense in which Bishop Bull has used it to the ordinance of the Lord's Supper, though it may be liable to abuse and misapprehension, does not appear to be a contravention of any proposition legitimately deducible from the Thirty-ninth Article. It is not clear to their lordships that the respondent has so used the word sacrifice as to contradict the language of the Articles.

On the charge that Mr. Bennett had taught that adoration is due to the consecrated bread and wine, the court ruled that the doctrine so described is contrary to law, and must be condemned. But they admitted, as the Dean of Arches had done, Mr. Bennett's explanation of his language, and did not consider themselves called upon to condemn him.

One charge yet remained, in the form of a specification, that Mr. Bennett had maintained that adoration is due to Christ, present upon

the altars, "under the form of bread and wine, on the ground that under their veil is the sacred body and blood of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ." Upon this the court ruled:

The Declaration of Kneeling states that, by the direction that the communicants shall receive the consecrated elements kneeling, "no adoration is intended or ought to be done either to the sacramental bread and wine there bodily received, or to any corporal presence of Christ's natural Flesh and Blood." According to this declaration, neither the elements nor any corporal presence of Christ therein ought to be adored. The 28th Article lays down that "the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper was not, by Christ's ordinance, reserved, carried about, lifted up, or worshipped." In the 25th Article it had been affirmed that "the Sacraments were not ordained by Christ to be gazed upon, or to be carried about, but that we should duly use them." It was laid down in *Martin vs. Mackonochie* that such acts as the elevation of the cup and paten, and kneeling and prostration of the minister before them, were unlawful. If the charge against Mr. Bennett were that he had performed an outward act of adoration on any occasion in the service, the principles laid down in *Martin vs. Mackonochie* would apply to this case. Such an act could not be done except in the service, because the Sacrament may not be "reserved." But even if the respondent's words are a confession of an unlawful act, it is questionable whether such a confession would amount to false doctrine. Some of their lordships have doubted whether the word "adore," though it seems to point rather to acts of worship, such as are forbidden by the 28th Article, may not be construed to refer to mental adoration, or prayers addressed to Christ present spiritually in the Sacrament, which does not necessarily imply any adoration of the consecrated elements, or of any corporal or natural presence therein. Upon the whole, their lordships, not without doubts and division of opinions, have come to the conclusion that this charge is not so clearly made out as the rules which govern penal proceedings require. Mr. Bennett is entitled to the benefit of any doubt that may exist. His language has been rash, but, as it appears to the majority of their lordships that his words can be construed so as not to be plainly repugnant to the two passages article against them, their lordships will give him the benefit of the doubt that has been raised.

The appeal was dismissed.

The Church Congress.—The Church Congress is a voluntary body, and possesses no authority for legislative or judicial action. Its meetings for 1872 were held at Leeds. They commenced on the 8th of October, and continued during four days. The most prominent of the topics discussed were: "The Parochial System, of the Church;" "Lay Coöperation;" "Vital Christianity as affected by the Present State of Science and Civilization;" "The Church in its relation to the State and Non-Conformists;" "The Just Principle of the Church's Comprehensiveness in Matters of Doctrine and Ritual;" "The Deepening of the Spiritual Life;" "Sunday-Schools;" and "The Duty of the Church with regard to Elementary Schools and their Inspection in Religious Knowledge."

The Agitation for Reform.—A large public meeting was held in London on the 15th of February, in support of measures for reform in the Church of England, and in opposition to the movement for disestablishment. Lord

Castleton presided. Dean Stanley was the principal speaker. Resolutions were adopted:

1. That the reform and not the disestablishment of the Church of England should be the policy of the present time;
2. That in the opinion of this meeting the propositions of the Archbishop of Canterbury to Convocation, which have for their object increased liberty in the use of the Prayer-Book services, should receive the sanction of the Legislature;
3. That it is desirable that the creed commonly called the Creed of St. Athanasius should no longer be recited in the public services of the Church;
4. That it is desirable to give the laity in parishes, by means of a representative organization, some voice in the introduction of changes in the Church services within the law, and facilities for taking further part in the local administration of the Church;
5. That it is desirable that the serious attention of Churchmen should be turned to amendments in the system of patronage, a reformed constitution of Convocation, and other questions of Church reform.

The Bishopric of Madagascar.—The English Church papers reported, in April, that through the interposition of the Archbishop of Canterbury, an amicable arrangement had been effected between the persons who were interested in the movement to secure the appointment of a bishop to Madagascar and the London Missionary Society. This Society had opposed the appointment of the bishop, in the fear that the introduction of another ecclesiastical body to the natives of Madagascar might unsettle the minds and disturb the faith of the converts. The Church Missionary Society had also opposed the appointment on the ground that the setting up of a rival ecclesiastical jurisdiction in Madagascar—a field in which the London Society had heretofore labored exclusively—would be a violation of the comity of missions. It was said to have been agreed, on the part of the promoters of the Episcopal appointment, that the bishop, should administer to the spiritual interests of the English residents on the island, and that he might establish missions among the heathen population, but that he should abstain from direct interference with the Christian missions already established. With this understanding, the London Missionary Society was understood to withdraw its opposition to the appointment of a bishop.

After much canvassing, a suitable person was found upon whom to confer the office, and arrangements were fully made for his consecration by the Archbishop of Canterbury, when at the last moment, very near the end of the year, Mr. Gladstone, on behalf of the Crown, refused the license. Without this license the Archbishop was unable to proceed further. A brief history of the efforts to select a bishop for this see is of interest in connection with these facts. When the formation of the bishopric of Madagascar was first contemplated, proposals were made to the Rev. William Ellis, a missionary of the London Missionary Society, that he be ordained by the Archbishop of Canterbury, and consecrated to the Episcopal office. Mr. Ellis declined this proposition. Negotiations were then opened with a gentleman who is described as "now one of

her Majesty's chaplains," whose name is not given, but they were without result. The bishopric was then offered to the Rev. R. H. Baynes, Vicar of St. Michael's, Coventry. He at first accepted it. The Church Missionary Society now interposed, and declared that their agents would be instructed not to place themselves under the new bishop's jurisdiction. Thereupon Mr. Baynes, after consultation with his diocesan (the Bishop of Worcester), determined not to have any thing more to do with the bishopric. After several other efforts had been made to arrange matters, it was understood that the formation of the bishopric had been definitely determined upon, and the Rev. Henry Rowley was nominated to the see. Mr. Rowley had long been connected with the Universities Mission to Central Africa, and had labored there with Bishop Tozer; he had also labored zealously in the formation of the mission of St. George's-in-the-East. It is he whose consecration Mr. Gladstone has defeated.

Correspondence on Church Union in South Africa.—A correspondence took place near the close of the year 1871 between Bishop Gray, of Cape Town, and the Rev. Dr. Faure, Moderator of the Synod of the Reformed Dutch Church in South Africa, with reference to a union of the two Churches. It originated in the passage of a resolution by the English Episcopal Synod in favor of such union. The Dutch Synod responded with an expression of willingness to consider the subject. Bishop Gray in his letters mentioned as the points on which the two Churches are agreed, the acceptance of the inspired Scriptures, of a written liturgy, and of the necessity of creeds. Dr. Faure spoke of the English Prayer-Book and Episcopacy as points to which the Reformed Dutch Church would make objection. The correspondence assumed the form of an argument on the parity of bishops and presbyters, and the claims of the Book of Common Prayer. It soon appeared that organic union could not be obtained. Dr. Faure then, on behalf of the Reformed Dutch Church, made propositions for an exchange of pulpits, for a system of united prayer, and for coöperation in the circulation of the Bible, and in other forms of Christian activity. The English bishop declined these propositions, because, he said, "Whatever it is that keeps us apart unites us, in my estimation, to be at once safe and outspoken teachers of each other's people."

Free Church of England.—After the announcement of the decision in the Bennett case, the secretaries of the Free Church of England issued an address, in which they stated that that Society was organized chiefly to oppose ritualism, and to unite the laity in the government as well as the work of the Church. They claimed as an advantage for their organization that the Evangelical clergy of the Established Church are debarred by ecclesiastical regulations from going into parishes where ritualism prevails, whereas the Free

Church of England is free to enter any parish with a revised Prayer-Book, from which the sacerdotal element is erased, and can conduct sound Protestant services. The Society had already expended £15,000 in establishing such services, and they asked £50,000 more to extend the movement so far as might be necessary. The policy of the leaders of the Society, as it is indicated in its address, and as it is shown in their subsequent proceedings, is to induce the Evangelical clergy to maintain their position against ritualism within the Church of England, while they accept the aid of the Free Church in the parishes into which they cannot themselves go.

The tenth annual convocation of the Free Church of England was held in London on the 25th and 26th of June. A code of by-laws was adopted. Five ministers were ordained after the forms of the revised Prayer-Book. In these forms the doctrine of the apostolic succession is ignored. The report of the Council "dealt vigorously with the Bennett judgment, and characterized it as a tortuous defence of ritualism."

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC (LA REPÚBLICA ARGENTINA), an independent state of South America, extending from the twenty-second to the forty-first parallel of south latitude, and from 53° to 71° 17' west longitude. It is bounded on the north by Bolivia; on the east by Paraguay, Brazil, Uruguay, and the Atlantic; on the south by the Atlantic Ocean and Patagonia, from which latter it is separated by the Río Negro; and on the west by the Cordillera of the Andes, which forms the dividing line between the Argentine and Chilian Republics. The Argentines dispute with Chili the right to the territory south of the Río Negro as far as Tierra del Fuego, according to the original division by Spain; and Bolivia urges its claim to that part of the Gran Chaco bounded by the rivers Bermejo and Paraguay. The republic is divided into fourteen provinces, which, with their areas and population, according to the last census, are as follows:

PROVINCES.	Area, sq. m.	Pop.
LITTORAL OR RIVERINE PROVINCES.		
Buenos Ayres.....	70,000	521,653
Corrientes.....	60,000	130,836
Entre-Ríos.....	50,000	122,476
Santa Fé.....	20,000	85,545
ANDINE PROVINCES.		
Catamarca.....	35,000	81,269
Mendoza.....	65,000	67,593
La Rioja.....	35,000	52,982
San Juan.....	33,000	66,360
CENTRAL PROVINCES.		
Córdoba.....	60,000	237,294
San Luis.....	20,000	56,509
Santiago del Estero.....	35,000	140,535
Tucumán.....	28,000	126,040
NORTHERN PROVINCES.		
Salta.....	50,000	97,675
Jujuy.....	30,000	40,429
Total.....	591,000	1,827,334

These figures show an increase of 146 per cent. as compared with the census of 1836. All the capitals bear the names of their respective provinces, except that of Entre-Ríos, which is Concepcion (La Concepcion del Uruguay). The chief towns, with their population in 1869, are contained in the following table:

Capitals.	Pop.	Capitals.	Pop.
Buenos Ayres.....	177,787	Córdoba.....	23,523
Corrientes.....	10,670	San Luis.....	3,748
Concepcion.....	6,513	Santiago.....	7,775
Santa Fé.....	10,670	Tucuman.....	17,438
Catamarca.....	5,718	Salta.....	11,716
Mendoza.....	8,124	Jujuy.....	3,072
La Rioja.....	4,489		
San Juan.....	8,353	Total.....	304,596

The current of immigration still flows uninterruptedly to the Argentine shores, and is ever on the increase. The number of immigrants in 1863 was 10,400; in 1864, 11,682; in 1865, 11,770; in 1866, 13,960; in 1867, 23,900; in 1868, 29,384; in 1869, almost 38,000; in 1870, 39,667; in 1871, 31,614; and the arrivals in 1872 showed still swelling numbers. The decrease in 1871 is attributed to the epidemic which visited the republic in the early part of the year. The principal centres of immigration are Buenos Ayres, Santa Fé, Entre-Ríos, Corrientes, Salta, and San Juan. The foreign population in Buenos Ayres was set down in 1869 at 250,000, made up of the following elements: Italians, 70,000; Basques, 40,000; French, 30,000; Spaniards, 30,000; Irish, 30,000; English and Scotch, 10,000; Germans, 10,000; other nationalities, 30,000. The Italians, who are the most numerous class of foreigners, number at present in the province of Buenos Ayres 60,000, upward of 40,000 of whom (or about one-fourth of the entire population) are in the city. The colonies in the various parts of the country, and especially those of Santa Fé, are in a very flourishing condition. A bill was to be laid before Congress for the creation of a land-office for the sale and distribution of Government lands. President, Domingo F. Sarmiento, elected October 12, 1868, for six years; Vice-President, Dr. A. Alsina; Minister of the Interior, Dr. H. Frias (June, 1872); of Foreign Affairs, Dr. C. Tejedor; of Finance, L. L. Dominguez; of Justice, Public Worship, and Public Instruction, N. Avellaneda; of War, Colonel M. de Gainza. The governors, etc., of the fourteen provinces were as follows:

Buenos Ayres.....	Dr. M. Acosta (May, 1872, for 3 years).
Minister of the Interior.....	Dr. E. Pinedo.
Minister of Finance.....	F. B. Madero.
Catamarca.....	F. Gallinés.
Córdoba.....	J. A. Alvarez.
Corrientes.....	M. V. Gelabert.
Entre-Ríos.....	L. Echague.
Jujuy.....	P. J. Portal.
Mendoza.....	L. Castallano.
La Rioja.....	A. Villanueva.
Salta.....	B. Zorrilla.
San Juan.....	V. Videla.
San Luis.....	J. R. Luzero y Sosa.
Santa Fé.....	Dr. S. de Iriondo.
Santiago del Estero.....	L. Frias.
Tucuman.....	P. Helguera.

The following table shows the state of the finances during the years 1870-'71:

REVENUE.	
Import duties.....	\$13,000,000
Export duties.....	2,150,000
Storage.....	500,000
Stamp duties.....	280,000
Postal service.....	120,000
Telegraphs.....	80,000
Sundries.....	80,000
Total.....	\$16,160,000

EXPENDITURE.	
Floating debt.....	\$8,800,000
Interest and amortization of the consolidated debt.....	7,816,601
Department of the Interior.....	1,757,492
Foreign Department.....	131,172
Finances.....	2,126,676
Justice, Public Worship, and Public Instruction.....	1,084,735
Army and Navy.....	5,103,362
Total.....	\$36,810,088
Deficit.....	\$10,650,088.

FOREIGN DEBT OF 1871.	
British Loan of 1834, @ 6 per cent.....	\$4,144,910
British Loan of 1834, @ 3 per cent.....	5,032,990
Foreign debt.....	1,757,492
British Loan of 1868.....	11,552,730
Debt to Brazil.....	1,321,120
Loan negotiated in London, April 30, 1871, with Murrieta & Co. @ 8½% (6 per cent. interest and 2½ per cent. amortization).....	30,000,000
Total foreign debt.....	\$53,962,970
Home debt... { Old debts.....	16,608,417
{ Loan from Wauklyn & Co. of Buenos Ayres, June 10, 1871.....	6,000,000
Total national debt.....	\$76,571,387

The national debt in 1871-'72 was \$87,500,000; in 1862 it was but \$15,000,000.

Besides the national budget, each of the fourteen provinces has its own special budget; that of Buenos Ayres amounts annually to \$2,000,000.

According to the various custom-house returns, the total exports for the republic amounted, in 1871, to \$26,753,213; and the total imports to \$46,624,766.

The exports and imports for Buenos Ayres alone were as follows:

EXPORTS.	
Hides.....	\$7,200,000
Sheepskins and furs (nutria).....	2,000,000
Wool.....	5,900,000
Horse-hair.....	600,000
Tallow.....	5,900,000
Jerked beef.....	1,000,000
Animal products.....	500,000
Ostrich-feathers.....	100,000
Sundries.....	100,000
Total.....	\$23,300,000

IMPORTS.	
Great Britain.....	\$11,500,000
Belgium.....	1,270,000
Brazil.....	2,680,000
Chili.....	570,000
France.....	12,370,000
Holland.....	1,240,000
Italy.....	1,510,000
German States.....	1,300,000
Spain.....	2,110,000
United States.....	2,620,000
Uruguay.....	1,250,000
Other countries.....	690,000
Total.....	\$39,010,000

Total value of the exports and imports for Buenos Ayres.....	\$62,310,000
Exports from other ports, \$3,453,213 } ...	11,067,979
Imports from other ports, 7,614,766 }	
Total commerce of the Argentine Republic in 1871.....	\$73,377,979

These returns are, however, practically for ten months only, all mercantile movement having been suspended for two months in consequence of the late plague. It is also believed that, if the value of smuggled goods were added to the imports, the total would reach 60 millions; while the exports, if full account were taken of the produce that actually leaves the country, would be little short of 35 millions; thus showing an aggregate trade of 95 instead of 73 millions for the republic.

Great Britain stands foremost in the list of nations trading with the republic, the total value of the commerce between the two countries being 21½ millions; next in order is France, 9½ millions; next comes Belgium, 7½ millions; then the United States, 5½; while the trade with Paraguay (½ million) is the least important of all.

The importations from Brazil, Chili, and Uruguay, mainly comprise European merchandise transshipped in those countries. Strange to say, the trade with Chili is greater than with Brazil; and that with the United States is more extensive than the trade with Spain and Italy together. Belgium usually held the first rank in the Argentine export tables, until 1871, when England took the lead. On comparing 1871 with 1870, it is observed that France fell off one-half both in imports and exports; England from 10 to 12 per cent.; the United States one-third in imports; Germany and Spain one-fourth; while Belgium remained stationary; Italy increased by one-third, Chili one-fourth; and Uruguay nearly doubled. The total decline in trade caused by the yellow-fever plague was over 10½ millions, the port of Buenos Ayres showing only 47½ millions, against 62 for the previous year. In normal times about 83 per cent. of the whole trade of the republic is done through the port of Buenos Ayres; Rosaria stands for 8, and the remaining ports for 9 per cent. The major part of the exports to Chili are by way of Mendoza, and pass duty free. It is remarkable that little has hitherto been done to render the vast mineral resources of the Argentine States profitable to the nation. "In 1871, the value of silver, lead, and copper, sent from all parts of the republic, did not reach \$450,000. In spite of wars, epidemics, droughts, and other obstacles to the material development of the country," writes his Excellency Sr. Don Manuel R. García, Argentine minister to the United States, "the exports have quadrupled in quantity, and quintupled in value in the seventeen years from 1853 to 1870." In effect, the exports of the former years, comprising ox-hides, horse-hides, tallow, wool, sheepskins and jerked beef, amounted to 97,453 tons, at a value of \$6,990,770; while the figures for the latter year were 397,722 tons, and \$39,294,690. This increase, large as it may appear, represents but a small proportion of the products of the country, the mineral and agricultural resources of which have not yet been devel-

oped, for want of hands, capital, and suitable roads. Official reports show the exports of animal products to have been in the proportion of \$22.50 for each inhabitant in the province of Buenos Ayres alone in 1853, \$60 in 1860, and \$80 in 1870. A significant fact is that of the freighting of a vessel in November last for the export of wheat, 1872 being the first year in which that cereal ceased to be imported into the republic.

The interior is in the enjoyment of perfect tranquillity; and a hopeful sign of the times is the rapid decay of that spirit of *guachoism* which in former days was so injurious to the permanent and industrial interests of the country. The new wool-clip promised to be exceedingly plentiful, and command prices nowise inferior to those of former days. Pastoral investments appear to be more profitable than ever, and sheep-farming especially to be in a very prosperous condition. If, during the long depression, *estancieros* were obliged to sell sheep at ruinously low prices, some of them even retiring from the business bankrupt and discouraged, the recent rise in values has largely benefited their more fortunate successors: sheep, once sold in large flocks at 3 reals a head, now bring 12, and many buyers have actually cleared the purchase-money out of the profits of the first shearing. The culture of tobacco has so far been attended with fair success, and promises to be one day an important industry in the republic. Machines for the manufacture of beet-sugar had been received from England for the Alexandra colony, admirably situated on the banks of the Rio Javier, in the Gran Chaco. The value of land, not only in Buenos Ayres City, but in the outlying camp, is steadily on the advance; as an instance of which may be mentioned the recent sale of a square league, some sixty miles from the city, for \$125,000, a price far beyond any hitherto obtained for that kind of property.

In financial circles, the project of the conversion of the Provincial Bank having been disposed of, the all-important one of establishing a National Bank absorbs the general attention; and a charter has lately received legislative sanction. In September the Senate had unanimously passed the first reading of the bill for the building of six new lines of railway for the upper provinces, to connect them with Chili on the one side, and Buenos Ayres on the other. These lines were to be of 40-inch gauge, and about 1,600 miles long, the estimated cost being \$50,000,000 (about £10,000,000). The Government was authorised to bind the National Treasury to a guarantee of 7 per cent. A bill had passed the provincial Senate granting a bonus of £1,000 and 2,200 acres of land for every mile of the proposed railway from Tandil to Bahia Blanca (190 miles), which will be the completion of the great Southern line. The law authorising the Dolores extension had been passed,

with a bonus of £500 per mile to the company. The prospectus had also been published and subscriptions called, for the Northern line to Rosario (189 miles), and branches, embracing in all 500 miles. The works were expected shortly to commence on the Port Campana Railway (40 miles) to provide a suitable port on the Paraná. The Ensenada Railway was finished, and was to be opened to public traffic before the close of the year. Besides the proposed railway by the Planchon, a project is on foot for building another, 800 miles farther north, from San Juan into Chili, at an estimated cost of £12,000 per mile, the Argentine and Chilian Governments giving a guarantee of 7 per cent. on their parts respectively. An appropriation of \$200,000 had been made for the erection and improvement of public offices in Buenos Ayres and some of the other provincial capitals. The works on the Tucuman Railway were expected to be commenced toward the end of October. A remarkable augmentation was reported in the traffic receipts of the Central Argentine Railway; the receipts for the month of June were almost \$66,000, being an increase of 60 per cent. in the passenger and 17 per cent. in the freight traffic, as compared with the corresponding month in 1871. The gross increase for the year is, however, not over 14 per cent. The line to the Rio Cuarto was to be opened by the end of the year; and the works on the line from Mercedes to Concordia were advancing rapidly. The transandine telegraph, establishing communication between Buenos Ayres and Santiago, the Chilian capital, was inaugurated in July, and continued in uninterrupted operation. Telegraph-lines through other parts of the republic are in active process of construction, and there are numerous lines projected; among others, one from Montevideo to Rio Grande do Sul, in Brazil; which, thanks to the submarine cable already laid to Montevideo, will place Buenos Ayres in telegraphic connection with Rio de Janeiro, and ere long with Europe, it being affirmed that a cable from the Brazilian capital and Lisbon will be completed in the course of 1873. In January, 1870, there were but two horse-car railways in the city of Buenos Ayres, with an aggregate length of 4,780 metres; the city has at present nine lines, covering 106,687 metres. Some 16,000 metres more are in process of construction; and more new companies are about to be formed.

The army of the Argentine Republic, exclusive of the militia and national guard of Buenos Ayres, is composed of 6,482 men: 2,909 infantry, 2,861 horse, and 712 artillery. There are 29 generals, 273 commandants, and 263 officers. The republic has seven vessels-of-war, one of which mounts 12 guns.

The shipping statistics for 1871 show an aggregate of 1,526,281 tons, four-fifths of which refer to Buenos Ayres, and the remainder to the other ports. This is exclusive of the

coasting-trade. There were, in all, 1,628 steamers, and 2,410 sailing-vessels; the nationalities and tonnage were distributed as follows:

NATIONALITY.	Steam.	Sail.
English	321,084	201,779
Italian	159,836	99,975
French	77,496	98,843
Various	260,112	307,156
Total	818,528	707,753

The number of steamers plying monthly between the various European ports and the Plata was to be extended from about 20 to 25 by the opening of the present year; 14 of these were to be English. Negotiations were being made between the Argentine and Uruguayan Governments for a new Sanitary Convention.

The port of Ensenada will, it is expected, shortly be opened, and the bar removed; for which purpose Congress seemed disposed to make an appropriation of \$500,000.

Strenuous efforts were being made to improve the sanitary condition of the city of Buenos Ayres. A committee was appointed during the year to inquire into the matter and report upon the practicability of establishing a thorough system of drainage in the city (street-sewerage having been hitherto unknown here), and furnishing the latter with a supply of potable water adequate to the necessities of the population.

The combined energies of the national and provincial Governments are sedulously employed to promote the progress of public education. The University of Córdoba and the colleges (*Colegios Nacionales*) have so far given results at least equal to those predicted by the warmest defenders of the system; the aggregate number of professors in these colleges is 170, and that of the students 2,600. A normal school for teachers has been established in Paraná, and has already over 60 pupils on its roll.

In 1872 there were in the whole republic 1,407 schools, public and private (exclusive of the university and colleges); but these were attended by only 81,183 children, out of 468,987 children between the ages of 6 and 15 years. In other words, 391,990 children between 6 and 15 years of age had not yet taken the first steps in education. Two ecclesiastical seminaries are supported by the national Government, one in Buenos Ayres, the other in Córdoba. The Astronomical Observatory in Córdoba, under the direction of Mr. B. A. Gould, from the United States, was inaugurated in October, 1871, by the President of the Republic. There are in the republic 21 public libraries, inclusive of the *Biblioteca Nacional*, established in 1870. A national exhibition was opened at Córdoba, October 15, 1871, and closed on the 20th of the following January. The building was divided into three sections; 11,704 objects were exhibited by

2,270 Argentines, and 401 foreigners. The mineral riches of the country were represented by 3,000 specimens of metalliferous stones. No less than 471 prizes were awarded by the jury. The total cost of the exhibition was \$365,934.28.

A singular meteorological phenomenon occurred at Rosario in December, 1871: a severe tempest had ended in a shower of stones which lasted ten minutes, and caused great mischief. The stones varied from the size of a nut to that of a pigeon's-egg. The river Paraná had fallen very low; and, strange to say, the Rio Negro, an affluent of the Uruguay, had at the same time overflowed its banks, inundating the circumjacent country to a considerable distance.

A spirit of revolution was manifested in Corrientes during the election for Governor; and an invasion of Entre-Rios by Lopez Jordan was spoken of. In Martin Garcia, an island at the head of the estuary of the Plata, some 200 prisoners revolted and succeeded in procuring arms; in the attempt to quell the disturbance, eight of the rioters were killed, 18 wounded, and a large number made good their escape to Uruguayan territory, where they concealed themselves in the woods. The question of transferring the seat of government from Buenos Ayres was again agitated in the early part of the year, some recommending Córdoba, others Rosario, and all agreeing upon the expediency of having the government in a small quiet town, where it would be less exposed to mob-law and coercion, than in a populous city.

Extensive coal-mines were discovered at Madayer, by Don Felix Klappenback, who thus became entitled to the reward of \$25,000 promised by the Argentine Government for such discovery.

In February Santa Fé had for the third time in the space of a few months been the scene of an invasion by the Indians, who devastated fields, killed a colonist, and retreated with a drove of mares. A fourth invasion took place March 4th, when the Indians, numbering from 2,000 to 3,000, carried away many captives, and drove off some 80,000 horned cattle and 40,000 horses. On the 7th the church and all public buildings were full of families, who had to sleep on the ground and in the courts, most of them being deprived of clothes. General Rivas set out with troops in pursuit of the savages, 200 of whom were killed when overtaken. The most of the animals were recovered.

In February a revolution broke out in Corrientes headed by two colonels, who, without firing a shot, seized the Governor, his ministry, and the military commandant of the city, and threw them into prison. Some chiefs of one of the parties in Uruguay participated in the movement. A battle was fought near Cruzú Cuatia, in Corrientes, on the 6th of February, between 3,000 of the insurgents and the

national troops under Babiene, the former being routed and all their infantry captured. Babiene was, however, finally defeated in another encounter with the revolutionists at Tabaco. After the battle, which lasted 20 hours, and in which many were killed and 500 wounded, the commander of the revolutionary party set free all the prisoners, including Babiene. Thus ended the civil war of Corrientes. A secret reaction took place in Entre-Rios in favor of Lopez Jordan, notwithstanding that he had been openly declared to have been the cause of all the misfortunes of that country. The Indians made frequent predatory excursions in the province of Córdoba.

On New-Year's day the town of Tandil was entered by a band of forty gauchos, who disarmed the soldiers on guard, set a prisoner free, and shouting, "Death to the masons and *gringos* (foreigners)!" began a general massacre, which terminated with the slaughter of some thirty-five persons. These gratuitous abominations were not perpetrated for the purpose of robbery and pillage, but were a crusade of religious fanaticism against masonry; the perpetrators were not criminals, nor did they belong to the mobocracy; but war against masonry had long been preached from the pulpit; and the Tandil assassins were Catholics, who believed that in ridding society of freemasons they were accomplishing the Divine will. The leader of the murderous band was a Bolivian, who had for some time travelled through the rural districts proclaiming himself to be a saint and prophet sent by God from Bethlehem, and possessed of the power to cure all manner of infirmities by the laying-on of hands. This *Dios-médico* (God-physician), as he caused himself to be called, had found many believers in his pretended virtues, not only among the poor and ignorant, but also in the ranks of the opulent and influential. Nor did the authorities make any move to put an end to the imposture until fanaticism had reached the culminating point, and nearly twoscore of peaceful citizens had perished under the knife of the assassin. Measures were then taken for the apprehension of the murderers, twenty of whom were taken prisoners, including the infamous *Dios-médico* himself, who had assured his followers that no hurt could come to them while they were with him. Eighteen others were secured some time afterward; of the entire number, fourteen were condemned to death, and fifteen to 15 years' imprisonment with hard labor; and their fanatical leader was shot dead in his prison by the populace. As some English families had been killed in the Tandil massacre, the results of the latter were discussed in the British House of Commons; and representations were made from the Foreign Office in London to the Argentine Government. Earl Granville's dispatch, of June 22d, closes in the following terms:

The Government of the Republic has heretofore shown itself very sensitive in regard to allegations

made on behalf of British settlers, namely, that the treatment which they experienced at the hands of the public authorities, and the insufficiency of the protection extended to them against the incursions of lawless persons on their properties, were not only contrary to the assurances under which they were induced to settle in the country, but wholly incompatible with what might be reasonably expected from a civilized government. But the Government of the Republic, if it allows such a state of things to continue, must reconcile itself not only to the reproaches of other nations, whose subjects suffer from its neglect of its obvious duties, but also to the loss which it will sustain in consequence of persons who would otherwise be disposed to settle in the country being deterred, by the reports which previous settlers may make, from exposing themselves to such risks.

Considerable damage was produced by a dearth of water in the province of Santiago, induced by a change of course in the Rio Dulce, which formerly afforded a plentiful supply of water to the suffering districts. The farmers purposed petitioning the national Government to have the river turned again into its old course. The province of Buenos Ayres was visited by a swarm of locusts, which threatened the country with devastation. The swarm lay their eggs in the ground and die; by-and-by the young are hatched, and, their appetite increasing with their growth, they devour every species of vegetable growth, even to the twigs and bark of trees.

A great river was turned out of its bed and made to take another. The Rio Bermejo, formerly so full of obstructions to steam navigation, was cleared of all obstacles by two Argentine engineers, Messrs. Roldan and Molina, by emptying into it the waters of the Grand Teuco through new canals, and thus changing the course of the river; so that parts which before were only six inches deep, have now three feet of water; and the navigability of the Bermejo has been permanently secured.

Yellow fever appeared at Montevideo in March, and, though the cases were not numerous, the alarm was naturally great in Buenos Ayres. Ten cases were soon after reported in the latter city, and it was feared that the seeds of the disease had been latent there since the epidemic of the year before. The Argentine ports were immediately closed to all shipping from the Oriental Republic; but, fortunately, the malady disappeared with the few cases mentioned.

On the 14th of April it was reported that Gail Jordan was on the frontiers of Brazil with 2,000 men, and sufficient money and arms to undertake a campaign for the revival of the dream of Artigas and Urquiza, namely, the formation of an independent republic with the provinces of Corrientes and Entre-Rios, and the Banda Oriental.

Congress authorized an appropriation of \$3,000,000, for the purchase of monitors and arms; the latter to comprise 60,000 Henry rifles, 20,000 Spencer carbines for cavalry, 20,000 sabres, and 20,000 lances; besides 10 steel guns, which will form a total of 25 first-class

field-pieces; and ten 300-pounders, for island and coast fortifications. This act led to the presumption that the question then at issue between the Argentine and Brazilian Governments was assuming a more serious character.

A revolution of enormous proportions in Santiago was discovered on the eve of its outbreak, and in time to frustrate the plans of the leader, Arredondo. Two wagon-loads of uniforms, accoutrements, and 20,000 ball-cartridges, intended for the insurrectionists, were seized by the Government troops. Some of Arredondo's emissaries were captured, one of the number being a lieutenant of the Seventh regiment of the line.

The Bolivian Government sent a detachment of 400 men to occupy the Argentine Chaco, in the neighborhood of Salta, where a new Bolivian province had been created. The Argentine Government had already formally assumed jurisdiction over the Chaco, and made Villa Occidental, a Paraguayan town, built upon territory which Bolivia asserts to be indisputably hers, the capital of the new annexation, notwithstanding that the treaty for its cession by Paraguay remained, and still remains, unnegotiated.

Privileges were granted in July for the establishment of gas-works and horse-car railways in the city of Mendoza.

The most important international questions of the year were with Bolivia, relative to the boundary-line between the two republics, Bolivia continuing to urge her claim to the Chaco, as far south as the Rio Bermejo; and that with Brazil concerning treaties with Paraguay. A note from the Foreign Minister of the republic to the Brazilian Cabinet, protesting against the right of that Government to negotiate treaties with Paraguay without the intervention of the two other allies, Uruguay and the Argentine Republic, and declaring such separate negotiation to be a breach of certain articles of the treaty of May 1, 1865, was regarded as offensive by Dom Pedro's Government, and war for a time seemed imminent. Early in July, however, General Mitre arrived at the court of St. Christopher's, empowered to settle the questions at issue in the only way then remaining to his Government, namely, by assuring the Rio Government that no offence had been intentionally offered in Dr. Tejedor's note, which assurance was likewise confirmed by another note from Tejedor himself. The temperance and diplomatic wisdom which presided over the steps mutually taken to restore cordial relations between the two countries were creditable to both. Thus terminated the controversy; and the Argentine Republic was to arrange boundary questions by separate negotiation with Paraguay, following in that respect the example already given by Brazil. It was anticipated that the Rio Bermejo would be definitively settled upon as the western dividing line between Paraguay and the Argentine provinces; in which event,

Villa Occidental would naturally be restored to Paraguay, and the Brazilian occupation of the island of Atajo cease—an occupation so offensive to the Argentines.

ARKANSAS. The political campaign of the year in Arkansas was one of peculiar interest. It was opened by a meeting of the Democratic Central Committee at Little Rock, on the 2d of March, which called a convention of the party, to meet at the same city on the 19th of June. The chairman of the committee, in issuing the call, said:

In view of the peculiar circumstances and fearful exigencies of the times, when every political movement should be characterized by the utmost caution and circumspection, and when it is so vitally and essentially important that wisdom, moderation, and dispassionate judgment should influence the conduct and action of all men and parties in dealing with the great facts of our present political situation, I would most earnestly urge upon the people, in electing delegates to our proposed convention, to select the very best men they can find among them for the delicate and responsible duties that will be imposed upon them in that capacity. Let us have a convention of delegates who have sufficient intelligence to fully realize the situation—sufficient judgment to apprehend the real wants and necessities of the people, and comprehend the best and most practicable remedies to be adopted for their relief.

Soon after, a meeting of the Central Committee of the "Liberal Republican" party, an organization first formed in October, 1869, was held, at which delegates were appointed to the National Convention at Cincinnati, and a State Convention called, to assemble on the 18th of June. In their address, the committee said:

Believing that the times are auspicious, and the public mind prepared for the adoption of such a line of policy in the approaching national and State contests as will insure success to a Liberal party, based upon a liberal platform, which, while avoiding the errors, follies, and extreme measures of both of the old parties, is yet sufficiently wise and comprehensive to embrace every measure necessary to restore purity to the Government, bring about peace and harmony among the people, and promote all the best and highest interests of the country, we feel satisfied that the people of Arkansas will respond to this call in a manner and spirit worthy the great and glorious objects contemplated by this and similar movements throughout the nation.

The regular Republican State Central Committee met on the 6th of April, and called a State Convention for the 18th of May. There was a division in the committee at this meeting, the places of four members being declared vacant on account of a protest against the action of the committee, signed by them in 1870. These men, and others sympathizing with them, published an address, setting forth the action of the committee and the cause of the dissension. The other members of the committee, who were in the minority, called another convention, which they claimed would be that of the regular Republican party, which was to meet on the 22d of May.

The first of these conventions, in order of time, was that of May 18th, which assembled in the Hall of Representatives at Little Rock,

and included delegates from all the counties but three. Several delegates were colored men. A committee was appointed to select delegates to the National Convention at Philadelphia, and resolutions were adopted approving of the Administration of President Grant, expressing sympathy for Powell Clayton "in the assaults which the enemies of the Republican party have made upon him," and "unshaken confidence in his honesty, ability, patriotism, and fidelity to the great Republican party;" declaring the appreciation of the convention of the "high character and ability displayed in the administration of Hon. O. A. Hadley," and pledging him "the confidence and support of the true Republicans of Arkansas; and repudiating and denouncing "the action of Joseph Brooks, B. F. Rice, J. L. Hodges, and others who are attempting by every means in their power to disrupt and disorganize the Republican party of this State;" and declaring that "we consider the action of B. F. Rice and the minority of the State Central Committee, on the 6th day of April, 1872, as premeditated, revolutionary, and without precedent, and done for the express purpose of accomplishing the disintegration of the Republican party, and that we heartily indorse the action of the majority of the State Central Committee as being eminently wise, patriotic, and just."

The final resolutions were as follows:

Resolved, That to those Republicans who are following after the strange gods set up at Cincinnati we are constrained to say, in the words of Horace Greeley during the late rebellion, "Erring brothers, depart in peace."

Resolved, That the erring brothers of the Republican party, who have been led astray by unscrupulous and designing demagogues, claiming to be Republicans, are hereby cordially invited to return into the Republican ranks.

At the convention called by the minority of the Republican State Committee, all the counties but six were represented, and a full ticket of State officers was nominated. This was as follows: for Governor, Joseph E. Brooks; for Lieutenant-Governor, D. J. Smith; for Secretary of State, E. A. Fulton (colored); for Auditor, J. R. Berry; for Treasurer, T. J. Hunt; for Attorney-General, W. P. Grace; for School Superintendent, Thomas Smith; for Justices of the Supreme Court, Wm. M. Harrison and John Whytock; for Superintendent of the Penitentiary, Richard Samuels (colored); for Congressman at Large, W. J. Hynes. A ticket of presidential electors was also put in nomination. The following platform was adopted:

1. It is the opinion and declaration of this convention that the ring which controls the State government, and the bad men who cooperate with them, have inflicted upon this State the most corrupt and oppressive government ever tolerated by a free people.

2. They have robbed the people of the benefits of the ballot by fraudulent registration, ballot-box stuffing, and the issuing of false and fraudulent certificates as to the results of election.

3. They have increased taxation to an enormous extent, and, at the same time, increased our State indebtedness to millions, without any corresponding benefit to the people of the State.

4. They have, where in their power, prostituted the courts of the State until they have become the engines of injustice and political oppression. They have required from the officers of the School Department political services of a most disgraceful character, and have thereby seriously injured the public-school system of the State.

5. They have fraudulently and corruptly assumed patronage which did not belong to them, and have most shamelessly abused the patronage intrusted to them by the people; therefore, we hold it to be the duty of all friends of honest and just government to use all fair and honorable means to drive the miscreants from office: therefore, be it

Resolved, That we are in favor of "universal suffrage, universal amnesty, and honest men for officers."

2. That we are in favor of such legislation as will secure to the people an honest election, and a full, fair, and free expression at the ballot-box.

3. That we are in favor of a reduction of taxation to the actual amount necessary to an honest and economical administration of the government.

4. That we are in favor of such a reform in the courts of the State as will make them respectable, inspire confidence in them as legal tribunals, where equal and exact justice will be awarded to all men, irrespective of political opinions or personal animosities.

5. That we are opposed to the enormous appointing power now exercised by the Governor of the State, and are in favor of all officers being elected by the people, whom they are to serve.

6. That we are in favor and demand that the public-school system be managed in the interest of education, rather than a political machine.

7. That we are opposed to the present corrupt management of the finances of the State, by which it is necessary to issue scrip at a discount, whereby the burden of taxation is greatly increased.

8. That we are in favor of civil as against military government, and unqualifiedly condemn the use of the military power in times of peace to carry elections against the choice of a majority of the legal electors.

9. That we are in favor of setting apart the lands of the State as homesteads to actual settlers, instead of having them legislated away to corrupt rings of State officials.

10. We are in favor of so adjusting the salaries of State, county, and municipal officers, as to secure a fair but not exorbitant compensation.

11. We are in favor of changing the management of the State penitentiary, which now costs the State about \$200,000 per annum, so as to make it as near self-sustaining as possible, and the enormous expense of the public printing, which costs about \$150,000 per year, should be reduced to a reasonable compensation for such service.

12. That we oppose the repudiation of every honest debt, but we are equally determined to shield the State against all pretended debts imposed upon our people by the fraudulent issue of levee and railroad bonds.

13. That all officers nominated at this convention, or at county or district conventions, if elected, will be held to a strict accountability to the people for their official acts.

14. That we reiterate our relentless adherence to the great central doctrine of republicanism—that all men are created free and equal, and are of right entitled to equality of civil and political rights before the law, regardless of race, color, condition, or religious belief; and we declare ourselves in favor of the removal of civil and political disabilities.

The following additional resolutions occa-

sioned some discussion, but were adopted by a large majority:

And whereas, A large number of persons were indicted in the Federal courts in this State for a most flagrant violation of the election laws, and President Grant, upon the application, and in the interest of such indicted criminals and their accessories, suspended honest and efficient officers, for no other reason than that they would rigorously enforce the law, and allowed and permitted such indicted criminals to designate and name the marshal to select the jury by which they were to be tried, and the attorney to prosecute them for such offences, whereby the criminals were turned loose without punishment, and the law trampled under foot, and fraud and crime encouraged, and has seen fit to take sides with and support and sustain the corrupt State-house ring in their iniquities against the people; and whereas, it is now evident that President Grant will receive the nomination for President by the convention of office-holders to be held in Philadelphia: therefore, be it

Resolved, That we emphatically condemn the course of the President, in his intermeddling with Arkansas affairs in the interest of crime and disorder, and decline to send delegates to the Philadelphia Convention.

And whereas, Horace Greeley and B. Gratz Brown are now before the American people as Republican candidates for President and Vice-President, upon a platform which we heartily approve, and that they are men of unquestioned ability, integrity, and patriotism, and have for many years been the earnest and consistent advocates and champions of republicanism and universal freedom: therefore, be it

Resolved, That we most cordially endorse the nomination of Horace Greeley and B. Gratz Brown, and the platform upon which they stand, and pledge ourselves to cooperate with the friends of civil government and reform throughout the land in securing their election; therefore, to the end that a free people may be disenthralled from the unjust and unlawful burdens and calamities which are imposed upon them, we cordially invite all the friends of free government, law, order, and justice, to cooperate with us in this fearful but determined conflict which a wronged and a robbed people are waging against corrupt and despotic rulers, under Greeley's rallying-cry of "honest men for office, and thieves to the rear."

The Liberal Republican Convention, which met on the 18th of June, reaffirmed the platform of 1869, ratified the action of the National Convention at Cincinnati, declared it the especial duty of the party to combine all the elements opposed to the existing State and national administrations, and adopted the following resolutions regarding nominations:

Resolved, That the question of nominations for State and electoral tickets be referred to the State Central Executive Committee, with full power to nominate, to receive resignations, and to fill vacancies; and that they be authorized and instructed, on or before the first day of October next, to assist and concur in the arrangement of a presidential electoral ticket, so as to unite the votes of all the supporters in the State, of the nomination of Greeley and Brown.

The Democratic Convention of the 19th of June, after a stormy session of three days, accepted the nominations and platform of May 22d, in adopting the following resolutions:

Whereas, It appears to us, the representatives of the Conservative and Democratic party of Arkansas in convention assembled, that the majority of men constituting the present State administration have proved themselves unworthy the high trust reposed

in them, and have, by their speculations in railroad, levee, and all other bonds of the State, almost bankrupted its credit abroad and at home, and have used fraud and unlawful force for the purpose of retaining power against the will of the people, we therefore declare it to be our opinion that it is absolutely necessary to the welfare of the people that a radical change in the administration of the affairs of the State, and many of the counties, should be effected: therefore—

Resolved, 1. That the best policy to be pursued by the people, to make certain of success in the coming election, is to have unanimity of action as well as feeling on the part of all good citizens of all parties who favor reform in the administration of the affairs of the State and county governments.

2. That the chairman of each Democratic-Conservative county executive committee be requested to put into operation the amendment to the Enforcement Act of Congress, in regard to the appointment of the supervisors of election in each voting precinct of their respective counties.

3. That the delegates appointed to the Baltimore Convention, to meet the 9th of July next, be instructed to vote for the ratification of the nomination of Greeley and Brown, as candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States in the ensuing election.

4. That we indorse the Cincinnati platform of political principles, and the platform of principles adopted by the Reform Republican party in their convention of May 22, 1872, at Little Rock.

5. That it would be unwise and inexpedient for the Democratic party to nominate a State ticket for the ensuing election, and we declare against it.

6. That the State Democratic Central Executive Committee be and is hereby authorized to act with like committees of all Reform Republican organizations, in this State, opposed to the present Administration, in the conduct of the ensuing canvass.

7. That we earnestly urge the organization of the Conservative and Democratic party in all election districts and in all counties, and the using of any honorable means to secure the election of county officers and members of the General Assembly, and that a cordial invitation be extended to all persons opposed to the present State administration to unite with us in said organization, and we pledge ourselves to oppose the election of all independent candidates for any of said offices, running against regular nominees.

This action caused considerable dissatisfaction in the Democratic party, but served to bring practically into one organization the opponents of the State administration.

The leaders of the regular Republican body now began to move, and the State Central Committee, of which Powell Clayton had become chairman, issued a call for a new convention, which was to assemble at Little Rock on the 21st of August, to nominate State officers, a Congressman at large, and an electoral ticket. An address to the people was also published, defending the course of the party, and its administration of the government of the State. The convention, which met at Little Rock on the 21st of August, was in session two days. There was considerable discussion, but its action was in the main harmonious. The State ticket put in nomination was as follows: For Governor, Elisha Baxter; for Lieutenant-Governor, V. V. Smith; for Secretary of State, James M. Johnson; for Treasurer, Henry Page; for Auditor, Stephen Wheeler; for Attorney-General, T. D. W. Yon-

ley; for Supreme Judges, M. L. Stephenson, and E. J. Searle; for Superintendent of Public Instruction, J. C. Corbin; for Superintendent of State Penitentiary, H. B. Robinson; Congressman at large, John M. Bradley.

The platform approved of the conduct of the national and State administrations, indorsed the action of the National Convention at Philadelphia, and set forth the following statement of principles:

2. We fully recognize the equality of men before the law, and favor the largest liberty to the people, without regard to race, color, creed, or nativity.

3. For the future, as in the past, we pledge ourselves to the maintenance of free schools and a general diffusion of knowledge among all classes, and we hereby declare it as our opinion that the present school law ought to be so amended as to do away with the office of circuit school superintendents, and the question of education and the support of schools be remitted to local authorities.

4. We favor a firm, honest, and impartial enforcement of the registration and election laws of the State, to the end that every qualified elector may, without fear or intimidation, exercise the privilege of choosing the servants necessary to administer the government; and we hereby heartily indorse the action of the Republican members of Congress in providing supervisors of election, whose duty it is to witness whether a free and fair registration and election are held, and that an honest count of the vote is made.

5. Disfranchisement for political offences has ever been regarded by the Republican party as a temporary measure, only to be resorted to in the establishment of civil government in harmony with the issue settled by the war in the States lately in rebellion. This object having been virtually accomplished, we announce it as our opinion that a removal of such disabilities may be made without endangering the public peace or prosperity of the State, and we demand that the members of the next General Assembly shall adopt the proposed amendment to the constitution on the subject of franchise, and provide by law for the submission of the same to the people within sixty days thereafter.

6. That the power to prescribe and regulate the qualifications of voters belongs absolutely and exclusively to the people of each State, subject to the single limitation imposed by the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, viz.: "That no State shall deny or abridge the right of a citizen to vote merely on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude." That in every other respect the right of the State to fix and determine the qualifications of its voters is unlimited and exclusive, and has never been questioned by any party, nor by any jurist or court in the country. And while we heartily indorse the President for recommending, and a Republican Congress for passing, the late act of Congress removing the disability to hold office imposed on certain classes by the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, we emphatically declare that said act of Congress did not and could not abrogate any part of the constitution of this State, and did not enfranchise any citizen who is disfranchised by the constitution of this State.

7. We are in favor of a reduction of taxes to the lowest possible limit consistent with the preservation of the credit of the State, and pledge ourselves to oppose any and all attempts that look to a repudiation of any portion of the legal indebtedness of the State.

8. In our opinion the revenue law should be so amended that taxation should not be burdensome to the poor; therefore, in the interest of the laboring-

classes, we demand that personal property to the value of at least three hundred dollars be exempted from taxation.

9. We believe it to be the duty of the next General Assembly to propose such an amendment to the constitution as will reduce the number of judges of the Supreme Court of the State from five to three.

10. We believe the law creating the office of Commissioner of Immigration and State Land should be repealed, and that the duties of this office should be devolved upon the Commissioner of Public Works and Internal Improvements.

11. We demand of the Legislature the passage of a law submitting to the people the election of all officers, State, county, and township, not prohibited by the constitution, and that an election for such officers be fixed at the earliest practicable day.

12. We demand, also, the passage of a law prohibiting collectors and treasurers from, either directly or indirectly, buying or of being interested in the purchase of any scrip, warrants, or public securities, by them in their official capacity, and that the same funds collected from the people shall be turned over to the State and county treasuries, under penalty of forfeiture of office, and other adequate pecuniary penalties.

13. We are in favor of so amending the laws that the fees now received by salaried State officers shall be paid into the State Treasury; and we further favor such a reduction of salaries and fees of all officers as will be commensurate with the service required and the labor performed.

14. The management of the penitentiary is a subject of endless vexation in most States of the Union, and we will favor the enactment of any law that will render it self-sustaining, or save the State Treasury from such depletion as it has suffered under the present law, or that under which it was managed when the present State government went into operation.

15. We are in favor of an amendment to the constitution reducing the exemption now established therein to an amount of real and personal property consistent with the protection of the unfortunate and the safety of commercial transactions.

16. We shall demand of the next General Assembly a strict and impartial investigation into all alleged fraud and corruption, and will especially demand a thorough investigation of the means used in procuring the enactment of the law providing for the funding of the Holford bonds, whereby the State was burdened with a disputed debt to an amount equal to one million dollars.

On the 24th of August the three Central Committees representing the organizations opposed to the Republican party held a joint meeting and endeavored to agree upon a common ticket. The Liberal Republican Committee refused to accept the ticket already adopted by the two other organizations, and on the 1st of October prepared an address to the people, in which they put forth the following ticket: For Governor, Andrew Hunter; for Lieutenant-Governor, J. C. Toppan; for Secretary of State, J. M. Johnson; for Auditor, W. R. Miller; for Treasurer, Thomas Boles; for Attorney-General, F. W. Compton; for Superintendent of Education, L. J. Joyner; for Superintendent of the Penitentiary, R. G. Jennings; for Supreme Court Judges, J. J. Clendenin, and J. D. Walker; for Congressmen at large, James M. Pomeroy.

Owing to the disaffections in the Democratic party which had sprung out of the acceptance of the ticket headed by Joseph E. Brooks,

the Democratic Committee immediately issued an address in favor of accepting this new ticket of the Liberal Republicans in place of that indorsed by the convention of June 19th. The party which had originally nominated the Brooks ticket was incensed at this, and refused to coöperate with the Democrats in local organizations, or to modify in any way its own nominations. This induced the Democratic Committee to issue another address on the 10th of October, withdrawing the new ticket, and stating at length the reasons for so doing. At the conclusion of this address they said: "We earnestly appeal to our friends and fellow-citizens, who are favorable to the adoption of measures of true reform by the law-making power of the State, to come back to the original plan of the party, as adopted in convention, and be sure, whenever they can, to elect members of our own party to seats in the General Assembly. To the General Assembly we must look as our only hope of relief. If disaster arises to us from any other course, by whomsoever adopted, let the sin of it be upon their heads, and not upon ours, whose counsels we shall point to with pride that they have been offered, although they may have been rejected."

A question arose before the election as to what persons were entitled to registration. The Governor, in reply to inquiries on the subject, declared that he was satisfied that the act entitled "An act regulating elections in this State, and the mode of ascertaining who are entitled to vote at said elections," published among the statutes of 1871, "was not passed in accordance with the provisions of the constitution of the State, and therefore is not law." "In view of this," he said, "the registration will be made, and the election conducted, under the law of 1868." He also decided, with the sanction of the Attorney-General, that those who were disfranchised by the fourteenth amendment of the Federal Constitution, and whose disabilities had been subsequently removed by acts of Congress, were not entitled to registration, under the State constitution. When that constitution was formed, the fourteenth amendment had not been ratified by the requisite number of States, and a clause was introduced depriving several classes of the right to vote—among them, "those who may be disqualified by the proposed amendment of the Constitution of the United States known as Article XIV." According to the decision of the Governor and the Attorney-General, the subsequent removal of disabilities did not restore the right to vote to these classes without a change in the State constitution. This position was regarded as erroneous by many, but it was adhered to by the Governor in his instructions to registrars.

The election occurred on the 5th of November, and, according to the returns, as officially made, the total vote for presidential electors was 79,000, of which those for Grant and Wil-

son received 41,073, and those for Greeley and Brown, 37,927, which gives the former a majority of 3,146. The total vote for Governor was 80,096, of which Baxter received 41,681, and Brooks 38,415 — majority for Baxter, 5,266. The Republican majority for the other officers was somewhat smaller. No returns were made for Greene, Poinsett, Scott, and Johnson Counties, and, in some other cases, the vote of single towns was thrown out. In Greene County, a new registration was ordered two days before the election, after the lists had been sent out to the voting-precincts. When the new order was received, the clerks gave notice that no election would be held, but the people met, and voted under the first registration. In Poinsett County, it was said that the precinct-returns were stolen from the clerk before his abstract was made out. In Johnson County, a new registration was ordered, but not made, and, the election being made under the first one, the clerk made no returns. In Scott County, the registration-books were stolen before the election, and, though the people voted, no returns were made. In these counties, a majority of the votes actually cast were Democratic. It was also asserted, by leading Democrats, that there were frauds in the registration and in making up the returns. Senator Rice, who offered a resolution in Congress, asking for an investigation of the matter, declared that the names of 30,000 persons were stricken from the registration-lists after they were completed, and that 17,000 more Republican votes were returned than were actually cast. The congressional investigation was not ordered before the holiday recess, but a mass meeting was called by the Democrats and "Liberals" of the State, to be held at Little Rock, January 4, 1873, to which returns were to be brought, if possible, from all the precincts in the State. If it should appear from these that Brooks was elected, it was the declared purpose of the leaders of the party to inaugurate him as Governor, notwithstanding the official vote. On the other hand, Governor Hadley called upon the President to send troops into the State, to prevent disorders and violations of law, and issued circulars to the commanders of militia to hold their forces in readiness to be called out at any time. Thus the matter stands at the close of the year.

The total public debt of the State, on the 6th of January, 1873, was \$8,662,397, consisting of 6 per cent. bonds to the amount of \$3,050,000; old debt not funded, \$2,365,748; levee bonds, swamp-land scrip, &c., \$2,146,649; auditor's warrants and treasurer's certificates outstanding, \$1,100,000. Besides this there were bonds issued to railroads amounting to \$4,950,000.

An unfortunate occurrence, growing out of political hostilities, took place, in Pope County, in July. On the 4th of that month, "barbecues" were held by both political parties, one

at Shiloh Camp-ground, in Pope County, and the other about three miles distant from the same spot. The county officers, Wallace H. Hickox, clerk, E. W. Dodson, sheriff, and J. H. Williams, deputy-sheriff, who belonged to the Clayton or radical Republican party, had been charged with some irregularities in office, and had many bitter political enemies. In returning from the Republican barbecue to the town of Russellville, Williams, the deputy-sheriff, according to his own representations, was fired upon and wounded. The sheriff and the County Clerk thereupon formed a *posse* of citizens, proceeded to Dover, and arrested four persons suspected of participation in the assault, and believed to have uttered threats, at various times, against the county officers. Among these were two young men, named Joseph Tucker and William Hale. While the sheriff's *posse* and the prisoners, with Dodson and Hickox at their head, were on the way to Russellville, in the night of July 8th, a firing of guns took place, and Tucker and Hale were killed. The accounts of this mysterious shooting disagree. It was declared by the enemies of the county officers, that the firing was begun by friends of the sheriff, to furnish a pretext for returning the fire, and killing the prisoners. It was claimed, on the other side, that certain citizens of the county had waylaid the party, and fired upon it for the purpose of rescuing the prisoners. The former account was supported by the statements of the two prisoners who escaped with their lives, one of whom was the father of young Hale. This affair caused great excitement in the county, and the belief appears to have been quite general that Tucker and Hale were massacred at the instigation of the sheriff and County Clerk. The people very generally armed themselves, and the county officers did not dare to go to the town of Dover.

Governor Hadley went personally to Russellville, to inquire into the matter, and was assured that the people desired peace, and would aid in the enforcement of law, and that all they asked in this case was a fair judicial examination, and the treatment of all parties in accordance with law. The citizens with whom he consulted having expressed confidence in the ability and integrity of Judge May, that officer was requested to go to Pope County, and hold the necessary preliminary examinations. The Governor also commanded those who were banded together in arms to return to their homes, assuring them that the grievances of which they complained should be investigated, and justice done. Judge May went to Pope County, and had the sheriff and his *posse* arrested, on the charge of killing Tucker and Hale, holding them on bail to await trial at the next term of the court. About ten persons were also put under arrest, charged with having fired upon the sheriff's *posse*, on the night of July 8th, and about forty witnesses summoned to attend their examina-

tion. On the appointed day, the prisoners and witnesses, and about sixty other persons, appeared at the court-house, fully armed, and expressing a determination to resist the authority of the court. Under these circumstances, the examination was deferred, and the Governor issued a proclamation, on the 30th of July, in the preamble of which he made the following declarations:

I do not desire to place Pope County under martial law, or subject its citizens to the loss of property consequent upon quartering militia in the county, but the law must and shall be enforced, respected, and obeyed, and, if necessary, the entire forces of the State will be employed for that purpose. Citizens must return to their homes, lay down their arms, and attend to the daily avocations of life.

It has been represented to me that the citizens of Pope County will not lay down their arms, nor return to their homes, so long as the sheriff and clerk attempt to exercise the duties of their respective offices. The authority of your civil officers must and shall be respected. The mere fact that some of them are charged with the killing of Tucker and Hale, and that they are bound over to answer such charges, does not establish their guilt, nor do these facts, under the law, prevent them from exercising the functions of their respective offices, before trial.

I have no power or authority to remove or suspend either of them from office. A resistance to their lawful authority is not only a crime, but an act which the State government will not long tolerate.

These men are officers. I cannot help it any more than you can—I can no more get rid of them than you can. The time, however, is not far distant when you can select others, if these do not suit you; but, so long as they remain officers, they must not be disturbed by violence.

Two sheriffs of Pope County and one clerk have already been assassinated and murdered, and no attempt has been made, so far as I am advised, to bring the murderers to justice. I am satisfied that there are enough good citizens in Pope County to prevent the assassination of your present county officers, and I look to you to prevent any thing of this kind, unless you want the sins of others visited upon you.

Evil-disposed persons, backed by a venal and corrupt press, will, in the future, as in the past, advise you that your grievances are of such a character as to justify you in resisting the law, and in defying its officers.

I say to you, such men are not your friends; they seek power through your blood, and expect to luxuriate over the desolation of your homes and your firesides. The men who are now inciting you to strife are not those who must suffer the loss of life and property equally with yourselves; they are calmly and deliberately inciting you to a resistance of the laws for the sole purpose of repeating the desolation of your firesides and homes in other portions of the State and nation, as a reason why they should be placed in office; they are counselling you to your own ruin, to the end that they may gratify an inordinate ambition for greed and gain. I do not desire to use force in the enforcement of the laws, but the law must take its course, unaided by armed mobs.

The body of the proclamation was in these words:

Now, therefore, I, Ozro A. Hadley, as Governor of the State of Arkansas, by virtue of the power vested in me by the constitution and laws of the State of Arkansas, do command all persons to return to their homes and their daily avocations immediately, and thereafter demean themselves as peaceable and law-abiding citizens.

A violation of this command will result, no mat-

ter who advises you to the contrary, in placing Pope County under martial law, where it will be kept until such time as in my opinion peace and good order will follow a withdrawal of the troops.

General Bishop was appointed by the Governor to go into Pope County to see whether this proclamation was complied with. After visiting Dover and consulting with many citizens, he made a report, which concluded as follows:

In conclusion, and as I am to report also upon the "purposes" of the citizens of Pope County, with reference to your proclamation, I say that it seems generally to be complied with. I have been told, however, that this condition of things will not last; that I will not have been absent from the county a week before armed men will be moving around as formerly, in disregard of law, and especially threatening the lives of Hickox, Dodson, and Williams.

As a body, the citizens of Pope County are very peaceably inclined at present. They realize the situation their county is in, and that, if any more blood is spilled, a resort to martial law will then probably be inevitable. Confidence in each other is most needed now, and if the trials growing out of the attempt to assassinate Captain Williams, on the one hand, and the killing of Tucker and Hale on the other, are permitted to take their course; if such arrests as may be necessary can be made without resistance, and if Captains Hickox, Dodson, and Williams will be permitted to discharge their official duties, and be protected while doing so (which the people tell me shall be the case), the troubles in Pope County will cease.

Under the assurances given by the Governor and General Bishop, Mr. Hickox, Mr. Dodson, and Mr. Williams, ventured to return to Dover. They saw at once that they were objects of hatred, and heard frequent threats of violence. Fearing for their lives, they set out on the 1st of September to leave the town again, and were fired upon in the streets, Mr. Hickox, the County Clerk, being instantly killed, and, shortly afterward, John Williams, the deputy-sheriff, was shot and badly wounded.

A justice of the peace named Allen Brown, who attempted to hold an inquest over the body of Hickox, was also shot and killed, while in the discharge of that duty. When these facts were reported to the Governor, he issued the following order:

Special Order, No. 128.

HEADQUARTERS STATE OF ARKANSAS,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
LITTLE ROCK, September 4, 1872.

I. Major-General D. P. Upham having been assigned, by special orders No. 78, dated November 12, 1870, to the command of all the State Guards and enrolled militia of the State, and being advised that the enforcement of the civil and criminal law is obstructed to such an extent in Pope County, Arkansas, as to render it dangerous, if not impossible, for the sheriff to enforce the same with an ordinary posse, is hereby directed to proceed forthwith to said county of Pope with such aid as is or may be necessary to execute the civil and criminal law of the State.

II. General Upham is hereby vested with discretionary power in the use of forces, with power to call all the State Guards and enrolled militia into active service, if, in his opinion, the situation demands the same, and to use them in compliance with law under all emergencies that may arise.

III. The expense of subsisting the State Guards and enrolled militia that may be called into service under his order shall be borne by the county of Pope, and paid as provided by section fourteen of an act entitled "An Act to provide for the Enrollment of the Militia, the Organization and Discipline of the State Guards, and for the Public Defence," approved July 14, 1868.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,
O. A. HADLEY.

EDWARD SEXTON, Capt. and Asst. Ad.-Gen.

General Upham at once issued the following circular to the citizens of the county:

DOVER, POPE COUNTY, ARKANSAS, September 20, 1872.

Many extravagant and unreasonable rumors are found to be in circulation concerning the presence of troops in the county, and the intention of the government concerning the use of the same, and the policy to be pursued respecting the arrest, trial, and punishment of parties guilty of the commission of, or participation in, high crimes in the community. Such reports have generally, up to this time, been treated as unworthy of notice.

It appearing, however, that such rumors are operating against the speedy restoration of confidence and peace in the community (which is desired above every thing else by the authorities), I will say, first, that the report in circulation that, if the guilty parties hereinbefore referred to cannot be found, other citizens are to be held responsible, and that innocent persons will be made to suffer for the guilty, is false in every respect: It is also reported that fears are entertained by parties guilty of crimes that in case of their arrest they will not be allowed a fair trial as provided by law, but that they would be summarily punished or tried by court-martial and shot. I will say, in respect to this, that no reasons for such fears exist.

The county is not under martial law. Special order, No. 148, dated Headquarters, State of Arkansas, Adjutant-General's Office, Little Rock, September 4, 1872, which has been published, shows plainly the object of the calling into active service the State forces in your county—viz., to "aid in the execution of the civil and criminal law"—and that they are to be used "in compliance with the law under all emergencies that may arise." It would seem that this alone would satisfy any reasonably intelligent mind. It is also claimed that fears are entertained that an "old-standing threat" to burn Dover is now to be put in execution.

Whether such threats have ever been made or not, I have no knowledge, but it is well known that such a rumor has been in circulation, and that it has been an "old-standing" excuse for filling the town of Dover with armed men to "protect the property" in place of applying to the proper authorities for protection, or arresting the parties guilty of making such threats,

and punishing them according to law, in such cases made and provided. No portion of the town has yet been burned, and all the force at my command, if necessary, will be used to prevent it.

The report that the State Guards of Pope County are under the immediate control of Sheriff Dodson, and are commanded by him, is also incorrect.

The several companies are officered by experienced and competent men. Sheriff Dodson is not a member of the State Guards or enrolled militia in any capacity, and, as will be seen by the letter of his Excellency Governor Hadley to Sheriff Dodson, bearing date September 4, 1872, which has also been published in connection with the Special Order, No. 128, of the same date, has no control whatever over the State troops, being only entitled to support and protection in the execution of the legitimate duties of his office as Sheriff of Pope County, and that can come only through the general commanding.

A peaceable adjustment of the difficulties surrounding the people of Pope County is desired by the administration if possible, and every means will be employed by me, and the cooperation of all good citizens is solicited to that end, but I assure you the presence of unauthorized bodies of armed men in the county under any pretence whatsoever will not be tolerated.

The fields are covered with crops of corn and cotton ripe for the harvest. I hope all will return to their homes, and those who have crops to gather will go to work in the fields and gather the crops they have labored hard to make, and I assure them they will be protected.

D. P. UPHAM,
Major-General commanding State forces.

Comparative quiet and confidence were restored to the county by this action, but the judicial investigation of these troubles has not been made.

The area of Arkansas is 52,198 square miles, equal to about 33,406,720 acres of land, and one-fourth of that amount is still owned by the United States. Its natural resources are still, in a great measure, undeveloped, but a strong impulse is likely to be given to their development by the construction of railroads through various parts of the State, which is progressing quite rapidly. In 1860 there were but 38½ miles of railroad in this State; in 1870 there were 128 miles, and State aid at the rate of \$15,000 per mile to roads having no land grants, and \$10,000 a mile to those having land grants, is given under an act of 1868 to the extent of 850 miles in all. This aid has been awarded as follows:

NAME.	Length of Miles.	Awarded.	Issued.	Completed.
Memphis & Little Rock Railroad	181	\$1,200,000	\$1,200,000	181 miles.
Little Rock & Fort Smith Railroad	150	1,500,000	900,000	60 "
Little Rock, Pine Bluff & New Orleans Railroad	160	2,400,000	750,000	40 "
Mississippi, Ouachita & Red River Railroad	170	2,540,000	450,000	42 "
Arkansas Central Railroad	150	2,250,000	300,000	45 "
Kansas City & Fort Smith Railroad	100	1,500,000	.....	.....
Total	850	\$11,400,000	\$3,600,000	818 miles.

Among the roads in course of construction is the Cairo & Fulton, which will pass through fifteen of the most important counties of the State, connecting with the St. Louis & Iron Mountain and the Illinois Central to the north, the Memphis & Little Rock, the Little Rock & Fort Smith, and Little Rock, Pine Bluff & New Orleans, on the east and west, and with

the Mississippi, Ouachita & Red River, and the projected Texas railroads on the south. It has 1,926,400 acres of land along the 301 miles of road. The Little Rock & Fort Smith line is 160 miles long, of which 60 miles of the eastern portion are in operation. It has over a million acres of government lands in the valley of the Arkansas River, which contain some valu-

able lead-mines and coal-fields. The Memphis & Little Rock, 131 miles long, is completed and in operation, and forms the outlet of a rich agricultural district. The Arkansas Central extends from Helena, on the Mississippi River, to Little Rock, 100 miles, with a branch from Aberdeen to Pine Bluff, 50 miles in length. About one-half of this road is completed, and the rest under contract. The Little Rock, Pine Bluff & New Orleans Railroad runs from Little Rock to the Louisiana border, a distance of 135 miles. The Chicot branch diverges from the main line at Pine Bluff and terminates at Chicot on the Mississippi River, 75 miles away. The entire line is rapidly approaching completion. The Mississippi, Ouachita & Red River begins at Chicot, on the Mississippi, and runs west to Texicana, on the Red River, a distance of 155 miles in almost a direct line. About a third of the road is completed. The Iron Mountain & Helena Railroad enters Greene County from Missouri and continues to Helena. Its length is 140 miles, and its construction is well under way. Among the projected lines are the Memphis & Kansas City, passing through Jacksonport, Batesville, and Yellville, to the Missouri border at Springfield; the Memphis, Shreveport & Texas, from Memphis through Pine Bluff, Camden, and Shreveport, to the Texas line; the Little Rock & Hot Spring, from the capital to Hot Springs, 60 miles; the Kansas City & Fort Smith, from Fort Smith, on the western border, due north to the Missouri line; the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Little Rock; St. Louis & Little Rock; White River Valley & Texas; Arkansas & Louisiana, from Little Rock to Alexandria, and thence to New Orleans; Little Rock & Shreveport; Illinois, Missouri & Texas, from Cape Girardeau, crossing the northern part of the State to Van Buren; and the Jonesboro, St. Francis & White River Valley.

Zinc mines in Sharp County are profitably worked, and the Onite Coal Company is carrying on successful operations in Pope County. There is a valuable mine of saltpetre in Yell County. The mineral resources of the State are known to be rich, but scarcely a beginning has been made in developing them.

The assessed value of real and personal property in the State is \$94,873,661.75; the county tax an average of 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ mills, and State tax 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ mills to the dollar.

The State Industrial University has been located at Fayetteville, in Washington County, and has all the necessary buildings completed and an excellent experimental farm. Its endowment consists of the proceeds of 150,000 acres of land granted to it by Congress, \$50,000 appropriated by the State, \$150,000 given by the county of Washington and the town of Fayetteville, and several hundred acres of land given by private individuals.

At the Deaf and Dumb Institute there are 39 males and 33 females. There are 284 deaf-mutes in the State.

The city of Little Rock, which occupies very nearly the geographical centre of the State, claims a population of 18,000, and is rapidly growing. It forms the centre of the railroad system, and has already manufacturing establishments of considerable extent. The assessed value of its real estate is \$8,709,475. It contains the State-prison, Asylum for the Blind, and Institute for the Deaf and Dumb.

According to the Federal census of 1870, the total number of church organizations in Arkansas is 1,371; edifices, 1,141; sittings, 264,225; property, \$854,975. The leading denominations were:

DÉNOMINATIONS.	Organizations.	Sittings.
Baptist.....	473	103,800
Christian.....	90	14,600
Episcopal.....	15	8,695
Lutheran.....	2	1,025
Methodist.....	533	91,800
Presbyterian.....	161	33,600
Roman Catholic.....	11	5,250
Universalist.....	1	200
Total.....	1,336	254,060

The total number of libraries is 1,181, with an aggregate of 135,564 volumes. Of these, 888, with 81,232 volumes, are private; and 293, with 54,332, are other than private. The total number of libraries in 1860 was 115, with 23,221 volumes. The total number of newspapers and periodicals is 56; circulation, 29,830; copies annually circulated, 1,824,860. There are 3 daily, with a circulation of 1,250; 1 tri-weekly, circulation 300; 48 weekly, circulation 26,280; and 4 monthly, circulation 2,000.

ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES. The expenditures of the War Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871, were \$35,799,991.82, and for the year ending June 30, 1872, \$35,372,157.20, a reduction in favor of the last year of \$427,834.62. The total estimate for military appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873, is \$33,801,378.78. The estimates of the Chief of Engineers were submitted separately, and are:

Fortifications and other works of defence.....	\$3,725,000
River and harbor improvements.....	12,302,800
Public buildings and grounds, and Washington Aqueduct.....	602,024
Total.....	\$16,689,824

All war accounts for money and property prior to 1871 have been examined and submitted to the Treasury for final settlement. The expenditures for the service of the Quartermaster's Department during the year amounted to \$12,517,631.37. There was paid for transportation by railroad \$1,300,000, of which \$800,857 was over the Pacific Railroad; by wagon, \$1,100,000; by water, \$626,873.52; by stage, \$48,975.84; for transportation animals, wagons, harness, teamsters, etc., \$924,650.64. The number of cavalry and artillery horses purchased during the year was 3,277; mules for the trains, 209; making a total of 9,720 horses, and 8,758 mules in the service. The

expenditures for clothing amounted to \$667,529.63; the amount deposited by the Quartermaster's Department in the Treasury, from sales of clothing and equipage during the year, was \$1,843,831.40, which sum was not available for current use. The changes in the uniform and dress of the army, recommended by a board of officers convened for that purpose, were, with some modifications, approved, and the new clothing is being manufactured as rapidly as possible. The uniform adopted is believed to be a great improvement. About \$370,000 were collected from the Southern railroads, leaving \$4,734,442.43 still due. The Quartermaster examined and transmitted for settlement 665 claims by loyal citizens for quartermasters' stores taken during the war, amounting to \$367,102.72.

Subsistence supplies to the amount of \$89,048.12 were issued to Indians visiting the military posts on the frontier, or in their respective nations, while subsistence stores valued at \$103,187.99 were issued to Indians to meet special emergencies. During the year the affairs of the Freedmen's Bureau were transferred to the War Department and regulations were put into execution for the speedy payment of bounty, pay, etc., due colored soldiers, properly coming under that bureau. About one-sixth of the army is located in the Southern States east of the Mississippi. The average mean strength of the army for the year was 24,101 white, and 2,494 colored soldiers. The total number of cases on the sick list was 47,575 white, and 3,514 colored, while the total number of deaths reported amounted to 367 white, and 54 colored. Desertions have decreased in number, the legislation concerning the pay of enlisted men having contributed greatly to that end.

The amount paid for pensions in the last fiscal year was \$30,169,340, an amount larger by \$3,708,434 than was paid during the preceding year. Of this amount \$2,318,409 were paid under the act of Congress of February 17, 1871, to survivors of the War of 1812. The annual increase of pensions by the legislation of Congress has more than kept pace with the natural yearly losses from the rolls. The act of Congress of June 8, 1872, has added an estimated amount of \$750,000 per annum to the rolls without increasing the number of pensioners. The whole number of soldiers enlisted in the civil war was 2,688,523. The total number of claims for invalid pensioners is 176,000, being but six per cent. of the whole number of enlisted men. The total number of claims on hand at the beginning of the year was 91,689. The number received during the year was 26,574. The number disposed of was 39,178, making a net gain of 12,604. The number of claims now on file is 79,065. On June 30, 1872, there were on the rolls the names of 95,405 invalid military pensioners, 113,518 widows, orphans, and dependent relatives, making an aggregate of 208,923 army

pensioners. At the same time there were on the rolls the names of 1,449 navy pensioners, and 1,730 widows, orphans, and dependent relatives, making the whole number of naval pensioners 3,179. There have been received, since the passage of the act to provide pensions for the survivors of the War of 1812, 36,551 applications prior to June 30, 1872. Of these there were allowed during the last fiscal year 20,126 claims, 4,845 were rejected during the year, leaving 11,580 claims pending at that date; the number of pensions of all classes granted during the last fiscal year was 33,838. During that period there were dropped from the rolls, for various causes, 9,104 names, leaving a grand total of 232,229 pensioners on the rolls on June 30, 1872. It is thought that the claims for pensions on account of the War of 1812 will all be disposed of by May 1, 1873. It is estimated that \$80,480,000 will be required for the pension service during the next fiscal year.

The Army Medical Museum continues to receive valuable contributions, which are at once properly prepared and mounted, and their histories entered in the descriptive catalogue. Memoranda and photographs have been furnished, to assist in the decision of cases of applicants for the benefits of the various acts of Congress in relation to maimed and disabled soldiers and pensioners. The first part of the medical and surgical history of the war was laid before Congress early in the year, but its distribution is yet to be ordered by that body. A constant necessity is felt for a medical corps of the full number established by the act of Congress approved July 28, 1866. There are 59 vacancies, while the number of successful candidates rarely exceeds eight or ten in any one year.

The appropriation for the manufacture of arms for 1872-'73 is limited in its application to such system of breech-loading arm as may be selected by a board of officers. "The system being once adopted," says the Secretary of War, "arms sufficient to supply the army and militia should be at once manufactured, and a large reserve should be accumulated year by year, for the exigencies of war, and, to this end, liberal appropriations will be required." Reports from the field are favorable to the use of revolvers using metallic cartridges.

Five thousand sets of new infantry equipments, combining the knapsack, haversack, canteen, cartridge-box, waist-belt, and the bayonet-scarbarrd into one system, were made during the year, and issued to the troops for experimental trial. An appropriation to supply the service with these equipments was recommended.

The board on heavy ordnance, authorized by the act of June 6, 1872, having made their report, measures were taken to carry out their recommendations. The procurement and trial of the guns recommended by them will probably consume the whole of the year 1873.

The work upon the coast defences and fortifications has been prosecuted with vigor, and already a large number of positions for guns and mortars of the largest calibres, to be mounted behind sand parapets, has been provided, while others are in an advanced state of construction. These works are the basis of the harbor protections, and are essential for the efficacy of the accessory defences, especially of torpedoes and channel obstructions, which form a part of our own system of defence.

The Battalion of Engineers in its reduced organization numbers 315 men. The torpedo experiments, made under the immediate direction of Major H. L. Abbot, commanding engineer battalion, have enabled the War Department to devise a plan of torpedo defence in connection with the fortifications, simple in its working, certain in its application, and effective in its results, while, at the same time, our own shipping will not be endangered.

The river and harbor works have been carried on with energy. The construction of the bridge across the Mississippi River at Rock Island has been completed, and the bridge opened for railroad and wagon use.

The duties of the Signal-Office in observations and reports for the benefit of commerce and agriculture were continued throughout the year. Stations were maintained at each of the principal lake, seaport, and river cities. The display of bulletin reports, of reports at the river stations, giving the rise and fall of the principal rivers; of the large weather-maps, showing, by changing symbols, the meteoric changes at the different reports; and, finally, at designated stations, the exhibition of day or night signals, on occasions of supposed especial danger, were regularly made. Ten additional stations were established within the United States.

A comparison of the tri-weekly forecasts, or "probabilities," with the meteoric condition afterward reported, gave an average of verifications of 69 per cent. up to November 1, 1871, and 76.8 per cent. from that date to October 1, 1872. The practical importance of this branch of the service will be seen from the fact that since its establishment no great and continuous storm has traversed the United States without premonition being given at the great majority of the points endangered. Arrangements were made for an interchange of reports with Canada, and a similar exchange is contemplated with the West India Islands. Under the act of June 10, 1872, the service, before technically limited to the lakes and sea-coasts, was extended throughout the interior, and many of the agricultural societies in the country were requested to coöperate with the chief signal-officer, and thirty-eight boards of trade and chambers of commerce communicate meteorological observations. Since January 1, 1872, statements of the changes in the depth of water in the prin-

cipal Western rivers, being in direct relation to the meteoric changes, have been daily reported from all stations established upon those rivers.

The 74 national cemeteries contain the remains of 317,962 persons. Of those cemeteries all but 16 have been permanently enclosed. The Gettysburg cemetery has been transferred to the care of the War Department. At the close of the year there were 52 superintendents of national cemeteries.

The total number of cadets at West Point Academy is 240. The number of admissions in 1872 was 95. The number of failures to master the academic course, including original rejections, was 87. There were 53 vacancies.

ASIA. The history of Asia continues to grow in importance. The wonderful transformation of Japan into a civilized country is progressing without interruption, and all the efforts made by the conservative and anti-foreign party for arresting this progress appear to be powerless. The intercourse with foreign countries is established on a firm basis; and the Government appears anxious to acquaint itself not only with the educational, but even with the religious condition of the countries of America and Europe. Already Japan may be considered as being by far the most advanced state of the non-Christian world.

The progress of China is not so rapid as that of Japan; the impotence of the anti-foreign party to prevent the establishment of friendly relations between China and the Christian powers certainly becomes from year to year more apparent. The influence of the large seaports, which accumulate immense wealth by their trade with American and European countries, in the interior, proves to be irresistible. A victory of great importance has been won by the Chinese Government over the Mohammedan rebels in the south, who, for several years, have been able to maintain an independent government. The fall of their capital appears to foreshadow their entire collapse.

Serious difficulties arising in Central Asia between the Russians and the Khan of Khiva threatened for a time a new Central Asiatic war and new complications between Russia and Great Britain; but the peaceable settlement of the difficulty postponed once more the outbreak of a war between the two great rival claimants for the supremacy in Asiatic politics.

The assassination of the Viceroy of British India by a fanatical Mohammedan, following close upon the assassination of Chief-Justice Norman, is a new and significant proof for the English that the Mohammedans are any thing but reconciled with British rule, and that ere long they may be expected to cause serious trouble.

The terrible famine which devastated Persia in 1871 continued through a part of the year 1872, and the wretched condition in which this unfortunate country has been for years,

appeared to grow worse. But in the latter part of the year several statesmen were called to the management of public affairs who encouraged the hope for an era of reform.

In consequence of a treaty between the Netherlands and England, concluded on February 5, 1871, and the additional articles agreed upon on November 2, 1871, the English Government relinquished all the reservations relative to the further extension of the Dutch rule in Sumatra which were contained in the treaty of March 17, 1824. In return, British subjects in the state of Siak-sri-Indrapoor, and in territories dependent upon it, obtain the same rights with regard to commerce and navigation as the Dutch subjects, and they will obtain the same rights in every other state which

may become subject to Dutch rule. But all their laws concerning persons of Western and Eastern descent will remain in force, as well as the provisions of the agreement of 1851.

The political changes which have occurred in Asia of late, especially the Russian conquests, and the many new explorations, have considerably modified the frontiers of the countries in the interior of Asia. Some of the countries have as yet no definite regulation of their boundary-lines. The following statement of the area and population of the divisions and subdivisions of Asia, based on the latest explorations and calculations, are as follows (Behm und Wagner, "Bevölkerung der Erde," Gotha, 1872):

COUNTRIES.	Square miles (of Subdivisions).	Square miles (of Divisions).	Population (of Subdivisions).	Population (of Divisions).
Russian Territory.....	.....	5,944,632	.....	10,730,000
Caspian Sea.....	.....	173,871	.....	.....
Aral Sea.....	.....	27,005	.....	.....
Turkey in Asia.....	.....	672,518	.....	16,468,000
Arabia.....	.....	1,026,040	.....	4,000,000
Persia.....	.....	635,960	.....	5,000,000
Afghanistan and Herat.....	.....	251,165	.....	4,000,000
Beloochistan.....	.....	106,767	.....	2,000,000
Kafiristan.....	.....	19,937	.....	300,000
Khiva.....	.....	54,204	.....	1,500,000
Bokhara.....	.....	76,300	.....	2,500,000
Khokan.....	.....	80,018	.....	800,000
Toorkomania.....	.....	144,179	.....	770,000
Other Khanates and Territories of Toorkistan.....	.....	134,542	.....	2,000,000
East Toorkistan (Empire of Yakob Kushbegi).....	.....	595,299	.....	550,000
Chinese Empire.....	.....	3,741,873	.....	446,500,000
Japan.....	.....	149,399	.....	84,785,321
Hindustan, with British Burmah.....	.....	1,558,747	.....	206,225,580
Ceylon.....	.....	24,705	.....	2,405,287
Farther India.....	.....	752,096	.....	21,018,062
Burmah.....	190,517	.....	4,000,000	.....
Siam.....	309,024	.....	6,298,000	.....
Anam.....	198,048	.....	9,000,000	.....
French Cochin China.....	21,723	.....	1,204,287	.....
Straits Settlements.....	1,084	.....	806,775	.....
Malay Peninsula.....	81,700	.....	209,000	.....
East India Islands.....	.....	739,359	.....	32,620,000
Sunda Islands and Moluccas.....	678,471	.....	25,000,000	.....
Philippines and Sulu Islands.....	114,127	.....	7,400,000	.....
Groups of scattered islands.....	6,761	.....	170,000	.....
.....	.....	16,928,641	.....	794,197,250

ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA AND PROGRESS. *The Supply of Solar Heat.*—Captain John Ericsson, the distinguished physicist and inventor, continued, during the year, to contribute papers to the scientific publications of England, in further discussion of the source and permanency of solar energy. The experiments upon which his calculations are based were briefly set forth in the ANNUAL CYCLOPEDIA for 1871. Helmholtz had estimated the shrinkage of the sun's diameter at $\frac{1}{1000}$ in the course of 2,000 years. Captain Ericsson revises the calculation, and makes the period of that amount of shrinkage 1,864 years, or 120.7 feet per day. He observes that the intensity of the radiant heat will not diminish with the diminished size of the sun. On the contrary, for a given area of the solar surface, the dynamic energy produced by a given rate of shrinking will be increased, since the mass remains the same, while the attraction is increased proportionally to the

square of the distance from the centre. But the rate will diminish with the contraction of the sphere; hence, a shrinking of $\frac{1}{1000}$ the sun's diameter, instead of occupying $1,000 \times 1,864 = 1,864,000$ years, will require somewhat more than 2,000,000 years. At the end of that period, the gravitating energy will continue to develop, as at present, an amount of dynamic energy represented by 312,000 thermal units per minute for each superficial foot; but the radiating surface, i. e., the area of the solar disk, will have diminished in the ratio of 10^2 to 9^2 . The present maximum temperature, produced by solar radiation on the ecliptic, when the earth is in aphelion, being 67.2, while the intensity of the radiant heat diminishes as the area of the radiating surface, it follows that, at the end of 2,000,000 years from the present time, the tropical solar intensity will be reduced to $\frac{9^2 \times 67.2}{10^2} = 54.4^\circ$, un-

less Prof. Tyndall's opinion is correct, that the earth, in common with the other planets, must "creep in, age by age, toward the sun." But, in that case, the pace is so slow that, in Captain Ericsson's view, his calculations are not seriously affected. He remarks that the computed diminution of solar intensity, $67^\circ - 54^\circ = 13^\circ$, during the next 2,000,000 years, will probably be deemed extravagant by those who do not bear in mind that the computation is founded on the assumption that a constant power is being exerted, during the stated period, capable of developing, as at present, the stupendous energy of 240,000,000 foot-pounds, in a single minute, for each square foot of the surface of a sphere whose diameter exceeds 850,000 miles, all this effect being produced, on the author's theory, by the shrinking of the sun, the intensity of its heat being gradually lowered in the process. By the same rule of estimating, he finds that the diminution of temperature during "historic times," or, say, 4,000 years since the building of the Pyramids, has not exceeded $\frac{3}{4}$ of a degree of Fahrenheit.

Elements in the Solar Spectrum.—Prof. C. A. Young, who had charge of the spectroscopic work at the Observatory in Sherman, Wyoming Territory, under direction of the United States Coast Survey, in July and August, 1872, made an important report of his labors upon the spectrum of the sun, to Prof. Peirce, superintendent of that service. In addition to the elements before quite conclusively demonstrated to reside in the chromosphere, the following seem to be positively indicated: sulphur, cerium, and strontium; and the following with a somewhat less degree of probability: zinc, erbium and yttrium, lanthanum and didymium. There are some coincidences also with the spectra of oxygen, nitrogen, and bromine, but not enough, considering the total number of lines in the spectra of these elements, or of a character, to warrant any conclusion. One line points to the presence of iridium or ruthenium, and only three lines are known in the whole spectrum of these metals. The coincidences are too many and too close in the associated spectra of iron and calcium, or iron and titanium, to be all the result of accident. Prof. Young gives a complete catalogue of all the bright lines observed by him, at Sherman, to the number of 273, and also a list of the coincidences between the observed lines of the spectra of the chemical elements. His instruments were a telescope, of $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches aperture (furnished by Dartmouth College), and a spectroscopic, automatic, with a dispersive force of 12 prisms. The approximate geographical position of Sherman is, longitude, $1^\circ 53.2'$ west of Washington; latitude, $41^\circ 0.7'$; altitude, above sea-level, 8,280 feet; mean height of barometer, about 22.1 inches.

Signor Tacchini, of Palermo, in a letter to M. Faye, says that, on the 6th of May, he

found, in the sun, some regions, of great extent, remarkable for the presence of magnesium, stretching over an arch from 12° to 168° ; and that, on the 18th of that month, he presented to the Spectroscopic Society of Palermo a design of the whole border, with indications as to the position of the magnesium, and its unaccountable predominance along the western border. On the 18th of June, the magnesium began to show itself, in the spectroscopic, around the whole border, that is, the whole chromosphere was invested with vapors of the metal. Under this general ebullition, there was an absence of protuberances, while the flames of the chromosphere were very marked and brilliant, and the more brilliant the flames, the greater the amount of magnesium indicated.

Solar Outbursts and Magnetic Storms.—Royal Astronomer Airy addressed a note to *Nature*, commenting upon the supposed coincidence between a violent solar outburst, seen by Father Secchi, at Rome, and a magnetic storm, recorded at Greenwich, about the same time. Father Secchi reported having noticed the remarkable solar disturbance on July 7th, and that it lasted from $3^h 30^m$ to $7^h 50^m$ (Roman time), or nearly $2^h 40^m$ to 6^h (Greenwich time). Now, a magnetic storm commenced, at Greenwich, at 5^h , precisely, on the same day. Its indications began at that time with unusual suddenness and strength, on all the magnetic indicators, namely, the declination-needle, the horizontal force magnetometer, the vertical force magnetometer, the earth-current wire, in an approximate northeast and southwest direction, and, on the earth-current wire, in an approximate northwest and southeast direction. The disturbance lasted, gradually diminishing, to the evening of July 9th. During a part of the time, it was accompanied with aurora. Prof. Airy says: "I do not venture upon the question whether there really was any connection between the solar outburst and the terrestrial magnetic storm, but I will remark that, if there was such connection, the transmission of the influence from the sun to the earth must have occupied $2^h 20^m$, or a longer time if Father Secchi did not see the real beginning of the outburst. This, if established, would be an important cosmical fact; and, at any rate, the notification of this apparent retardation may direct the attention of observers of similar phenomena in future to a new element in their interpretation."

The Sun's Temperature.—There is the widest variance among physicists of high reputation regarding the true temperature of the sun, and every year adds some new view to the great number of theories, already totally irreconcilable. Nearly all the estimates, however far apart, are derived from observations upon radiant heat, and some of the experimenters, who employ almost identically the same apparatus, are millions of degrees away from each other in their conclusions. Cap-

tain John Ericsson, by his elaborate demonstrations, makes out the heat of the solar surface to be, at least, 4,036,000° Fahr. Father Secchi puts his estimate at 18,000,000° F.; and others at not far from 2,000,000° F.; but Pouillet has gone to the other extreme, and makes the solar temperature from 2,662° to 3,201° F.; while M. Vicaire, the latest in the field, is forced to the belief that the temperature of the solar surface is entirely comparable with that of terrestrial planes, and is certainly less than 5,500° F. He also goes over Father Secchi's observations, and, correcting an alleged error in the formula used by that astronomer, determines the solar heat to be 2,548° F., which nearly agrees with Pouillet's result. At the meeting of the French Academy, at which M. Vicaire made his statement, he was sustained by MM. Sainte-Claire Deville and Edmond Becquerel; and M. Fizeau remarked that his conclusions were borne out by photometrical experiments, which show that the intensity of the Drummond light is 56 times less than that of the electric light, which latter is only $2\frac{1}{2}$ times less intense than sunlight, and it therefore follows (in his opinion) that the temperature of these lights cannot differ so excessively as has been supposed from the temperature of the sun.

The Sun's Rotation.—Zöllner and Vogel have measured the velocity of the sun's rotation by the spectroscope. These observations covered a period from the 2d to the 10th of June, 1872. The instrument employed was the reversion spectroscope of Zöllner, attached to the large refractor of the observatory at Bothkamp, near Kiel. The slit of the spectroscope was directed by the aid of clock-work to the receding edge of the sun, and the coincidence of the D lines in the superposed spectra effected with the utmost precision. The clock-work was then stopped, and the moment of the disappearance of the second border of the sun observed—the non-coincidence of the D lines at the second border being distinctly seen in all the observations. Other trials were made with Schroder's dispersive spectroscope, another line having been selected for the test. The non-coincidence of this line, with a fixed steel point, was distinctly observed when the light came from the second border of the sun, the coincidence for the first border having been established. By measuring the amount of displacement, Vogel found, for the motion of a point on the sun's equator, a velocity of 0.42 German mile per second in one series of observations, and 0.35 mile in a second series. These velocities are greater than those at present admitted.

Sun-spots and the Cholera.—In a paper read before the British Historical Society, in April last, Mr. B. G. Jenkins elaborately defended his theory of the relation between sun-spots and cholera-visitations. He exhibited a map representing the amount of cholera, and the number of sun-spots, for the past fifty years, for

the purpose of showing that the minima and maxima of the phenomena coincided. After a reference to the eleven-year period of sun-spots, tabulated by Prof. Wolf, from a period as far back as 1611, the author went on to say:

Now, it is a curious fact that the last year of every century, as 1800, has a minimum of sun-spots, so that the minima are 1800, 1811.11, 1822.22, 1833.33, etc. The maxima do not lie midway between the minima, but anticipate it by falling on the year 4.77 after a minimum; for example, 1800 was a minimum year, then 1804.77 was a maximum year. Now, cholera-epidemics have, I believe, a period equal to a period and a half of sun-spots. Reckoning then from 1800, we get as a period and a half the date 1816.66, which was shortly before the great Indian outbreak; another period and a half gives 1833.33, a year in which there was a maximum of cholera; another, 1849.99, that is 1850, a year having a maximum of cholera; another, 1866.66, a year having a maximum of cholera; another, 1883.33, as the year in which there will be a cholera maximum. It follows from what has been already said that 1783.33 would be a year in which cholera was at a maximum. Now it is a fact that in April, 1783, there was a great outbreak of the disease at Hurdwar.

I would call attention to the parallelism of increase and decrease of these curves. I am not, however, prepared to say that sun-spots originate cholera; for they may both be the effects of some other cause, which may indeed be the action of the other planets upon the earth and upon the sun. If that be the case—and I see no reason why it should not—we may then have an explanation of the minor periods and of the large period of 56 years, which Wolf believes he has detected, and also of the minor periods observed in cholera-epidemics.

My own opinion, derived from an investigation of the subject, is that each planet, in coming to and in going from perihelion—more especially about the time of the equinoxes—produces a violent action upon the sun, and has a violent sympathetic action produced within itself—internally manifested by earthquakes, and externally by auroral displays and volcanic eruptions, such as that of Vesuvius at the present moment; in fact, just such an action as develops the tail of a comet when it is coming to and going from perihelion; and when two or more planets happen to be coming to, or going from, perihelion at the same time, and are in, or nearly in, the same line with the sun—being of course nearly in the same plane—the combined violent action produces a maximum of sun-spots, and in connection with it a maximum of cholera on the earth. The number of deaths from cholera in any year—for example, the deaths in Calcutta during the six years—1865-'70—increased as the earth passed from perihelion, especially after March 21st, came to a minimum when it was in aphelion, and increased again when it passed to perihelion, and notably after equinoctial-day; thus affording a fair test of my theory.

Sun-spots and the Vine-Crop.—Mr. Arthur Schuster communicates to *Nature* the results of his observation on the supposed connection between sun-spots and the excellence of the vine-crops. The years of minimum sun-spots coincide with good wine-years in Germany, according to the author's statement; and he adds that the gentleman who first remarked the regular recurrence of wine-years, at intervals of about eleven years, was not aware of the periodicity of the spots, and could not, therefore, have been in any way prejudiced. The table is as follows:

Minimum of Sun-spots.	Wine-years.	Minimum of Sun-spots.	Wine-years.
1784.8.....	1784	1839.8.....	1834
1798.5.....	(?)	1841.0.....	1846
1810.5.....	1811	1856.2.....	1857
1823.2.....	1823	1867.2.....	1868

Forms of Solar Protuberances.—Prof. Tacchini, of Palermo, observing solar protuberances by the spectroscope, from March 1871, to February, 1872, found that out of 2,903 protuberances only 234, or about eight per cent., have the form of a tree or of a fan—that is to say, are narrow at the base, and spread out toward the upper part, as if they were produced by volcanic eruptions, whereas, the remaining 92 per cent. have a broad base, and taper upward like a pyramid; and seem, therefore, to be due to a simple throwing up of the substances of the chromosphere. He therefore regards the general form of the protuberances to be inconsistent with the existence of a solid crust on the sun's surface. When the chromosphere is observed with large instruments—and under peculiarly favorable conditions—it does not present the appearance of a continuous level stratum, as should be the case if it were solid, pasty, or liquid, but often appears to be formed of a continuous series of very distinct flames. It looks, indeed, like a general conflagration, more or less developed, which is incessantly renewed with greater or less force, and with especial violence in particular parts, where it gives rise to the protuberances. In small instruments, on the contrary, the chromosphere appears smooth, excepting certain parts where the flames rise to an unusual height. In like manner the details of the protuberances, and especially their outlines, as observed with small instruments, are not comparable with those made with large telescopes, which must necessarily afford a higher degree of definition.

Tacchini next described certain observations which tend to show that the so-called jets, projected upward from the chromosphere, have their counterpart in a descent of matter from above, in a kind of solar rain, when a mass or cloud of luminous hydrogen suspended in the sun's atmosphere throws off filaments on both sides, which gradually descend and unite at the sun's edge, thereby forming a protuberance which exhibits the arborescent or fan-like form usually attributed to an eruptive jet. This is a new point of great interest.

The theory which attributes the solar protuberances to violent eruptions, forcing their way through a solid crust, or liquid of great resisting power, may, Tacchini remarks, appear to derive some support from the chemical composition of the protuberances. If the masses which project above the chromosphere were found to contain many materials different from those which compose the chromosphere itself, there would be good reason for regarding them as projected from the interior of the sun. And, in fact, some of the protuberances have a somewhat complex chem-

ical composition, the bright lines observed in their spectra often corresponding to magnesium, iron, sodium, titanium, calcium, barium, nickel, chromium, copper, together with eight other lines which may belong to as many different substances; in all, therefore, eighteen elements, besides hydrogen and the element provisionally named Helium which is never absent, and represents the constant material of the entire chromosphere. On August 27th last, in a single protuberance nine different substances, represented by a brilliant spectrum of twenty-four bright lines, nine of which belong to iron, were seen.

Planetary Influence upon Solar Activity.—Those distinguished investigators of solar phenomena, Messrs. Warren De La Rue, Balfour Stewart, and Benjamin Lowry, presented to the Royal Society in March last the fruits of their long and patient study of the teachings of the sun-spot observations at Kew, with relation to the influence exerted by the planets Mercury, Venus, and Jupiter. The report is as complete as could be made out of the materials. With respect to the two planets nearest the sun, they say: "If we now examine the two tables for the planets Venus and Mercury, we shall find in them indications of a behavior of sun-spots appearing to have reference to the positions of these planets, and which seems to be of the same nature for both. This behavior may be characterized as follows: the average size of a spot would appear to attain its maximum on that side of the sun which is turned away from Venus or from Mercury, and to have its minimum in the neighborhood of Venus or of Mercury." And their general conclusions are as follows:

We leave it to others to remark upon the nature and strength of the evidence now deduced as to a connection of some sort between the behavior of sun-spots and the positions of the planets Venus and Mercury. We think, however, it must be allowed that the investigation is one of interest and importance, and we trust that arrangements may be made for the systematic continuance of solar observations to such localities as will insure to us a daily picture of the sun's disk.

The influence of blank days in diminishing the value of a series of sun-observations is very manifest. We have been able to record the behavior across the sun's disk of 421 groups of Carrington's series for a total number of 885 groups, and we have been able to record the same behavior for 373 out of 544 groups observed at Kew. Thus, out of a total of 1,429 groups, we have only been able to record the behavior of 794. Nor are the records which we have obtained so perfect as we could wish, on account of blank days, which make interpolations necessary. It is therefore of much importance for the future of such researches as the present that there should be several observing-stations so placed that we may reckon on having at least a daily picture of the sun's disk.

It will be easily seen that such observations are very different from experiments which may be multiplied *ad libitum*; for in this case Nature gives us in a year or in ten years a certain amount of information, and no more; while it depends upon ourselves to make a good use of the information which she affords.

It is already universally acknowledged that we ought to make the best possible use of the few precious moments of a total eclipse; but such observations must necessarily be incomplete unless they are followed up by the equally important if more laborious task of recording the sun's surface from day to day.

Asteroids.—The known number of these minor planets has been increased during the year from 117 to 126—Prof. Watson, of Ann Arbor, Mich., and Dr. Peters, of Clinton, N. Y., especially distinguishing themselves, as usual, by success in this line of discoveries. No. 118 was found by Dr. Luther, of Bilk, and has received the name Peitho; it is of the eleventh magnitude. The first discovery of No. 119 is due to Prof. Watson, on the 4th of April, as announced in the *American Journal of Science*, but it was discovered independently by M. Henry, of Paris, on the 9th of April. M. Borelly, at Marseilles, discovered No. 120 on April 10th, and on the night following the planet was independently discovered by Prof. Peters. May 12th, Prof. Watson discovered No. 121; August 1st, Nos. 122 and 123; and August 23d, No. 124. These newly-found bodies varied from the ninth to the eleventh magnitude. The honor of discovering No. 125 belongs to M. Henry, of Paris. Its magnitude is between eleven and twelve, and the eccentricity of its orbit higher than that of any asteroid yet observed. November 25th, Prof. Watson discovered No. 126, which was quite large and bright, resembling a star of the ninth magnitude.

Lunar Objects suspected of Change.—In a report made by Mr. Birt to the British Association, he remarked that changes within the area of the lunar crater Plato had been in progress during the two years of observation, principally occurring in the appearance and luminosity of the streaks. These changes were of such a character that they could not be referred to changes of illumination, but depended upon some agency connected with the moon itself, while the color of the floor was found to vary as the sun ascended in the lunar heavens, being darkest with the greatest solar altitude. The report was accompanied with curves from which the relation of the sun's altitude to the various degrees of that observed on the floor as of cause and effect was readily deducible. These reports on the appearances of the spots and streaks indicate the strong probability that, if further observations are undertaken, definite changes of an interesting character on the moon's surface are likely to be discovered.

The Transit of Venus in 1874.—Several of the Governments of Europe are making extensive preparations for the observation of this rare phenomenon. M. Otto Struve, of Russia, announces that the total number of Russian stations will be twenty-four, but each of these will only be provided with one instrument for the transit observation itself. The principal instruments are already ordered,

and the observers nearly all selected, and they will meet in 1873, at Pultowa, to exercise themselves in the use of the apparatus. He adds:

The geographical positions of the selected stations will not be determined by the transit-observers themselves; but all stations at which the transit has been successfully observed will afterward be carefully determined by special expeditions of the general staff of the navy. For this purpose a principal line of telegraphic longitudes will be laid (probably next year) through all Siberia to Nicolajensk, with which line the other stations in that part of the empire can be easily joined, either by telegraphic or chronometric operations.

With regard to the photographic method, I can inform you that in two places—at Wilna, under the direction of Colonel Smysloff, and at Botheamp in Holstein by Dr. Vogel—they have perfectly succeeded in taking instantaneous photographs of the sun with dry plates.

As far as I know, in Germany the preparations have not much advanced since last spring. The estimates have not yet been laid before the Reichsrath, but it is expected that this will be done early in the spring. In the mean while Dr. Winnicke has been engaged with practical experiments concerning the heliometric method. He seems to be quite satisfied with the results. Also M. Paschen and Prof. Seidel have been working on the photographic method, and Prof. Zollner on the application of the spectroscope for the observations of outer contacts.

In a recent article on the subject, Mr. B. A. Proctor sums up the preparations made in England, under the direction of the Royal Astronomer, Airy. He says:

Nothing can surpass the care and forethought with which the instruments which are to be employed for observing the transit have been or are being prepared. Five stations are to be provided for at Oahu, Kerguelen's Land, and other distant stations. At each station there are to be three observatories, and in each observatory there is to be a telescope and a clock. But the three telescopes at each station will be different in kind, and the clocks will also be different. One telescope at each station will be what is called a transit-instrument—that is, a telescope so mounted as to turn only on an horizontal east and west axis, and therefore always to point in a north and south direction, but at any altitude that may be desired. Such is a rough description of this important instrument; but in reality all the skill of the scientific optician is called into action to give such instruments the necessary qualities. The five transit instruments prepared at Greenwich for the coming transit are all new, and are perfectly charming specimens of their kind. They are mounted on stone piers, and can be set up as they stand, so soon as they reach their several stations. The special work on which they will be employed is, the timing of the exact moment when known stars are severally due south—an observation which enables the astronomer to determine the longitude of his station. A single second of error is a matter of serious import in such observations; and, therefore, the clocks which are used with transit-instruments must be master-pieces of the horologist's art. Three new clocks, and two belonging to the Royal Observatory, are reserved for this purpose. Then there are five telescopes mounted in the ordinary manner—or, rather, mounted so as to have the same movements as ordinary telescopes; of these, one has been provided from the Royal Observatory, and four are new. Five other telescopes mounted in the manner ordinarily employed in observatories—that is, so as to follow the course of the celestial bodies from their rising to their setting with a single motion—have also been provided. Ten

clocks will be provided for the ten telescopes last referred to. These ten clocks are not required to be of the same quality as the five used with the transit-instruments; though they will all be trustworthy time-measurements. It is also unnecessary that they should be timed and rated long before the observations are to be made during which they will be employed.

The United States commissioners appointed to supervise the transit observations are Rear-Admiral Sands (president), and Profs. Newcomb and Harkness, all connected with the Naval Observatory. The congressional appropriation of \$50,000 for the purchase of instruments is in their hands. They intend to equip eight photographic stations—four in China, Japan, and (probably) in one of the islands adjacent to Japan; and four in New Zealand, Chatham Island, Tasmania, and Kerguelen Island. A meeting of all persons who will take part in the work will be held in Washington in the spring of 1874, for rehearsal and practice. The commissioners will have an "artificial Venus," making a transit over an artificial sun, at a distance of two miles, and all the observers will use, on that occasion, the same instruments which they will employ in taking note of the real transit of Venus.

The Disintegration of Comets.—Prof. Daniel Kirkwood, of Iowa, contributes to *Nature* a paper on this topic. He undertakes to present historical evidence of the gradual disintegration of periodic comets. He refers, for proof, to what is known of the comets of A. D. 389, 416, 813, 896, 1532, 1618, and 1661. Coming down to later days, he cites the bipartition of Biela's comet in 1845, and the non-appearance of the two fragments in 1865, and concludes as follows: "The comet of Halley, if we may credit the descriptions given by ancient writers, has been decreasing in brilliancy from age to age. The same is true in regard to several others believed to be periodic. The comet of A. D. 1097 had a tail 50° long. At its return, in March, 1840, the length of its tail was only 5° . The third comet of 1790, and the first of 1825, are supposed, from the similarity of their elements, to be identical. Each perihelion passage occurred in May, yet the tail at the former appearance was 4° in length, at the latter but $2\frac{1}{2}^\circ$. In short, instances are not wanting of this apparent gradual dissolution. It would seem, indeed, extremely improbable that the particles driven off from comets in their approach to the sun, forming tails extending millions of miles from the principal mass, should again be collected around the same nuclei.

The fact, then, that comets and meteors move in the same orbits, is but a consequence of that disruptive process so clearly indicated by the phenomena described. In this view of the subject, comets—even such as move in elliptic orbits—are not to be regarded as permanent members of the solar system. Their *débris*, however, thus scattered through space, and subject more or less to planetary pertur-

bation, may casually penetrate the atmosphere, producing the phenomena of sporadic meteors.

The researches of Signor Schiaparelli corroborate the theory advanced by Prof. Kirkwood. The former suggested that the force which broke up the comets was simply the unequal attraction of the sun on different portions of the nebulous mass; but other astronomers incline to the opinion that it is a cosmical force of repulsion.

See COMET (BIELA'S).

The Motions of Stars.—Dr. William Huggins has been following up his profound investigations into the motion of stars, as revealed by the spectroscope. Better instruments have warranted him in correcting some of the conclusions which he formerly gave out. He now thinks that Sirius is travelling from the earth at a rate of from 18 to 22 miles per second—instead of from 26 to 36 miles as previously announced by him. The apparent rate of motion observed in the star Betelgeux (going from the earth) is estimated at 37 miles per second. Rigel is supposed to be receding at the rate of 15 miles per second; Castor, 40 to 45 miles per second; Regulus, 30 to 35 miles per second; Arcturus, 55 miles per second; the nebula of Orion, 5 miles per second; Alpha Lyrae, 40 to 50 miles per second; Alpha Cygni is thought to be approaching the sun at the rate of 80 miles per second; and Pollux at the rate of 32 miles per second. Dr. Huggins treated this interesting subject very fully, in a paper read before the Royal Society in June last. He thus sums up generally:

In the calculation of the estimated velocities, the wave-lengths employed are those given by Angström in his "Recherches sur le Spectre solaire" (Upsal, 1868). The velocity of light was taken at 185,000 miles per second.

The velocities of approach and of recession which have been assigned to the stars in this paper represent the whole of the motion in the line of sight which exists between them and the sun. As we know that the sun is moving in space, a certain part of these observed velocities must be due to the solar motion. I have not attempted to make this correction, because, though the direction of the sun's motion seems to be satisfactorily ascertained, any estimate that can be made at present, of the actual velocity with which he is advancing, must rest upon suppositions, more or less arbitrary, of the average distance of stars of different magnitudes. It seems not improbable that this part of the stars' motions may be larger than would result from Otto Struve's calculations, which give, on the supposition that the average parallax of a star of the first magnitude is equal to $0''.209$, a velocity but little greater than one-fourth of the earth's annual motion in its orbit.

It will be observed that, speaking generally, the stars which the spectroscope shows to be moving from the earth (Sirius, Betelgeux, Rigel, Procyon) are situated in a part of the heavens opposite to Hercules, toward which the sun is advancing; while the stars in the neighborhood of this region, as Arcturus, Vega, Alpha Cygni, show a motion of approach. There are, in the stars already observed, exceptions to this general statement; and there are some other considerations which appear to show that the sun's motion in space is not the only, or even in all cases, as it may be found, the chief cause of the observed proper motions of the stars.

There can be little doubt but that in the observed stellar movements we have to do with two other independent motions, namely, a movement common to certain groups of stars, and also a motion peculiar to each star.

Mr. Proctor has brought to light strong evidence in favor of the drift of stars in groups having a community of motion, by his graphical investigation of the proper motions of all the stars in the catalogues of Mr. Main and Mr. Stone.

Star-Depths.—Mr. Richard A. Proctor has delivered a series of lectures on the sidereal universe, in London. He makes the following statement (as briefly reported in the London journals) of his views upon one of the astronomical vexed questions of the day :

The lecturer stated in the outset his belief that not only are the stars not spread uniformly throughout space, but that not even the general approach to uniformity insisted upon in our treatises on astronomy in reality prevails. He would endeavor to show that there are definite regions, within which stars of many orders of magnitude are richly distributed, while around these regions are vast spaces, in which either there are no stars or stars are very sparsely strewn. The first evidence quoted in favor of this theory was the remarkable circumstance that the southern hemisphere contains about 1,000 more stars visible to the unaided eye than the northern. This peculiarity is rendered more remarkable by the fact that there is a well-marked northern rich region, as well as a well-marked southern rich region of greater extent. Now, in the British Association Catalogue, there are about 5,600 stars included within the classes visible to the naked eye. Yet when these stars are shown in a series of twelve maps overlapping each other uniformly, and each covering a space equal to the tenth part of the heavens, instead of each map showing about 560 stars, we find the north-polar map showing 700, other five northern maps containing 400, 540 (a map crossed by Milky Way), 400, 370, and 550 (another Milky-Way map); while the south-polar map contains 1,130, and other five southern maps contain 590, 890, 510, 590, and 570, the condensation in all these southern non-polar maps being markedly toward the south. The lecturer then passed to the star-gauges of the Herschels, and the principle of star-gauging; remarking that the regions surveyed by the Herschels in this manner were exceedingly limited, that the principle of the method was hypothetical, and that tested by results it was shown to be erroneous. Moreover, the elder Herschel (as Struve pointed out) definitively abandoned the principle of star-gauging. Passing to the labors of W. Struve, the lecturer remarked that while they clearly showed that the "grindstone theory" of the sidereal universe is erroneous; Struve pushed the method of average-taking too far ("to the verge of audacity") in converting a zone of the heavens 80° wide round the equator into an equatorial flat disk. The lecturer then proceeded to discuss the proper motions of the stars, showing that they also indicate that the stars are gathered into certain regions of space, and segregated from others. He pointed out that Mädler's theory of a central sun (supposed by the German astronomer to be recognizable in Alcyone of the Pleiades) is untenable, simply because the evidence which Mädler sought for only in Taurus—the concurrence of proper motions—exists in at least an equally well-marked degree in Gemini, and elsewhere in the heavens. Sir John Herschel, Prof. Grant, and others, had already pointed out that Mädler's hypothesis was based on insufficient evidence. The concurrence of colors in certain stellar groups, as of greenish-white stars in Orion, and yellowish stars in Cetus, was adduced as further evidence of the laws according to which the stars are arranged. Mr. Proctor remarked further that the variable stars

are in nearly all cases placed where star-streams or star-clusterings can be recognized, and that all temporary stars have appeared within the Milky Way, except the "Blaze Star" of 1866, which, however, occupied a portion of the telescopic extension of the Milky Way. He suggested, in explanation of this remarkable circumstance, that probably the occurrence of the outburst indicated by the appearance of a new star is associated with the fact that in the Milky Way there is a great abundance of unattached cosmical matter, downfalls of which produce the displays in question.

The Star Eta Argus.—By means of the great Melbourne telescope, the remarkable changes in the nebula around the star Eta Argus have been recently studied with a success never attained by other instruments. Mr. McGeorge, the observer, has made a series of sketches, showing the modifications in the apparent shape of the nebula. These were taken at intervals of about three months, and exhibit radical alterations in the structure of the object. At one observation, the star which Herschel saw involved in dense nebula was seen on the bare sky, the nebula having disappeared for some distance around it. The nucleus of the formation proves to be a triple star. Mr. McGeorge finds, as Lord Rosse did, that high powers, on a good night, bring out details of nebula invisible with lower powers. On one occasion he speaks of using 1,300, whose definition, he says, "was magnificent for an hour." He notices a sort of stereoscopic effect, which, particularly with the high powers, makes the Lemniscate look "like a huge snowy cave with uneven woolly sides."

In December, 1869, the spectrum of Eta Argus showed bright lines; but in January, 1871, there was no trace of them; but Mr. McGeorge thought that with a wide slit he detected absorption bands in the position of the usual nebular lines. Distinct nebulosity was then visible round the star, most condensed near it, chiefly in the direction of the Lemniscate.

It is, perhaps, unnecessary to remark that Mr. McGeorge has seen nothing in the way of colored stars at all to be likened to Kappa Crucis; one or two are reddish.

It is the intention of the Melbourne astronomers to pursue unremittingly the study of this nebula, which seems already to have given them such results. But it is evidently a most laborious task which they have imposed on themselves. At present they are confining their attention to the vicinity of the Lemniscate, but even there the field of labor is immense, for already they have noticed three times as many stars as were seen by Herschel.

Spectroscopic Study of Nebulae.—D'Arrest, in the *Astronomische Nachrichten*, gives the results of his observations on two well-known nebulae, one in Gemini and the other in Draco. The first mentioned, according to D'Arrest, belongs to the order of gaseous nebulae. Its light is almost wholly monochromatic, and is concentrated in the nitrogen line. The bright nucleus is not stellar, as had been supposed.

The other nebula is of the gaseous order also, as shown by Huggins. D'Arrest finds that its light is changeable. He concludes by calling into question the possibility of recognizing any annual parallaxial displacement of this nebula. He points out that if we compare the present place of the nebula in the heavens with that indicated by Lalande, who very carefully observed the nebula in 1790, we find that, unless we adopt the improbable assumption that this star is moving on a course parallel to the sun's, and with equal velocity, we must infer that the nebula is so far off that the sun's motion has not produced a perceptible displacement of the nebula during the last eighty years. He infers that the usual annual displacement can scarcely be greater than 0.07, an arc which no instrument yet constructed could indicate.

Spectra of the Planets.—After careful spectroscopic observations of the planets, Herr Vogel announces results, briefly as follows: Mercury shows the lines C, D, E, F, and others; the red part of the spectrum being intense, while the blue and violet are faint. Venus exhibits an agreement of about 30 lines with the solar spectrum, and is strong in the magnesium lines, while the sodium lines are delicate. Mars resembles the sun in 20 of the principal lines, and Jupiter in 30. The spectrum of Uranus is characterized by absorption bands, two of which coincide remarkably with those produced by the atmosphere of the earth as seen near the time of sunset.

Observations in the Southern Heavens.—Dr. B. A. Gould, director of the observatory at Cordova, furnishes occasional information of his labors to the *American Journal of Science*. In a letter dated September 4, 1872, he says that, during the first fourteen months of his sojourn at Cordova, he had completed the survey of the entire sky south of the 10th degree of north declination, identified the stars from their catalogues, and reduced their positions to the mean equinox of 1872.0. Dr. Gould finds that, on fine nights, stars not brighter than 7.2 can be distinctly seen; while a considerable number, which have been seen and recorded, are not above the 7.5 magnitude. He has marked down some new variable stars, one of which he especially mentions, since it belongs to the northern hemisphere. It is the star in *Monoceros*, No. 507 of the Hour VI. in Bessel. Its apparent magnitude fluctuates between 6.2 and 7.3 in a period of about thirty-one days. Dr. Gould hoped that the observatory building would soon be completed, and his researches in the clear and transparent sky of Cordova enter upon an era of full activity.

Photographing Celestial Objects.—In his opening address before Section A. of the British Association, Mr. Warren De La Rue gives a review of late attempts to obtain lunar photographs for purposes of measurement. Photographs of the moon are free from distortion, and therefore offer material of great value as

the basis for a trustworthy map of the lunar surface, and also for the solution of the problem of the moon's physical libration. Mr. De La Rue had seen an enlargement of a lunar photograph taken with the great Melbourne telescope, in which the primary image is $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches in diameter. He thinks that by such means measurements on the surface of the moon may be obtained more free from error than by the use of the micrometer. He highly commends the efforts of Prof. C. A. Young, of Dartmouth College, to photograph the protuberances of the sun in ordinary daylight. Prof. Young has obtained distinct reproductions of some of the double-headed prominences; and, although as pictures the impressions may be of little value, yet there is every reason to believe, now that the possibility of the operation is known, that, with better and more suitable apparatus, an exceedingly valuable and accurate record may be had.

Prof. Young employed for the purpose a spectroscope containing seven prisms, fitted to a telescope of 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch aperture, after the eye-piece of the same had been removed. A camera, with the sensitive plate, was attached to the end of the spectroscope, the eye-piece of which acted in the capacity of a photographic lens, and projected the image on the collodion film. The exposure was necessarily a long one, amounting to three minutes and a half. The eye-piece of the spectroscope was unsuitable for photographic purposes, and only in the centre yielded a true reproduction of the lines free from any distortion. A larger telescope, with a suitable secondary magnifier, will be required, in order to secure a more defined image.

I have hitherto spoken of the successful application of photography to astronomy; but I must point out also some cases where it has failed. Nebulæ and comets have not yet been brought within the grasp of this art, although, perhaps, no branch of astronomy would gain more if we should hereafter succeed in extending to these bodies that mode of observing them. There is theoretically, and even practically, no real limit to the sensitiveness of a plate. Similarly with reference to planets great difficulties still exist, which must be overcome before their phases and physical features can be recorded to some purpose by photography; yet there is great hope that the difficulties may be ultimately surmounted. The main obstacle to success arises from atmospheric currents, which are continually altering the position of the image on the sensitive plate; the structure of the sensitive film is also an interfering cause for such small objects. A photograph taken at Cranford of the occultation of Saturn by the moon some time ago exhibits the ring of the planet in a manner which holds out some promise for the future.

In the reproduction of stars by photography, recently undertaken by Mr. Rutherford, the objects to be secured being so minute, special precautions were found to be necessary in depicting them upon the sensitive film, so that their impressions might be distinguishable from accidental specks in the collodion plate. To prevent any such chance of mistake, Mr. Rutherford secures a double image of each luminary, the motion of the telescope being stopped for a short time (half a minute) between a first and second exposure of the plate; so that each star is represented by two close specks, so to speak, upon the negative, and is clearly to be distinguished by this contrivance from any accidental speck in the film. A map of the heavens is thus secured, very clear though delicate in its nature, but yet one upon which implicit reliance can be placed for the purposes of

measurement. Prof. Peirce aptly says: "This addition to astronomical research is unsurpassed by any step of the kind that has ever been taken. The photographs afford just as good an opportunity for new and original investigation of the relative position of near stars as could be derived from the stars themselves as seen through the most powerful telescopes. They are indisputable facts, unbiassed by personal defects of observation, and which convey to all future times the actual places of the stars when the photographs were taken."

Mr. Asaph Hall, who shared with Prof. Bond the work of measuring the photographic images, and of reducing the measurements, has very recently subjected the photographic method to a critical comparison, with a view to deciding on its value when applied to the observation of the transit of Venus. He appears, as regards its application to stellar observations, to under-estimate the photographic method in consequence of want of rapidity; but he admits that in the case of a solar eclipse, or of the transit of a planet over the sun's disk, it has very great advantages, especially over eye-observations of contacts, inner and outer, of the planet and the sun's limb, and that the errors to which it is subject are worthy of the most thorough investigation. The observation of a contact is uncertain on account of irradiation, and is also only momentary: so that, if missed from any cause, the record of the event is irretrievably lost at a particular station, and long and costly preparations rendered futile. On the other hand, when the sky is clear, a photographic image can be obtained in an instant, and repeated throughout the progress of the transit, and, even if all the contacts be lost, equally valuable results will be secured, if the data collected on the photographic plates can be correctly reduced, as will be proved hereafter to be undoubtedly possible. That the transit of Venus will be recorded by photography may now be announced as certain, as preparations are energetically progressing in England, France, Russia, and America, for obtaining photographic records. There is also a possibility of Portugal taking part in these observations; for it is contemplated by Senhor Capello to transport the Lisbon photoheliograph to Macao. There are at present five photoheliographs in process of construction for the observing parties to be sent out by the British Government, under the direction of the Astronomer Royal, Sir George B. Airy. The Russian Government will supply their own parties with three similar instruments; and I am also having constructed one of my own for this purpose and for future solar observations. All these instruments, made precisely alike, will embody the results of our experience gained during the last ten years in photoheliography at the Kew Observatory while belonging to this Association. One only of them, namely, the photoheliograph which has been at work for some years at Wilna, is of somewhat older pattern; but how great an advance even this instrument is on the original at Kew is proved by the delightful definition of the most delicate markings of the sun in the pictures which have reached this country from Wilna.

To give some idea of the relative apparent magnitudes of the sun and Venus, I may mention that at the epoch of the transit of 1874 the solar disk would, in the Kew photoheliograph, have a semi-diameter of 1965.8 thousandths of an inch, or nearly two inches; Venus a semi-diameter of 68.33 of these units; and the parallax of Venus referred to the sun would be represented by 47.85 such units, the maximum possible displacement being 95.7 units, or nearly one-tenth of an inch.

The Zodiacal Light.—Prof. C. Piazz-Smyth, Astronomer Royal for Scotland, improved the occasion of a trip to Palermo to study the zodiacal light, which is seen with remarkable distinctness in that part of the world. The

time of the observations was March, and he had at his disposal the best instruments belonging to the Spectroscopic Society of Italy. In a paper, read before the Royal Astronomical Society, in June, after describing the careful arrangements made to secure the most favorable view, he continues:

There was the zodiacal light brilliant, so to speak, instantly recognized by all of us as being, as it should be for the vernal equinox, in latitude 38° north, and vastly brighter than it ever could be seen in any very northern city, as of 50° or 60° latitude. Upon that most visible zodiacal light, then, we directed the grand tube of the spectroscope, its slit being arranged narrow, or as most suitable to resolving the reference of blue flame-bands into lines; or, as I may add, from long Edinburgh experience, for seeing and identifying the one bright line formed by the peculiarly monochromatic light of ordinary green aurora. On looking into the eye-piece, there were all these bands of the reference spectrum, with symptoms of linear resolution, together with the lithium and sodium lines thin, as representing the fine slit, ranged across the lower part of the field; but, in the upper part of the field, where the spectrum of the zodiacal light ought to have appeared, there was nothing. To make quite sure, the instrument, carrying the reference-lamp along with it, was moved slowly, first in azimuth, and then in altitude, backward and forward, across all the brightest parts of the zodiacal light; the reference-lamp, too, was dulled, and at last altogether excluded, but still nothing whatever was seen, on looking, with the prisms, through the slit, at the zodiacal light, which otherwise was not only abundantly bright to the naked eye, but also when viewed through the same prisms, if used without any slit at all.

The only explanation, then, that is possible for the non-appearance of any spectral light, whether in lines, bands, or any thing else, when the fine slit was used, is, that the light of the zodiacal manifestation is not, as has been sometimes asserted, monochromatic light of one definite refrangibility (in which case it could only give a line as bright as the full phenomenon, and as narrow as the slit), but it is of many various refrangibilities, and spread thereby over so large a spectral range as to become weakened down to practical invisibility.

To ascertain over how great a spectral range the zodiacal light is spread, the slit was opened slowly until *something* was seen in the dark field, and then it was no line or lines, but a short portion of continuous spectrum that was indicated, becoming clearer, and rather larger too, when the slit was still further widened. Indeed, we made it at last even extravagantly wide, or approximating in breadth to the length of the said portion of continuous spectrum itself.

This portion, however, was never definite, never bounded by sharp, upright, parallel lines, as were the lines of lithium and sodium, with that broad slit; but it was shaded off gradually into darkness at each end, and had its general maximum of light nearer the less refrangible end. Moreover, it was altogether so faint, as well as undefined and indefinite at the same time, that it could never be seen certainly in conjunction with the reference-spectrum, the latter having to be excluded, and then let in again, so that the comparison of the two might be made by memory assisting the eye.

Hence he infers that the older astronomical theory of the zodiacal light being the solar illumination of infinitely small, distant particles, such as meteors revolving about the sun, whether in orbits of infra or ultra planetary ellipticity, is spectroscopically maintained, while that such solar zodiacal light has any physical connection with the essentially terrestrial accompaniment of aurora is just as eminently nega-

tived by the spectroscope, for no two spectra can be more essentially different than those of the aurora and the zodiacal light. They are as different from one another as night from day.

The results of observations of the zodiacal light, at Rio Janeiro and various places upon the high plateau in the interior of Brazil, are given, in a note to the *Comptes Rendus*, by Mr. E. Liais. He finds that the light is visible as far as the anti-solar point of the heavens. Polariscopic observations have not enabled him to discover any trace of polarization. He has also, at various times within the last four years, studied the light, by the aid of the spectroscope, and has found that it gives a spectrum apparently continuous, though perhaps containing dark lines.

These results would indicate that the light is derived from the sun by reflection; and the absence of polarization, if certainly made out, shows that the matter reflecting the solar rays is not gaseous, but made up of solid corpuscles not endowed with the properties of specular reflection, but scattering the light irregularly. With regard to the connection between the base of the zodiacal light and the corona, he remarks that, although the light in the latter is polarized, while that of the former is not so, a fact indicating that the latter is gaseous, and the former composed of solid particles, the corona may possibly be the base of the zodiacal light, its gaseous condition being a result of its proximity to the sun, in consequence of which the solid particles are volatilized by the intense heat.

Luminous Matter in the Atmosphere.—In observations of the sun during eclipses, and also in ordinary daylight, luminous particles in large numbers are often seen, and their appearance has given rise to many conjectures. Mr. Henry Waldner has paid much attention to the subject, and writes in explanation to *Nature*. His first acquaintance with these particles was made in directing his telescope to the sun, to observe spots, when, just as he was about getting the disk in field, he perceived a mass of luminous little bodies, apparently coming from the sun, and passing with great velocity toward the east. They emitted a white and sparkling light, and were as numerous as stars, and moved rapidly. On subsequent observation of this same phenomenon, he became satisfied that they were ice-crystals or flakes of snow floating at a distance from the earth's surface of about 4,000 metres down to 200 metres, and having an average diameter of 32 millimetres, and a velocity of two metres a second. They were seen most abundantly from April 20th to May 15th, and then again in August and September. Upon these facts the author thus speculates:

Here it may be recollected that already, in the seventeenth century, Mariotte, the renowned discoverer of the law of gas-expansion, pointed out that perihelions and mock moons are caused by ice-crystals floating in the sky; and, indeed, if we consider

the above results, we are forced to believe him. Firstly, we learned that these bodies belong to the atmosphere; we also found them in its lower strata. Their average size of 32 millimetres, their flake-like shape, their incalculable number, will also strongly convince us. But, while the minimum during the winter months might seem rather unaccountable, the chief maximum occurring in April and May, it may be remarked that from September to March the sun, although in the meridian, does not light up so strongly the rather misty sky, and that many days the sun will not appear at all. Now, referring to the chief maximum, from about April 20th to May 15th, is it not astonishing that it occurs on the very same days which, especially those of May, were at all times well known from their low temperature, and called, in Germany, "the Latins" (Pancratius, May 12th, Servatius, May 13th, etc.), and were much feared by gardeners? But, are the enormous masses of ice-crystals, found in the atmosphere during these days, the origin of its low temperature? or, does the latter favor the formation of snow-masses? I only mention the fact that, for instance, heat is absorbed when snow is melting, and would be happy to direct the attention of meteorologists, in any country, to this phenomenon, inviting contributions of facts and correspondence. Finally, the velocity of the bodies being the same as that of the clouds, their reflected magnificent white light, the irregular courses in the higher regions, where strong winds are generally blowing, their irregular or even falling movement, and small density, in the lower ones, and their very remarkable conformity of direction with simultaneously-passing clouds, will give much support to my explanation.

AURORA BOREALIS. An auroral display of remarkable brilliancy, visible throughout Europe, the British American possessions, and the Northern part of the United States, occurred on the night of February 4th. It lasted about four hours, and exhibited all the beautiful shifting forms and colors known to such phenomena. Fortunately, it was observed with great care by numerous competent persons, and we have, in the English scientific journals, a complete record of its varying appearances, and the concurrent indications. The telegraphing business in England was greatly deranged. Strong deflections, from earth-currents, were noticed on all circuits except the local ones. The duration of the currents changed from north to south at intervals of a few minutes, and varied in strength from 1° to 68° , the strength of the current being proportionate to the length of the wire. Lines running south-west and west appeared to be most affected. The French Atlantic cable felt the disturbing electric influence; the strength of the current at one time being equal to 90 Daniell cells. The wires in France were much affected, and the American telegraph-lines were disturbed in the East, West, and North, where the aurora was most distinctly seen, but not in the south. The magnetic storm accompanying this great aurora commenced in England about 2 P. M., and was at its height from 4 to 9, although the magnets were not steady again until after sunrise the next morning. The usual yellowish-green auroral line was distinct everywhere, and could be seen even when the spectroscope was directed to dense masses of cloud; and could be made out in the reflection of the light

from any suitable terrestrial object—white paper, for example. As shown in the brighter green patches of the sky, it remained visible even when the slit was so much contracted that the sodium band of a common fire would have been thinned down almost to its smallest breadth before extinction. At one period of the display, the light was so intense that, after it had been obscured a good deal by cloud, a large print could have been read without much difficulty. In a note upon this aurora, communicated to *Nature*, Prof. C. Piazzi-Smyth sums up the final mean results of a vast number of observations by members of the Scottish Meteorological Society, and presents a numerical expression for each month of the year, combining the number of times that aurora was visible with the extent of country over which it was observed, and the numbers stand thus:

January.....	29.7	July.....	0.5
February.....	42.5	August.....	12.6
March.....	35.0	September.....	36.0
April.....	27.5	October.....	49.4
May.....	4.8	November.....	32.4
June.....	0.0	December.....	28.8

It thus appears that October and February are the two months when brilliant auroras are most likely to be seen, and that, of these two maxima of the annual cycle, October has rather the advantage.

Prof. A. E. Twining gives to the *American Journal of Science* the fruits of observations of the aurora, made by himself and others, in different parts of the United States. It is shown that the maximum variation of the magnetic needle in this country occurred about the time of the maximum variation in England and in Germany. Three epochs of extreme and sudden deviation were noted, followed by as many of sudden change back again. Prof. Twining, from the data at his command, estimates the height of the aurora at 352 miles above the earth's surface. The ascertained height for a similar zone in February, 1870, was 339 miles.

Vogel attempts to identify the spectrum of the aurora with that of the air, and submits some evidence in favor of his theory. For the purposes of comparison, the author determined the wave-lengths of the positive lines in oxygen, hydrogen, nitrogen, and air; employing, for the work, Geissler tubes, the discharge being that of a weak inductorium. One auroral line appears to correspond with one of a system of lines in the spectrum of nitrogen. The lightest line in the auroral spectrum is found in the spectrum of nitrogen as a faint line. Another line exists both in the spectrum of nitrogen, and that of air. Another line corresponds very accurately with a line in the spectrum of oxygen. These, and other coincidences, lead Vogel to conclude that the spectrum of the aurora may, with great probability, be regarded as a modification of the air-spectrum, the variability of the spectra of gases, under different circumstances of temperature and pressure, being well established.

AUSTRALIA. At the beginning of the year 1872, the area and population of the British colonies in Australia were, according to the latest official accounts, as follows:

COLONIES.	Area.	Population.	Census.
New South Wales	808,560	501,611	1871
Victoria	88,451	729,868	1871
South Australia.....	320,602	188,758	1871
Queenstown.....	668,329	120,066	1871
Western Australia.....	975,524	24,785	1870
Northern Territory.....	523,531	.....	.....
Tasmania.....	26,215	99,328	1870
New Zealand.....	106,359	294,028	1871
Total.....	3,077,701	1,958,444	

The population, as given above, includes 859 natives in Victoria, 3,369 in South Australia, and 37,502 in New Zealand. Not included are the natives of Queensland and the Northern Territory, whose number is estimated at over 15,000.

According to official calculations, the population of Tasmania amounted in December, 1870, to 100,764; that of Victoria in December, 1871, to 752,287; and that of South Australia, in the same month, to 189,018.

The growth of most of the colonies has been and continues to be very rapid, as may be seen from the fact that Victoria, in 1836, only numbered 224; South Australia, in 1838, 6,000, and New South Wales, in 1821, 29,783 inhabitants. In some colonies the increase of population has, however, been much less marked within the last ten years than before, and great efforts are therefore made to give a new impulse to immigration. Official investigations in South Australia revealed the fact that, from 1861 to 1871, nearly 250,000 pounds sterling had been spent by the several governments of that colony in the endeavor to establish immigration on a sound and permanent footing; but that the total result thus far had been only 4,000 persons. The government of this colony, therefore, intended to abandon the present plan of paying the passage-money of the immigrants, and to substitute what is known as the "land order warrant" system. This system is designed to encourage persons of some capital to come out to the colony at their own expense, receiving on arrival land orders of the nominal value of £16 each. The Parliaments of several other colonies likewise discussed the question of immigration, with a view to making their laws on the subject more effective. The Parliament of Queensland restored the transferable land orders, with the proviso that immigrants must reside twelve months in the colony before they shall be entitled to receive their land orders, each of which is to be of the value of \$20, payable in land, and to be at the absolute disposal of its owner so soon as he shall be entitled to have it issued in his favor. Employers of labor are also to have a land order for each immigrant whom they may introduce at their own expense, and assisted immigrants are to have the right of receiving land orders on fulfilment of

the residence condition and on payment of the balance of their passage-money. The amount to be paid toward an assisted passage has also been reduced, and liberal provision has been made for the introduction of free immigrants. The Government of the colony intends to expend £50,000 on immigration during each of the next three years.

The revenue and expenditure of the colonies, in 1869, were as follows:

COLONIES.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Public Debt.
New South Wales...	£2,442,640	£2,602,979	£9,681,180
Victoria.....	3,070,959	2,618,013	10,385,900*
South Australia.....	564,639	736,160	1,944,700
Western Australia.....	93,131	112,905	No debt.
Queensland	743,058	771,991	3,459,750*
Tasmania.....	346,467*	441,528*	1,314,000
New Zealand.....	3,517,073	3,550,859	7,360,616
Total.....	£10,782,967	£10,834,435	£34,146,096

The following table exhibits the imports and exports (inclusive of precious metals):

COLONIES.	Imports.	Exports.
New South Wales.....	£7,757,281	£7,991,038
Victoria.....	12,453,757	12,470,014
South Australia.....	2,029,793	2,419,487
Western Australia.....	232,590	204,447
Queensland.....	1,536,799	2,006,635
Tasmania.....	980,000*	830,000*
New Zealand.....	4,976,123	4,224,360
Total.....	£29,966,346	£20,146,481

The merchant navy of the colonies, in 1871, consisted of 1,740 vessels, with an aggregate of 200,106 tons. The entries and clearances in the Australian ports, in 1869, represented an aggregate of 4,500,361 tons. The greatest progress in the construction of railroads has been made by New South Wales, where the first railroad went into operation in 1850, and where the total length of railroads, in 1871, was 403 miles. Victoria, in 1870, had 271, Queensland 218, South Australia 173, Tasmania 63, and New Zealand 44 miles. In Western Australia the introduction of railroads was soon expected to take place. Bills for the construction of a "Transaustralian Railroad" were, in 1872, discussed at length in the Parliaments of several colonies.

The electric telegraph has been introduced into each of the colonies. The length of the wires, in 1871, was 5,053 in New South Wales, 3,368 in Victoria, 1,617 in South Australia, 2,182 in Queensland, and 2,777 in New Zealand; and about 15,500 in all the colonies. Telegraphic connection of all the colonies with England, by means of the submarine cable connecting Java and Port Darwin, was completed in the course of 1872. In New Zealand the completion of the telegraphic line to Auckland, at the beginning of the year 1872, gives to all the important towns and settlements of this colony the advantages of telegraphic communication. For years the work of connecting Auckland with the rest of the colony

had been embarrassed by the jealous natives, through whose lands the wires had to pass.

The cause of education is rapidly advancing, and in several colonies it is aided by "compulsion." Each has a board or council of education, consisting of a number of members appointed by the government. The system of education greatly resembles the national one of Ireland. The government provides for the establishment of common schools, and also grants aid to other schools, in case they comply with certain regulations. The following statistics are gleaned from the "Australian Hand-book and Almanac" for 1872:

New South Wales.—The number of schools is 1,304, with 82,821 scholars. Under the control of the Board of Education there are 846 schools. This class comprised 359 public, 164 provisional, and 82 half-time schools. The denominational schools in connection with the board, numbered 264. (Church of England 180, Roman Catholic 98, Presbyterian 20, Wesleyan 15, Jews 1.) There are also under the control of the board 6 orphan and industrial schools. The University of Sydney has 41 students; St. Paul's College and St. John's College each 7 students. The Deaf and Dumb Institution has 35 scholars. Toward the support of these educational institutions, £134,000 were contributed by the Government, and £49,000 received in the shape of fees and voluntary contributions. The average yearly cost of each child's education is £2 14s.

Victoria.—The day-schools, including the "common school" and private educational establishments, number 1,722, with an attendance of 151,844 scholars. There are 1,239 Sunday-schools in the colony, with an attendance of 90,092 pupils. Of these schools, 251 belong to the Church of England, 171 to the Roman Catholic Church, and 301 to the Wesleyans. There is a university at Melbourne, and several colleges, of which the principal are the Scotch, Ballarat, and Geelong Colleges, Presbyterian; Wesley College, Wesleyan; St. Patrick's College, Roman Catholic, and the Melbourne Grammar-School and Geelong Grammar-School, both Church of England. The public libraries of the colony, including the 81 Mechanics' Institutes, possess 162,767 volumes.

South Australia.—The Sunday-schools in connection with the various religious denominations number 469, with 30,580 scholars. The number of licensed schools open was 330, and the average number of scholars 16,328.

Western Australia.—The total number of schools under the Board of Education was 55, with 2,183 scholars, the average attendance being 1,569.

Tasmania.—The number of schools supported by the Government is 116; the total number of children receiving instruction 15,127. Four superior colleges, and the private schools, send up pupils every year to pass an examination for the degree of Associate of Arts, which entitles the holder, among other advantages, to

* 1869.

compete annually for a scholarship of £200 per annum, tenable for four years at a British university.

Queensland.—The returns for 1870 are 111 schools, under the control of the Board of Education; aggregate attendance 16,227. In case the inhabitants of a district raise by subscription the sum of £1,000, for the purpose of establishing a grammar-school, the Government contributes double the amount for the erection of the necessary buildings. As yet, only Brisbane and Ipswich have availed themselves of this grant. The number of private schools is 101.

New Zealand.—The number of public schools is 244, with an average attendance of 12,052 scholars.

The least progressive of the Australian colonies is Tasmania. The one railway of the island was, in 1872, abandoned to the Government, because it failed to pay working expenses. The ministry of the colony resigned because the Assembly rejected an income-tax, proposed to supplement an insufficient revenue; but for a time no one could be found to fill their places. An agitation is going on in part of the island for annexation to Victoria.

AUSTRIA, SOPHIA FREDERICA DOROTHEA WILHELMINA, ARCHDUCHESS OF, wife of FRANZ KARL, Archduke of Austria, and mother of the present Emperor of Austria, Francis Joseph, born at Munich January 27, 1805; died in Vienna May 28, 1872. She was a daughter of the Elector and King of Bavaria, Maximilian Joseph. At the age of nineteen, she married the Archduke Franz Karl, son of the Emperor Francis I. of Austria, by his second wife. The archduke was a man of weak intellect, and his ambitious, energetic spouse was greatly his superior in ability, and had resolved to become a power in the state. A thorough believer in "the divine right of kings," and detesting every thing which looked like popular freedom of action, she was on the alert to repress every republican movement in the empire. In 1848, when Austria, like most of the states of Europe, was convulsed by revolution, she made her sharpest strokes of policy, and, under the cover of his son's name, attained to almost absolute power. The Emperor Ferdinand (brother of Franz Karl) having abdicated, and her husband having renounced his claim to the throne, her eldest son, the Emperor Franz Joseph, then a boy of eighteen years, succeeded, by her adroit management, and she became, in the stormy period which followed, the controlling spirit in the councils of the empire, and urged on with implacable resolution the sanguinary conflict with the Hungarians, who, under the leadership of Kossuth, refused to recognize Franz Joseph, and battled heroically for independence. The ferocity with which this war was waged is laid to her charge; and it was she, although nominally the young Emperor, who appalled Europe by causing the execution of thirteen Hungarian nobles and generals on a single day. Her reactionary

policy, which was carried into every one of the governmental measures, momentarily triumphed, only, as the recent history of the Austrian Empire shows, to be reversed in after-years, when successive disasters proved the want of wisdom she had displayed. Besides the Emperor, the archduchess was the mother of three sons, the elder of whom was the unfortunate Archduke Maximilian (so-called Emperor of Mexico), whose melancholy fate in Mexico saddened her declining years. The other two sons hold positions in the Austrian Army.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN MONARCHY, an empire in Europe. Emperor, Francis Joseph I., born August 18, 1830; succeeded his uncle, Ferdinand I., on December 2, 1848. Heir-apparent, Archduke Rudolph, born August 21, 1858. The ministry for the common affairs of the whole monarchy was at the beginning of the year 1872 composed as follows: Count Andrássy (formerly Prime-Minister of Hungary), Minister of Foreign Affairs; Baron von Holzgethan, Minister of Finances; Baron Kuhn von Kunnfeld, Minister of War.

The area of the total empire is 240,381 square miles; that of the cis-Leithan provinces 115,925. Total population of the whole empire, according to the last official census of 1869, 35,904,435;* of the cis-Leithan provinces, 20,394,980 (or, exclusive of the army, 20,217,531). The following table shows the population of each of the cis-Leithan provinces, according to official calculation based on the movement of population, at the close of the year 1871, as well as its area:

PROVINCES.	Square Miles.	Population.
I. Cis-Leithan Provinces (Austria proper):		
1. Austria below the Enns	7,655	2,000,602
2. Austria above the Enns	4,633	735,632
3. Salzburg	2,767	152,196
4. Styria	3,671	1,143,842
5. Carinthia	4,006	337,058
6. Carniola	3,857	465,168
7. Göriz, Gradiska, Istria, and Trieste	3,085	592,413
8. Tyrol and Vorarlberg	11,325	583,573
9. Bohemia	20,064	5,173,541
10. Moravia	8,585	2,019,890
11. Silesia	1,988	523,075
12. Galicia	30,313	5,557,862
13. Bukowina	4,036	521,276
14. Dalmatia	4,940	449,253
Total cis-Leithan Provinces	115,925	20,555,370

In 1830, these provinces had a population of 15,588,142, showing an increase, during the period from 1830 to 1869, of 29.70 per cent., or of 0.76 annually. More recently the increase has been more rapid. In 1850, the cis-Leithan provinces had a population of 17,534,950, and in 1857 of 18,224,500, showing since 1850 an annual increase of 0.81 per cent., and since 1857, of 0.91.

The population of the capitals of the several provinces of cis-Leithania, according to the census of 1869, was as follows:

* The population of each of the provinces of the empire, according to the census of 1869, is given in the AMERICAN ANNUAL CYCLOPEDIA for 1871.

CAPITAL.	Provinces.	Pop. in 1869.
Vienna*.....	Lower Austria.....	607,514
Prague.....	Bohemia.....	157,275
Lemberg.....	Galicja.....	87,105
Gratz.....	Styria.....	86,732
Brünn.....	Moravia.....	73,464
Trieste.....	Trieste.....	70,274
Czernowitz.....	Bukowina.....	34,000
Linz.....	Upper Austria.....	30,638
Laybach.....	Carniola.....	23,032
Zara.....	Dalmatia.....	20,840
Salzburg.....	Salzburg.....	20,336
Troppau.....	Silesia.....	16,608
Innsbruck.....	Tyrol.....	16,810
Klagenfurth.....	Carinthia.....	15,200

The following is a complete list of other towns which, according to the census of 1869, have more than 10,000 inhabitants:

Towns.	Population.	Towns.	Population.
Cracow.....	49,835	Tarnopol.....	20,087
Sign.....	29,827	Iglau.....	20,049
Künin.....	23,771	Dernis.....	19,183
Pilsen.....	23,631	Wiener-Neustadt.....	19,173
Reichenberg.....	22,394	Brody.....	18,890
Tarnow.....	21,779	Spalato.....	18,261

Towns.	Population.	Towns.	Population.
Kolomea.....	17,679	Castna.....	13,043
Budweis.....	17,413	Marburg.....	12,528
Trent.....	17,073	Kutenberg.....	12,747
Drohobicz.....	16,888	Sambovberg.....	11,749
Görzitz.....	16,659	Pisino.....	11,741
Pola.....	16,324	Benkowacz.....	11,537
Prossnitz.....	15,787	Jaroslau.....	11,166
Smichow.....	15,382	Anseig.....	10,933
Olmütz.....	15,329	Almisa.....	10,918
Przemysl.....	15,185	Pirano.....	10,811
Sebenico.....	15,116	Bielitz.....	10,721
Stanislaw.....	14,479	Kladno.....	10,707
Trau.....	13,571	Sniatyn.....	10,688
Sternberg.....	13,509	Obrowitz.....	10,612
Eger.....	13,463	Dignano.....	10,504
Steyr.....	13,392	Znaim.....	10,415
Karolineuthal.....	13,384	Töplitz.....	10,155
Wandsdorf.....	13,180	Leitmeritz.....	10,023

The following table, which exhibits, on the basis of the census of 1869, the statistics of the social standing and occupation of the inhabitants, throws considerable light on the degree of civilization attained by the several provinces and nationalities of the empire:

PROVINCES.	Persons of Higher Education.	OCCUPIED WITH			Possessors of House and Rentes.	Servants for Personal Services.	Persons without Revenue of their own.
		Agriculture and Forestry.	Industrial Pursuits.	Trade and Commerce.			
Lower Austria.....	53,259	450,393	496,492	89,597	80,196	143,508	700,806
Upper Austria.....	9,334	302,019	106,626	14,466	35,340	40,913	292,585
Salzburg.....	3,539	55,461	16,363	2,352	8,709	10,008	54,983
Styria.....	14,193	567,854	107,687	11,706	34,355	33,718	361,796
Carinthia.....	3,971	161,094	34,557	3,649	7,112	11,461	114,556
Carniola.....	4,917	225,512	32,234	4,196	7,786	15,013	173,615
Görzitz, Gradiska, Istria, and Trieste.....	10,055	170,229	47,615	22,203	5,310	23,580	300,087
Tyrol and Vorarlberg.....	20,120	348,526	99,686	13,335	15,446	43,200	338,594
Bohemia.....	69,699	1,474,312	894,055	93,295	144,661	197,948	2,234,132
Moravia.....	24,047	670,481	296,013	33,059	48,521	101,314	824,462
Silesia.....	6,073	147,309	88,623	6,715	15,838	18,505	228,018
Galicja.....	50,137	2,521,943	188,667	85,019	27,396	145,975	2,338,883
Bukowina.....	5,317	260,330	17,993	7,812	2,728	10,320	207,466
Dalmatia.....	6,010	150,427	11,043	7,232	1,887	22,367	243,780
Total.....	608,651	7,506,395	2,387,659	394,644	435,285	817,835	8,404,063

In the number of persons of higher education are included 31,398 clergymen and nuns, 72,147 officers in active service, 7,701 military persons, 40,503 teachers, 75,642 students, 1,352 authors, 14,536 artists, 7,230 lawyers and notaries, 4,664 physicians, 3,376 surgeons, 11,759 midwives, 2,278 apothecaries, and 6,095 persons otherwise engaged in the sanitary service. Among those engaged in agriculture and forestry are, 1,784,752 proprietors, 59,243 tenants, 29,570 officers, 3,646,286 persons engaged for permanent help, 1,977,649 day-laborers, and 8,895 hunters and fishermen. The class of persons without income are thus divided: male persons above 14 years, 192,661; below 14 years, 3,067,302; female persons above 14 years, 2,006,456, and below 14 years, 3,137,644.

Although the conflicts arising out of the nationality question have assumed in no country of Europe so large dimensions as in Austria, no official census of nationalities has been taken since 1850. The careful calculations made by Dr. Ficker, in his work, "Völkerstämme der österreichisch-ungarischen Monarchie" (Vien-

na, 1869), have, however, been generally accepted as being on the whole entirely trustworthy by all writers on the subject. G. A. Schimmer, in his work, "Statistik des österreichisch-ungarischen Kaiserstaates" (Vienna, 1872), gives the number of the different nationalities in the cisleithan provinces as follows: Germans, 7,108,900 (85.16 per cent.); Czechs, Moravians, and Slovaks, 4,718,800 (23.34 per cent.); Poles, 2,443,500 (12.09 per cent.); Ruthenes, 2,584,600 (12.80 per cent.); Slovenzti, 1,196,300 (5.92 per cent.); Croats and Servians, 522,400 (2.58 per cent.); Magyars, 17,700 (0.09 per cent.); Italians, 587,500 (2.91 per cent.); Romanians, 207,900 (1.02 per cent.); Israelites, 820,200 (4.05 per cent.); others, 9,800 (0.04 per cent.). As regards the several provinces, the German nationality exclusively exists in Upper Austria and in Salzburg; it also prevails in Lower Austria (Germans, 90.13 per cent., Czechs, 5.66, Israelites, 2.66, the remainder being divided among other nationalities); Carinthia (Germans, 68.85, Slovenzti, 31.15); Styria (Germans, 63.78; Slovenzti, 36.66); Tyrol (Germans, 60.41, Italians, 39.48); Silesia (Germans, 50.98; Czechs, 71.79; Israelites, 2.13). The Czechs are a majority in Bohemia (60.22 per cent.; Germans, 30.01;

* Without the suburbs; with the suburbs Vienna has 825,165 inhabitants. According to the enumeration of December, 1871, Vienna numbered, with its suburbs, over 900,000.

Israelites, 1.75), and Moravia (71.79; Germans, 25.99; Israelites, 2.13). In Carniola, the Slovenzi constitute an overwhelming majority (93.29 per cent.; Germans, 6.50). In the other provinces the nationalities are divided as follows: Littoral: Germans, 4.30 per cent.; Slovenzi, 42.01; Croatians, 21.13; Italians, 31.01; Galicia: Germans, 3.07; Poles, 42.32; Ruthenes, 43.93; Israelites, 10.62; Bukowina: Germans, 8.60; Ruthenes, 40.00; Magyars, 1.56; Roumanians, 39.41; Israelites, 9.34; Dalmatia: Croatians and Servians, 87.08; Italians, 12.65.

In the Austro-Hungarian monarchy viewed as a whole, the Germans constitute 25.27 per cent. of the entire population, the Czechs, Moravians and Slovacks, 18.41 per cent., the Poles, 6.86, the Ruthenians, 8.51, the Slovenzi, 3.52, the Croatians and Servians, 8.22, the Magyars, 16.01, the Italians, 1.66, the Roumanians, 7.54, the Israelites, 3.86, all others, 0.14. Thus the German nationality embraces, if not a majority, yet a considerable plurality of the population of the monarchy.

The cis-Leithan provinces, in 1870, had 9 Catholic archbishops (7 of the Latin rite, 1 of the Greek rite, and 1 of the Armenian rite); 28 bishops (including 2 vicars-general), of whom 26 were Catholic (25 Latin rite, 1 Greek rite), and 2 Oriental Greek; 9 Protestant Superintendents; 8,496 parishes, of which 6,567 were Catholic of the Latin or Armenian, 1,427 Catholic of the Greek rite, 316 Greek Oriental, and 186 Oriental; 19,618 secular clergymen, of whom 433 were Oriental Greek, 202 Evangelical, and the remainder Catholic. The regular clergy embraced 6,060 monks and 6,001 nuns in 767 monasteries.

The universities had, in 1871, the following number of professors and students:

UNIVERSITIES.	Professors.	Students.
Vienna.....	226	4,137
Graz.....	72	838
Innsbruck.....	65	548
Prague.....	130	1,596
Cracow.....	70	563
Lemberg.....	41	994
Total.....	615	8,676

The statistics of the other literary institutions of a higher grade were, in 1871, as follows:

SCHOOLS.	Teachers.	Students.
3 Theological Faculties (1 Protestant at Vienna, 2 Catholic at Salzburg and Olmütz).....	25	308
19 Diocesan Theological Institutions (17 Latin Catholic, 1 Greek Catholic, and 1 Oriental Greek).....	135	1,347
4 Institutions of Surgery (at Salzburg, Innsbruck, Olmütz, and Lemberg).....	33	261
8 Technical Academies (2 at Prague and 1 each at Vienna, Graz, Trieste, Brünn, Cracow, and Lemberg).....	284	3,320
3 Commercial Academies (at Vienna, Graz, and Prague).....	65	2,249
3 Academies of Mining and Forestry.....	30	116
65 Normal Schools.....	.....	2,322
92 Gymnasias.....	.....	26,102
53 Realschulen.....	.....	15,632
31 Realgymnasias.....	.....	4,529

The special schools of learning had the following number of pupils:

14 Schools of Midwifery.....	661 pupils.
37 Agricultural Schools.....	1,179 "
4 Naval Schools.....	64 "
3 Mining Schools.....	120 "
7 Higher Military Institutions.....	644 "
3 Military Academies.....	715 "
1 Technical Military School.....	411 "
2 Cadet Institutes.....	316 "
5 Military Educational Houses.....	911 "
Total.....	5,021 "

The number of people's schools (Volks-schulen), in 1868, was 15,054, with 34,951 teachers. These schools were attended by 1,691,349 children, while the number of children of the legal school-age was 2,219,917. The average percentage of the children attending school is 76; it is smallest in the Bukowina (20 per cent.), Dalmatia (28 per cent.), and Galicia (30 per cent.). With regard to the denominational character of the schools, 12,030 were Latin Catholic, 1,742 Greek Catholic, 333 Evangelical, 145 Oriental Greek, and 96 Jewish; with regard to the language which prevails in the course of instruction, 6,318 are German, 3,406 Czechic, 481 Polish, 313 Ruthenian, 438 Slavonian, 25 Servian and Croatian, 1 Magyar, 1,015 Italian, 49 Roumanian, and 3,008 mixed.

The schools of repetition numbered 12,354, with an aggregate attendance of 624,117 children. The entire system of public education was reorganized by the law of May 14, 1869.

The agricultural statistics of cis-Leithan Austria embraced, according to the census of 1869, 1,367,023 horses, 11,625 mules, 31,351 asses, 7,425,212 horned cattle, 5,026,398 sheep, 2,551,473 hogs, and 913,743 beehives.

The following table shows the number of periodicals which were, in 1870, published in the several languages of the monarchy:

LANGUAGES.	Political.	Non-Political.	LANGUAGES.	Political.	Non-Political.
German.....	100	336	Magyar.....	33	91
Czechic.....	17	44	Roumanian....	4	5
Polish.....	71	36	Greek.....	2	..
Servian.....	1	9	Hebrew.....	2	3
Croatian.....	1	12	French.....	1	1
Slavonian.....	1	10	Latin.....	..	1
Ruthenian.....	1	6			
Slovack.....	1	4	Total.....	245	578
Italian.....	11	20			

The movement of the companies for the navigation of the Danube and of the Austrian Lloyd was, in 1870, as follows:

	Danube Steam Navigation Company	Company of the Austrian Lloyd.
Steamers.....	155	64
Towboats.....	547	..
Trips.....	9,717	1,414
Passengers conveyed....	1,520,333	304,273
Goods & baggage transported (in Zollcentner).....	20,292,926	5,887,698
Valuables transported (in florins).....	42,435,564	122,837,546
Revenues (in florins)....	11,328,031	10,401,321
Expenditures.....	12,273,033	9,865,851

The Austrian army, in 1872, numbered on the peace-footing 280,127 men (16,700 of whom

were officers), with 47,815 horses, and 724 pieces of ordnance. In time of war, the army embraced no less than 1,002,649 men, with 161,645 horses, and 1,680 pieces of ordnance.

The provincial Diets are composed of the archbishops and the bishops (the Diet of the Tyrol has also four clerical delegates of the *Stifte*), the rectors of the universities, the delegates of the large real estates (in the Tyrol,

only of the large landed estates of the nobility, in Dalmatia, of those paying the highest taxes), of the delegates of the towns, market-towns, and industrial places, of the delegates of the Chambers of Commerce and Trades, and of the delegates of the rural communities. The subjoined table exhibits the composition of the several Diets, and the number of delegates to the Reichsrath, which are chosen by each:

DIETS.	Church Dignitaries.	Rectors of Universities.	DELEGATES TO						Delegates to the Reichsrath.
			Large Real Estate.	Towns, Market-towns, and Industrial Places.	Chambers of Commerce and Industry.	Rural Commerce, etc.	Total.		
Lower Austria.....	2	1	15	25	4	21	68	18	
Upper Austria.....	1	..	10	17	3	19	50	10	
Salzburg.....	1	..	5	10	2	8	26	3	
Styria.....	2	1	12	19	6	28	13	13	
Carinthia.....	1	..	10	9	3	14	37	5	
Carniola.....	1	..	10	8	2	16	37	6	
Göriz-Gradiska.....	1	..	6	5	2	8	22	2	
Istria.....	3	..	5	11	2	12	38	2	
Tyrol.....	7	1	10	13	3	34	68	10	
Vorarlberg.....	1	..	..	4	1	14	20	2
Bohemia.....	4	1	70	72	15	79	241	54	
Moravia.....	2	..	80	51	6	31	100	22	
Silesia.....	1	..	9	10	2	9	31	6	
Galicia.....	8	2	44	20	3	74	151	83	
Bukovina.....	1	..	10	5	2	12	30	5	
Dalmatia.....	2	..	10	8	3	20	43	5	

At the beginning of the year 1871 the cis-Leithan provinces were under the administration of a ministry representing the German Constitutional party (*Deutsche Verfassungspartei*). In the Reichsrath this party, however, did not control a majority, but numbered 93 out of 203 members. In the speech with which the Emperor, on December 27, 1871, opened the Reichsrath, two measures had been designated as prominent features of the Auersperg cabinet. The Government, it was said, would accede to the wishes of Galicia, in so far as they were compatible with the interests of the empire, and steps would be taken which would render the Reichsrath a completely representative body. In reply to the speech from the throne, both Houses adopted, without amendment, an address to the crown, calling its attention to the manifest increase of discontent among the subjects of various portions of the empire, arising from recent misgovernment, and particularly opposing an increase of taxation for military purposes.

On February 20th, the House of Delegates adopted, in compliance with the wish of the Government, an important supplement to the electoral law, providing that "when delegates chosen from a provincial Diet into the Reichsrath resign their seats as members of the provincial Diet, or, of the Reichsrath during the session of the latter, or when, in consequence of permanent absence, they must be regarded as having left the Reichsrath, the Emperor can order new members of the Reichsrath to be elected by the direct vote of the districts from which the members of the Diet had been chosen." The Upper House consented to this election bill on March 5th, by a vote of 70

against 10. In order to secure, if possible, a trustworthy majority in the House of Delegates, the Government, on March 15th, dissolved the Diet of Bohemia, which was entirely under the control of the opposition, and ordered elections for a new Diet, which was convoked for the 24th of April. As these elections were to have a decided influence on the political complexion of the Reichsrath, they were for the time the chief subject of discussion in cis-Leithan Austria, and were hotly contested. The vote of the large landed estate being favorable to the Government, the latter saw its expectations realized. Forty of the fifty-four members elected by the new Bohemian Diet to the Reichsrath joined the Constitutional party, which thus controlled a two-thirds majority in the Lower House of the Reichsrath, even if the Poles should not vote for it. The session of the Diet was closed on June 23d. The two great reforms, the introduction of which had been regarded as the chief task of the ministry, the substitution of direct elections to the Reichsrath for the indirect election of the delegates by the provincial Diets, and the *Ausgleich* (agreement) with the Poles, were not carried through. The ministry offered to the Poles extensive concessions, but at the same time declared that nothing would be granted incompatible with the dualistic basis of the entire empire.

All the Diets of the cis-Leithan provinces were opened on November 5th, and to each the Government submitted a bill for the establishment of friendly courts of arbitration. In the Tyrolese Diet a violent opposition was made to the Government because the latter had deprived the theological faculty of the

University of Innsbruck, all the professors of which are Jesuits, of its right to elect the rector of the university. The majority of the Diet, therefore, in union with its president, M. Landeshauptmann, refused to admit the new rector, who, in virtue of his position, is a member of the Diet, and the Government dissolved the Diet. In the Diet of Galicia there was, as usual, a conflict between the Poles and Ruthenians. The latter advocated a law introducing direct elections to the Reichsrath; but the Polish majority voted it down. In the Diet of Lower Austria a resolution was presented calling upon the Government to hasten the constitutional introduction of direct voting for members of the Reichsrath. In the Bohemian Diet a resolution was proposed in favor of the appointment of a committee for the modification of the present system of electing the Diet.

The session of the Reichsrath, which was opened on December 12, 1872, was likely to exceed in importance any previous one. In order to prevent the frequent refusal of members of the minority to attend the Reichsrath, the Government, immediately after the opening of the session, proposed a new electoral law, the principal features of which were as follows: The members of the House of Deputies

are no longer to be chosen by the Diets of the several provinces, but directly by the people. Their number will be increased by one hundred and twenty. The deputies to be chosen by each province will be distributed (in accordance with the law regulating the election of the provincial diets) into the four groups of—1. The holders of large real estates (or those paying the highest taxes); 2. The towns, market-towns, and industrial places; 3. The Chambers of Commerce and Industry; 4. The rural communities. In the groups of large holders of real estate, and of the rural communities, the increase in the number of deputies will be fifty per cent. For the towns and rural communities, the electoral districts will in future be arranged so that in every district only one deputy may be chosen. Every one who has a right to vote is eligible in every district of any of the countries represented in the Reichsrath. The deputies are elected for a term of six years. For the group of rural communities, they are chosen indirectly, through electors; in all the other groups, directly by the voters.

The report made by the Minister of Finances was most favorable. He expects to be able to close the financial year (1873) by a surplus of three and a half million florins.

B

BABINET, JACQUES, a French physicist and astronomer, born at Lusignan, March 5, 1794; died in Paris, October 24, 1872. He was a pupil of M. Binet at the Imperial Lyceum Napoleon, entered the Polytechnic School in 1812, and was subsequently transferred to the higher Military School of Metz, whence he graduated as sub-lieutenant of artillery. He soon abandoned a military career for that of a teacher, and was successively Professor of Mathematics at Fontenoy la Comte, at Poitiers, and at the College of St. Louis in Paris. From 1825 to 1828 he delivered courses of lectures on meteorology at the Athenæum; in 1838 he succeeded Savary at the College of France, and two years later he entered the Academy of Sciences as the successor of Dulong. He became soon after Assistant Astronomer at the Bureau of Longitudes. He was decorated with the cross of the Legion of Honor in 1831. M. Babinet possessed a high degree of mechanical genius, and invented numerous valuable instruments and machines for the facilitation of physical research; among these were an important improvement of the pneumatic machine, which has long been known as Babinet's improved pneumatic machine; a hygrometer, for measuring the absorption of liquids; a goniometer for measuring and determining the angles of refraction in transparent substances, etc. He had also devised a new method of cartography, by which he produced

what he termed homolographic maps; i. e., charts or maps in which the spaces on the earth and those on the maps preserved a fixed relation to each other. M. Babinet was a voluminous writer on scientific topics, and added very largely to the sum of human knowledge in regard to them. He published an admirable elementary treatise on "Descriptive Geometry," a valuable series of "Studies and Lectures upon the Sciences of Observation and their Practical Applications," in eight vols.; and nearly thirty memoirs, some of them of great length, on astronomy, meteorology, mathematics, theoretical and applied physics, most of which appeared first in the "Annals of Physics and Chemistry," or in the transactions of the Academy. Yet this able and accomplished physicist sometimes fell into error from too strict adherence to preconceived theories; as when, in 1866, he published an elaborate memoir to demonstrate the folly of attempting to lay a telegraphic cable across the Atlantic. It was, he declared, an absurdity, and, even if it were possible to send communications through it, it would not at the longest work more than two or three days. His memoir was hardly printed before the admirable working of the cable disproved his predictions.

BACHE, Colonel and Brevet Brigadier-General HARTMAN, Engineer Corps, U. S. A., an eminent civil and military engineer, born in Philadelphia in 1797; died in that city, Octo-

ber 8, 1872. He was a great-grandson of Benjamin Franklin, a cousin of the late Prof. A. D. Bache, and a brother of Dr. Franklin Bache. He entered the Military Academy in 1814, graduated thence in 1818, and was at once promoted as brevet captain of staff, and assistant topographical engineer. For a period of forty-seven years, without any extended leave of absence, he was constantly employed on topographical surveys and works of hydrographic and civil engineering under the direction of the War Department, and subsequently served on the Light-house Board till May 7, 1867, when he was at his own request placed on the retired list. He had risen through the various grades of engineer rank by the faithful and continuous performance of his duties, and in March, 1865, received the brevet of brigadier-general, the highest honor of his corps, for long, faithful, and meritorious services. Among his engineering works of most conspicuous merit were the construction of the Delaware breakwater, and the successful application of iron-screw piles for the foundation of light-houses upon sandy shoals and coral-reefs. But his long record is too full for a mention of even its most salient details. Bearing a name distinguished in the annals of the army and of science, he not only kept it unsullied but added to its lustre by his numerous and important services to his country, dignifying the corps of which he was an honored member by his abilities and achievements, and sustaining always the high title of a soldier and gentleman.

BADEN, a grand-duchy in Southwestern Germany, forming a part of the German Empire. Grand-duke Frederick, born September 9, 1826, became regent of Baden in the place of his imbecile brother, Grand-duke Ludwig, on the death of his father in 1852; assumed the title Grand-duke of Baden in 1856; married on September 20th to Luise, only daughter of the Emperor of Germany; heir-apparent, his eldest son, Frederick William, born July 9, 1857. The state ministry consists of Dr. J. Jolly, President (since February 12, 1868) and Minister of the Interior (since July 27, 1866); R. von Freydtorf, President of the Ministry of the Grand-ducal Houses of Justice and Foreign Affairs (since February 2, 1871); L. C. F. Turban, President of the Ministry of Commerce (since October, 1872); and M. Ellstätler, President of the Ministry of Finance (since February, 1868).

During the session of the Diet, which was opened on November 21, 1871, and closed on March 21, 1872, the relations between church and state were a prominent subject of legislation. An additional section to the law on public instruction was adopted, according to which members of religious orders, or of religious congregations resembling orders, are not permitted to act as teachers at any school or educational institution of the grand-duchy. The law was adopted by all votes except the eight of the Catholic and the three votes of

the democratic party. The Government was authorized, in individual cases, to exempt persons from the provisions of the law. The Diet also, for the first time, discussed the woman's rights question, Deputy Müller, of Pforzheim, advocating the principle that in all questions relating to women, and in particular to all questions concerning female schools, woman should take a part in the discussion and the adoption of the laws.

The special ministry of war was abolished on December 27, 1871, as the military convention concluded with Prussia provided for the entire consolidation of the Baden army with that of Prussia. Area, 5,912 square miles; population, according to the census of 1871, 1,461,428. The country is divided into four districts, which, in 1871, had the following area and population:

DISTRICTS.	Area, sq. miles.	Population.
Constance.....	1,686	276,263
Freiburg.....	1,887	484,787
Carlsruhe.....	996	365,706
Mannheim.....	1,393	384,672
Total.....	5,912	1,461,428

The population of the largest cities, in 1871, was as follows: Carlsruhe, 36,622; Mannheim, 39,614; Freiburg, 24,599; Heidelberg, 19,988; Pforzheim, 19,801; Rastatt, 11,559; Baden, 10,083; Constance, 10,052; Bruchsal, 9,786.

In the budget for the two years 1872 and 1873, the revenue and expenditure were estimated at 37,529,329 florins each. The general public debt, on January 1, 1872, amounted to 33,608,015 florins; the railroad debt to 123,965,416 florins. The army of Baden constitutes the larger portion of the Fourteenth Army Corps of the German Army.

BALTA, Colonel José, President of the Republic of Peru from August, 1868, to his death; was murdered by order of his late Minister of War, General Tomas Gutierrez, July 26, 1872. Colonel Balta, who had taken an active part in the various revolutions with which Peru has been afflicted for many years, and who had led a revolt in Northern Peru against the sway of the Dictator-President Prado in 1867, was elected President himself by a large majority in April, 1868, and was inaugurated August 2, 1868. His administration had been on the whole a prosperous and popular one, though there had been some small disturbances between the Peruvians and Italians resident in the country, and a serious insurrection of the Chinese coolies. But the people, or rather the politicians who rule them, are fickle, and ready for any change which will give them a hold on power. The principal complaint made against Colonel Balta was, that his administration was too progressive; too ready to adopt the views and policy of other prosperous American republics. As the time for the presidential election drew near, and he could not, according to the Constitution, be at once reelected, he had thrown his

influence in favor of the election of Dr. Arenas, who would carry out his policy. The opposing candidate was Don Manuel Pardo, and so close was the vote, the mode of choosing a president being, like ours, by an electoral college, that the election was thrown into the Peruvian Congress, and a preliminary meeting of Congress was assembled July 14, 1872, to decide the question of the presidency. Meantime General Tomas Gutierrez, Balta's Secretary of War, had been urging the President to annul the election, and by a *coup d'état* assume the power of dictator over the republic. Balta was, however, a man of too much principle to do this, and having ascertained that Congress would decide in favor of Don Manuel Pardo, his opponent, he made public his intention of resigning his office on the termination of his term, to the successor appointed by Congress. This did not suit Gutierrez, and he immediately seized and imprisoned Balta, and proclaimed himself supreme chief of the republic, placing his brothers, Sylvestre and Marceliano, in office as ministers. This usurpation was of brief duration. The President-elect fled to the foreign warships in the port of Callao for protection, but neither the people nor the soldiers would rally under Gutierrez, and four days after the usurpation commenced, under the leadership of Colonel Zevallos, a body of the people attacked and killed Sylvestre Gutierrez, the usurper's Minister of War. Hearing this, and resolved to be revenged, General Gutierrez sent his brother Marceliano to the military barracks, where President Balta was confined, with orders to kill him there and then. Marceliano shot him at once as he lay on his couch, ill, but the same night both he and his brother, the usurper, were killed, and their bodies hung the next morning, naked and disfigured, in front of the cathedral. (See PERT.)

BAPTISTS. REGULAR BAPTISTS.—In the following table is given a general exhibit of the associations, churches, ministers and members, of the Baptist denomination throughout the world:

COUNTRIES.	Associations.	Churches.	Ministers.	Members.
United States.....	820	18,397	12,013	1,489,191
North America.....	5	644	425	45,509
Europe.....	54	2,953	2,392	271,200
Africa.....	..	80	24	1,891
Asia.....	..	553	163	25,493
Australasia.....	3	135	87	5,394
West Indies.....	..	135	39	22,749
Total.....	882	22,847	15,143	1,861,427

The following are the statistics of the regular Baptist churches in the United States, as given in the *American Baptist Year-Book* for 1872. The table is arranged in the order of the proportion of members of the Baptist churches to the entire population of each State:

STATES.	Churches.	Ministers.	Members.	Ratio of Baptists to Total Population.
Georgia.....	1,964	1,100	145,254	1 to 8
South Carolina.....	639	361	75,811	1 to 9
Virginia.....	1,033	588	129,885	1 to 9
North Carolina.....	1,270	708	99,146	1 to 11
Mississippi.....	979	456	68,549	1 to 12
Kentucky.....	976	711	88,373	1 to 14
Arkansas.....	648	408	36,040	1 to 14
Tennessee.....	890	648	80,344	1 to 16
Florida.....	160	76	11,792	1 to 16
Alabama.....	1,095	539	61,725	1 to 17
Dist. of Columbia.....	17	23	7,380	1 to 18
Texas.....	794	483	39,351	1 to 21
West Virginia.....	300	159	19,947	1 to 22
Louisiana.....	887	293	30,556	1 to 23
Missouri.....	1,240	546	75,977	1 to 23
Rhode Island.....	60	69	9,550	1 to 23
Connecticut.....	112	119	19,193	1 to 28
Maine.....	267	178	19,593	1 to 32
Massachusetts.....	270	294	41,732	1 to 35
New Jersey.....	153	167	25,108	1 to 39
New Hampshire.....	86	100	8,147	1 to 59
New York.....	827	733	111,821	1 to 39
Illinois.....	986	706	60,637	1 to 42
Indiana.....	522	354	35,739	1 to 47
Kansas.....	213	117	7,772	1 to 47
Oregon.....	46	35	1,803	1 to 50
Pennsylvania.....	508	400	59,300	1 to 59
Wyoming.....	2	2	154	1 to 59
Michigan.....	326	231	19,737	1 to 60
Minnesota.....	161	114	5,241	1 to 65
Ohio.....	576	368	41,300	1 to 65
Iowa.....	352	251	19,641	1 to 67
Nebraska.....	55	33	1,606	1 to 76
Indian Territory.....	25	8	705	1 to 84
Vermont.....	109	89	8,670	1 to 93
Wisconsin.....	200	140	10,270	1 to 103
Washington.....	6	5	230	1 to 104
Colorado.....	12	10	300	1 to 123
Maryland.....	43	31	5,344	1 to 145
California.....	83	68	8,668	1 to 153
Delaware.....	8	6	725	1 to 172
Dakota.....	2	1	50	1 to 263
Idaho.....	1	..	20	1 to 748
Nevada.....	1	1	20	1 to 2,124
Arizona.....	..	..	..	..
New Mexico.....	1	..	..	..
Utah.....	..	1	..	..
Total for U. States.....	18,397	12,013	1,489,191	1 to 26

The churches are grouped into associations, of which the number is now 820.

The following table shows the growth of the Baptist denomination throughout the United States, by periods averaging ten years each, since the year 1770:

YEAR.	Churches.	Ministers.	Members.	Members to Population.
1770.....	77	..	..	..
1784.....	471	424	35,101	1 to 94
1792.....	891	1,156	65,345	1 to 62
1812.....	2,164	1,605	172,972	1 to 42
1832.....	5,320	3,618	384,926	1 to 34
1840.....	7,771	5,208	571,291	1 to 30
1851.....	9,552	7,393	770,839	1 to 30
1860.....	12,279	7,773	1,016,134	1 to 31
1871.....	18,397	12,013	1,489,191	1 to 26

The following statistics of the Baptist churches of Great Britain are given in the *Baptist Hand-Book* for 1872:

COUNTRIES	Churches.	Ministers.	Members.	Sunday Scholars.
England and Wales.....	2,459	2,021	233,088	308,762
Scotland.....	108	60	8,873	5,283
Ireland.....	37	27	1,434	1,035
Total.....	2,604	2,108	243,395	315,080

Of the 2,459 churches in England and Wales, 1,940 are in England, and 519 in Wales. The

number of members is, in England, 178,183; in Wales, 54,905. The total number of chapels or preaching-stations in the United Kingdom is 3,044.

The annual meeting of the *American Baptist Missionary Union* was held in the city of New York on the 21st of May. The American Baptist Free Mission Society, having determined to close its operations as a separate organization, had invited the Union to take charge of its work in Japan. The offer of the Society was accepted, and the members of the Free Mission Society were welcomed to full coöperation in the work of the Union. A report was made of the sixth annual meeting of the Burmah Baptist Missionary Convention, held at Maulmain, October 21, 1871. Ninety ministers, missionaries, teachers, and lay delegates, and two hundred and ninety-two natives were present. The convention had appropriated 2,150 rupees for preaching and educational purposes at the different stations. The Karen Christians of Burmah had been for a time divided into two branches, but a reunion had been effected between them. A plan for the reorganization of the Missionary Union was presented, and was designated as a proposition to be considered at the next annual meeting. It provides that the Union shall be composed of the members for life who shall have been constituted such previous to June 1, 1873, and of delegates to be chosen annually by the conventions and associations of the United States and the British Provinces, upon the following basis: Seven delegates to be chosen by each association, and one additional delegate for every four thousand members of the Baptist churches. The gross receipts of the Union for the year ending March 31, 1872, were \$212,199.10. Of this sum \$2,000 were received to be held as permanent fund; \$5,137.04 were received from the Woman's Baptist Missionary Society East; and \$2,635.54 from the Woman's Baptist Missionary Society West. The expenditures of the Union during the same period were \$228,952.17. The number of missions under the care of the Union is fourteen; of these, eight are in Asia, five are in Europe, and one is in Africa. There are in the Asiatic missions 20 stations at which American missionaries reside, more than 400 out-stations, and 435 churches. The number of persons baptized during the year was 1,902. The whole number of members in the churches was 20,318. There are also several Baptist churches in Burmah which are not under the immediate supervision of the Union. If the members of these churches are added, the entire number of Baptist members in Asia will be not less than 24,000. One hundred and one American laborers are connected with the missions in Asia, of whom 44 are men, and 57 are women. The number of native assistants is nearly 500, of whom about 80 are ordained ministers.

In the missions designated as German mis-

sions are included churches in Germany, Holland, Denmark, Switzerland, Poland, Russia, Turkey, and British Kaffraria. The report gives the number of churches in these missions as 103; stations and out-stations, 1,236; ministers and colporteurs, 270; persons baptized in 1871, 1,290; members, 19,393.

The returns from the French mission are imperfect. Eight churches reported 21 baptisms during the year, and a total of 574 members. The number of persons baptized in Sweden was 674; number of members in the churches, 14,727. No statistics were received from Spain and Greece. So far as reports had been received, the total number of members in the European missions was shown to be 28,694; number of churches in Europe and Africa, 331; of preachers and colporteurs, 394; of children in Sunday-schools, 5,244. The reports of all the missions in Asia, Europe, and Africa, give a total of nearly 1,700 stations and out-stations; 770 churches; 1,000 laborers of all classes; 3,887 baptisms; and 52,700 members.

The receipts of the *American Baptist Bible and Publication Society*, for the year ending on the last of April, were: in the business department, \$335,254.94; in the missionary department, \$51,114.01; in all, \$386,368.95. This amount exceeds the receipts of any previous year by \$54,219.36. Fifty-six colporteurs and Sunday-school missionaries were in commission during the year. They had constituted 23 churches, and organized 86 Sunday-schools. The Society publishes a paper for Sunday-schools, a series of uniform Sunday-school lessons, a paper for teachers, "helps" for Sunday-schools, and is preparing to establish a paper for infant classes. It conducts a Sunday-school mission-work in many of the States and Territories. Its executive board has appointed a Sunday-school secretary, who is to devote himself exclusively to the extension, organization, and improvement of Sunday-schools and Sunday-school missions. State Sunday-school secretaries, or missionaries, are sustained in connection with this Society in each of the following States: West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Kansas, Colorado, Oregon, Missouri, Arkansas, and Kentucky; and among the colored people in Virginia and North Carolina. The Rev. W. C. Van Meter was, on the 14th of February, appointed a missionary of the Society to Rome. At the anniversary, which was held in New York in May, a plan for the reorganization of the Society was proposed. It is similar to the plan which is at present under consideration in the American Baptist Missionary Union. This plan proposes that the Society shall consist of its life-members and honorary life-members, who shall have been constituted such previous to June 1, 1873, of five delegates from each State Association or Convention, of additional delegates in the ratio of one for each ten thousand members of the Baptist churches,

and of three representatives from each of the denominational societies. The Society expressed its sympathy with the efforts of Southern Baptists to erect a meeting-house in Rome. The Executive Board were instructed to prepare and publish a history of the denomination in the United States, including its work in missionary education and in other forms of benevolence, to be issued in 1876.

In the volume of the *ANNUAL CYCLOPEDIA* for 1871 a mention was made of the negotiations for a union between the *American and Foreign Bible Society* and the late American Baptist Publication Society, now the *Bible and Publication Society*. The negotiations failed. The causes of the failure are thus explained in behalf of the American and Foreign Bible Society, by its secretary, the Rev. Dr. Gillette:

The American and Foreign Bible Society has *not* been united with the American Baptist Publication Society in Philadelphia; they, the Publication Society, refusing to accept the enabling act passed by the New York Legislature, and we failing, after application, to obtain another. The Society is now restored to its former position in the denomination that originated it in 1836, and appeals to pastors, churches, and individuals, for support in its good work.

The contributions to the *American Baptist Home Missionary Society* for the year ending in April, 1872, were \$195,650.58. Four hundred and twenty-five missionaries were employed, who organized 160 churches, and baptized 5,850 members. The work among the freedmen in the South was carried on by 107 laborers, at an expense to the Society of \$49,000. Seven schools were conducted for the education of preachers and pious teachers. The work in Mexico had been interrupted by the civil war. The assets of the Church-edifice Fund were valued at more than \$300,000. One hundred and eleven churches in twenty-four States and Territories had borrowed from it, and 53 churches had been aided in building meeting-houses. Many church-lots had been secured in new villages and cities, and arrangements had been made to secure lots in every rising town along the line of the Union Pacific Railroad. Not one dollar of the funds of the Society, says its annual report, has ever been lost by injudicious loans or otherwise. At the anniversary meeting a proposition was introduced for the reorganization of the Society, and was referred to the next annual meeting. It is similar in character to those already noticed in connection with the Missionary Union and the Bible and Publication Society, and has in view the same general object. This object is to make the annual meetings of the Societies assemblies of delegates rather than mass meetings, as they have heretofore been. The attendance of members at the annual meetings has become inconveniently large, so as to tax severely the hospitalities of the people with whom the societies meet. It is hoped, by the adoption of the new plans of organization, to reduce the size of the bodies so that they may be more easily accommodated.

A National Baptist Educational Convention, called by the National Baptist Educational Commission, met at Philadelphia on the 28th of May. One hundred and twenty-one delegates were in attendance from twenty-one States, one Territory, and the District of Columbia, representing sixty different institutions. The Hon. Francis Wayland, on being elected president, announced the purpose of the convention to be the consideration of means by which the standard of denominational education in the United States might be revised, and its methods improved. The secretary of the National Commission communicated the proposition of that body to surrender its functions to the National Convention, and made known the results of its operations, to the time of this meeting. The commission was at first limited in its scope, being intended for New York and New Jersey. It soon became evident, however, that there was a demand for a national organization. A convention national in character was accordingly held in Brooklyn, New York, in 1870, and was followed by others in the following year at Worcester, Mass., Chicago, Ill., Richmond, Va., and Marion, Ala. These conventions have already been noticed in the *ANNUAL CYCLOPEDIA*. It was thought that the cause of education had been perceptibly advanced by them. The three days of the session of the convention were occupied in the discussion and adoption of a constitution for a permanent body, and in the reading of papers on topics pertinent to the interests of education. These topics were as follows: "Institutions of Learning, established by Christian Denominations, considered with reference to Present and Probable Systems of Public Instruction;" "How, and to what Extent, may Colleges established for the Education of Young Men, and adapted to that End, be made by the Teaching which they offer, and by the Apparatus of Instruction, to serve without Damage to that Original Purpose, in the Education of Young Men?" "Methods and Uses of Classical Studies;" "Organization in Educational Work;" "Education a Development in Christian Life, the Supplement and Support of all Evangelization, and therefore due, in its higher Practical Forms, to the Whole Body of the Ministry and the Laity;" "Causes which hinder the Increase of the Ministry;" "What is a Theological Education?" "The Moral Elements of the Teacher's Art;" "Methods and Limits of Beneficiary Aid;" "Relative Claims of our Educational Institutions and our Benefactions;" "The Place of Theological Science in the Sciences comprised in a Liberal Education;" "On limiting the Number of our Institutions by our Power to make them strong."

The following are the more important details of the constitution which was adopted for the permanent organization:

ARTICLE I. This association shall be styled the American Baptist Educational Commission.

ART. II. This Commission shall have for its object

the promotion of education and the increase of the ministry in the Baptist denomination. It shall perform its work by forming centres of counsel and co-operation; by collecting and diffusing information in respect to the cause of education as connected with the Baptist denomination; by inducing and fostering the organized action of the denomination in behalf of its institutions of learning and the education of its youth; by endeavoring to awaken and sustain a profounder interest in the increase and education of the ministry.

It may perform its work further by collecting and appropriating funds for nourishing and sustaining, during periods of special exigency, unendowed or inadequately endowed institutions of higher learning in States or Territories requiring exterior aid, and may receive and hold in trust moneys for the endowment of such institutions of learning, given under conditions, until such conditions permit their transfer to the institutions for which they are designed. It shall not take part in the work of raising endowment funds, except by advising the institutions how to proceed, so as not to interfere with each other, or make unreasonable demands on the friends of education.

ART. III. This Commission shall be composed of the subscribers to the original five years' fund of the Commission, and, for the time being, of the members of the present National Baptist Educational Convention, and hereafter as follows:

1. Of delegates from incorporate institutions of learning, whose boards of control are wholly or chiefly of the Baptist denomination. Colleges or universities, having under-graduate classes or schools, and conferring degrees, theological seminaries and educational societies of one or more States, may each send two delegates. Academies or preparatory schools may each send one delegate.

2. Of delegates from Baptist State Conventions, or General Associations, and from Baptist State Pastoral Conferences. Each such Convention, General Association or Pastoral Conference, may send two delegates.

3. Of persons or associations paying money into the treasury of the Commission, to promote its purposes, as follows: Any person paying \$50 annually shall be a member while so paying; any educational association formed to aid the purposes of the Commission, paying into its treasury not less than \$100 annually, may appoint a delegate.

ART. IV. The officers of this Commission shall consist of a President, two Vice-Presidents, a Recording Secretary, a Treasurer, an Executive Committee of ten, whose seat shall be at New York, and four Advisory Committees of twelve each, whose seats shall be respectively at Boston, Chicago, Richmond, and Nashville. These officers, when sitting together, shall constitute the Board of Councillors. This Board of Councillors shall appoint a Corresponding Secretary.

Provision is also made in the constitution for triennial meetings to be held, and for annual meetings of the Board of Councillors, for which arrangements shall be made by the Executive Committee.

The income of the *Baptist Historical Society* for 1871 was \$399.60. The Society received during this year, chiefly by purchase in Europe, 419 volumes, 328 pamphlets, and 37 likenesses. It has now in its library about 6,000 volumes, 13,000 pamphlets, and 713 likenesses.

The Second Baptist National Sunday-school Convention was held in Cincinnati, November 20th, 21st, and 22d. Twenty-one States were represented by 458 delegates. J. L. M. Curry, of Virginia, was President. A large number of papers was read on topics appropriate to the object of the convention. Among the

most noticeable were one by Dr. Jeffrey on conversion, one by the Rev. M. B. Wharton, of Kentucky, on church-membership. Dr. Jeffrey did not demand that children should be members of the church, but thought they ought to be. Mr. Wharton said: "Taking the conversion of the children for granted, I remark that it is clearly our duty to receive them. The practice of Pedobaptists, instead of influencing us to hesitate, should tend to facilitate the reception of children by us." One of the resolutions expressed the conviction that, on the one hand, every member of the Church should, if possible, be in the Sunday-school; and, on the other, every member of the Sunday-school should attend the preaching of the Word. The statistical report showed 9,069 schools in the United States, 84,763 officers and teachers, 642,504 scholars, and 10,842 baptisms. It was stated that, including those among the colored population, there was probably a total of 12,000 schools and 1,000,000 scholars.

The *Southern Baptist Convention* met at Raleigh, N. C., May 9th. The Rev. J. P. Boyce, D. D., presided. The Board of Foreign Missions reported that the receipts for the year had been \$81,861.22. The three principal missions under their care are in Liberia, China, and Italy. The Liberian mission has six stations, at which seven missionaries are laboring. The three principal stations connected with the Chinese mission are at Shanghai, Canton, and Shantung. To these are attached thirteen American missionaries and assistant missionaries, two native pastors, twelve native assistants, and 303 members. The stations of the Italian mission are at Civita Vecchia, Bari, Bologna, Modena, and La Tour. The Rev. Dr. W. N. Cote superintends the work, and has four assistants. The number of church-members connected with this mission is 271. The Board called attention in their report to the necessity of procuring a building for a church at Rome. Assurances were given that, if \$20,000 could be secured toward this purpose, a corresponding amount would be given by the Baptists in the North. The \$20,000 asked for were subscribed during the session of the convention. The Board of Domestic and Indian Missions reported receipts of \$38,378.66, or \$6,791 more than those of the previous year. This Board had employed 177 missionaries, who reported 5,028 persons baptized by themselves and others laboring with them, and 2,579 persons converted but not yet baptized. The strength of the work among the Indians has been largely increased. Many of the missionaries had devoted their labors entirely to the colored people, with prosperous results. A wearing away of the prejudices of color was noticed as one of the fruits of this work.

The principal Indian missions of the Board, says the report, are among the Creeks and Seminoles speaking the Creek language, of the

former of whom there are 13,000, and of the latter about the same number. A special want among them is schools. The Council of the Creek Nation have offered 640 acres of land and \$10,000 in money, with \$75 per year for each scholar educated, to any denomination who will found a permanent school there. Measures were recommended to found in the Creek Nation, as such a school, an Orphans' Home, on the plan of an industrial school; or, if this shall be found inexpedient, then to devote the funds raised for this purpose to the establishment of a select school.

The receipts of the Sunday-school Board were \$14,240.65. It publishes a paper, *Kind Words*, a library of fifty volumes, lesson and question books, etc. An improved interest in Sunday-schools was remarked. The debate on a motion to continue the Board revealed a nearly equal division of opinion in the convention on the subject. The motion prevailed by a small majority. The trustees of the theological seminary at Greenville, S. C., reported that they had determined to remove the institution as soon as a suitable location should be found elsewhere. It was considered desirable to place it where it would not interfere with any other institution. Propositions had been received from Louisville, Ky., Nashville and Chattanooga, Tenn., and Atlanta, Ga.; but they were not so matured at the time of the meeting of the convention that a final choice could be made then. It was considered desirable that at least \$300,000 should be provided by the State and place to which the seminary should be removed. The matter was left open till the meeting of the Board of Directors in August. The Board met at the appointed time, and decided to establish the seminary at Louisville, Ky.

A letter and resolutions were read in the convention from the Baptist Union of Great Britain and Ireland, in response to a resolution adopted at the previous meeting of the convention, expressing sympathy with the position assumed by the Baptists of the United Kingdom, in coöperation with other non-conformist denominations, in favor of the dissolution of the connection of Church and state.

The *Consolidated Baptist Convention* is an organization of colored Baptists. Its thirty-second annual meeting was held in St. Louis, Mo., in October. Its published report gives the number of churches as 38; of church-members, 9,457. The treasurer's receipts for the year ending on the 1st of October, 1872, were \$43,315.03. The sum of \$37,029 is reported as having been "raised generally by local agents and auxiliaries," and as having been expended in the same manner. The convention have property in Hayti which is valued at \$2,000.

The *English Baptist Union* meets twice a year, in the spring and in the fall. The spring meeting of 1872 was held at Exeter Hall, in London, in April. Forty-three new church

organizations had been formed during the preceding year, sixty new chapels built, and forty-seven chapels enlarged. The total amount of expenditure on church-buildings in the same time was £130,000. Eighty-two ministers were inducted to the pastoral office. From reports presented at this meeting it appeared that forty-three congregations were sustained by lay agency alone. It was shown that this feature of the denominational polity had been largely developed within a few years past. The number of church-members reported at this meeting was 234,395; a net increase of 9,720 was shown from the previous year.

The autumnal meeting was held in Manchester in October. A paper was read on the progress of the Baptist churches in England during the present century. By this paper it was shown that, in 1801, there were in England 417 Baptist churches; in 1871 there were 1,940. The increase was nearly fivefold, or in the ratio of 21 to 100 in seventy years. During this time the population of the country had increased about threefold; so that the increase of churches had exceeded the growth of the country in population. This excess of increase appears still larger when reckoned by the number of members. "At the beginning of the century the average number of members in each church was probably 60 or 70. In 1841 the average number of members in 714 churches reporting to the Baptist Union, was 110; in 1860, the average in 1,012 churches was 121; and, in 1871, the average in 1,496 churches was 129." Counting the aggregates in 1801, there were about 30,000 members, and every 270th man or woman of the whole population was a member of a Baptist Church. In 1871, with nearly 180,000 members, every 120th man or woman was a member of a Baptist Church.

The action of the Non-conformist Conference on the separation of Church and state was laid before the Union at its autumnal meeting. The following resolution was adopted as the response of the Union to it:

Resolved, That this Union, being thoroughly convinced that the establishment by law of the Churches of England and Scotland involves a violation of religious equality, deprives those churches of the right of self-government, imposes on Parliament duties which it is incompetent to discharge, and is hurtful to the religious and political interests of the community, and that it ought, therefore, to be no longer maintained, urges on all its members the desirableness of earnest efforts to place these views fully before the nation, and especially of forming in their own districts local non-conformist associations, and otherwise promoting the principle of full and complete religious equality.

The *English Baptist Union*, at its autumnal meeting, adopted a scheme for the settlement of denominational disputes by arbitration. It provides for the appointment annually, by the Union at its autumnal sessions, of a standing committee of five members, "of whom three shall not be stated ministers," who "shall undertake the reference of any dispute cogniza-

ble by law, arising within or respecting any church in the Baptist Union, which shall be duly submitted to it by the parties." It is further declared that the award of the Board shall be final. It is, however, provided that the reference of disputes to the arbitral committee shall be "wholly voluntary."

Seventh-Day Baptists.—The General Conference of the Seventh-Day Baptists met at Southampton, Peoria County, Ill., September 11th. The letters of 62 churches were read. Four churches were admitted to the conference. The committee appointed by the previous General Conference to procure and publish essays, discussing the subject of communion, reported that they had essentially failed of the object of their appointment. They had invited articles on both sides of the question, as involved in the doctrines of "close" and "open" communion. Only two papers had been formally submitted to them, although a few others had been published in the *Sabbath Recorder*. A new committee was appointed to present a paper to the next conference. The year 1872 being the bi-centennial year of the foundation of the denomination, provision was made for the publication in book-form of the essays, which the previous conference had ordered, prepared in reference to that event, together with a concise account of the bi-centennial celebration, its origin, and its purpose. Provisions were made for raising a memorial fund of \$100,000, for educational and other denominational purposes. A Sabbath-school department was formed. A committee was appointed to obtain from the Legislature of Illinois legislation more favorable to "sabbath keepers" in the care of common-school meetings. The Tract Society reported its receipts to have been \$4,028.07. The Missionary Society had 16 missionaries at work in the home-field on the Western frontiers.

Albion Academy, Albion, Wis., has property worth \$50,000, upon which is some indebtedness, and an endowment of \$4,075 and lands. Milton College, Milton, Wis., reported its income less than its expenses. Alfred University, N. Y., reported receipts at \$9,641.50, and expenses at the same amount.

The Board of Missions reported that they had employed seventeen missionaries in the home-field, through whose agency two hundred or more persons had been baptized, and not less than fifty had been "converted to the sabbath." The Board has under its care a mission at Shanghai, China, with which a native pastor is connected. The receipts of the Board for 1872 promised to be less than usual, on account of the greater attention given by the churches to other objects.

III. SIX-PRINCIPLE BAPTISTS.—"The Rhode Island and Massachusetts General Baptist Yearly Meeting of the Ancient Order of the Six Principles of the Doctrine of Christ and his Apostles" is now divided into two bodies. Each meeting claims to be the regular one. The

meetings for 1872 were held in different places in Rhode Island. They are represented to have been "earnest and successful religious meetings, more largely occupied with Christian conference than with any other exercise." The reports do not give the statistics, nor even the number of churches. The best estimate gives some seven or eight churches to each branch.

IV. GENERAL BAPTISTS.—The one hundred and third annual meeting of the association of General Baptists in England was held at Nottingham, commencing June 23d. The President, Rev. J. Clifford, in his inaugural address, spoke strongly against the Church Establishment. A vote of thanks was offered for the address, and it was ordered to be printed. The association offered welcome to ministers and members of other churches. The secretary's report stated that all the returns had not been received, but, taking them as they stood, it appeared that the churches had 20,970 members against 20,628 last year, and that 1,024 had been baptized, against 889 the previous year. 79 churches had raised £1,641 for foreign missions; 44 churches had raised £421 for home missions; 43 churches, £270 for the college; and 80 churches, £2,288 for Sunday-schools. No new churches were received into the association.

V. MENNONITES.—The subject of emigration to the United States has been agitated among the Mennonite colonists near Berdiansk, Russia. These people, who now number about 40,000 souls, emigrated from Prussia several years ago, under the promise of the Russian Government that their cardinal doctrines of non-resistance should be respected, and that they should be exempted from military service. They have since complained that this promise was not kept according to their expectations, and have thought of looking for a home in America. A number of young men of their community came over during the summer, and visited the States and Territories of the Mississippi Valley. Some of them returned in the fall, prepared to make a favorable report. The Government of Canada has offered the colonists very liberal terms to induce them to settle in that country. It does not appear that any formal organization exists to promote the emigration. The movement is described as spontaneous and voluntary on the part of the several families, but the sentiment in its favor is so widely diffused in the community that the emigration, if it take place, is expected to be general.

BAVARIA, a kingdom in South Germany. King, Louis II., born August 25, 1845; succeeded his father, Maximilian II., on March 10, 1864; heir-apparent, his brother Otto, born April 27, 1848. Count von Hegenberg-Dux (appointed in 1871) having died in 1872, the ministry was composed toward the close of the year of the following members: Prime Minister, A. von Pfretzschner (appointed September, 1872); Minister of Finance, L. Berr;

Minister of War, Lieutenant-General S. Baron von Prantkh; Minister of Public Worship, J. von Lutz; Minister of the Interior, S. von Pfeufer; Minister of Justice, Dr. J. H. Faustle; First President of the Chamber of the Reichsraethe (First Chamber), Baron T. Schenk von Stauffenberg; Second President, Baron von Schrenk; First President of the Chamber of Deputies, Baron von Ow; Second President, Count von Seinsheim-Grünbach. The area of Bavaria is 29,292 square miles; the population, according to the census of 1871, was 4,861,402, against 4,824,421 in 1867. The kingdom is divided into eight Regierungsbezirke (administrative districts), the population of which in 1871 was as follows:

DISTRICTS.	Area.	Populat.on.
Upper Bavaria.....	6,580	841,579
Lower Bavaria.....	4,154	602,005
Rhenish Palatinate.....	2,293	615,104
Upper Palatinate and Ratisbon.....	3,730	497,960
Upper Franconia.....	2,712	540,963
Middle Franconia.....	2,917	583,417
Lower Fran. and Aschaffenburg.....	3,242	586,122
Suabia and Neuburg.....	3,664	552,888
Army of Occupation in France..	.....	11,364
Total.....	29,292	4,861,402

The population of the largest cities in 1871 was as follows: Munich, 169,478; Nuremberg, 82,929; Augsburg, 51,284; Würzburg, 40,008; Ratisbon, 29,224; Bamberg, 25,748; Fürth, 24,569; Baireuth, 17,887.

In the budget for the 11th "financial period" (embracing the years 1872 and 1873) the annual revenue and expenditure were estimated at 74,969,635 florins each. The public debt, in December, 1869, amounted to 425,175,254 fl., 163,413,300 of which were railroad debt. The Bavarian army, according to the treaty of November 23, 1870, regulating the entrance of the kingdom into the German Empire, constitutes two army corps of the army of the German Empire; in times of peace under the exclusive administration of the King of Bavaria, it is in time of war under the supreme command of the Emperor.

The Government of the kingdom remained throughout the war in the hands of a ministry which favored abroad the continuance of friendly relations with the German Empire, and at home the principles of the Moderate Liberal party. A ministerial crisis occurred after the death of the Prime-Minister, Count Hegenberg-Dux, in the beginning of September. The leaders of the Conservative and "Particularist" party, which holds the opinion that Bavaria in entering the German Empire made too great sacrifices and that the Government should now be chiefly intent upon maintaining the rights of the Bavarian crown, gained sufficient influence on the King to induce him to intrust to Herr von Gasser the mission of forming a "Particularist" ministry. The crisis lasted during about three weeks, and ended in a failure of the entire scheme and the appointment of the Minister of Finance,

Herr Pfretzschner, as Prime-Minister. Herr Pfretzschner is known to be a supporter of the imperial policy and a member of the National Liberal party.

In the Bavarian Diet the conflicts between the "Patriots" (Catholics and Conservatives) and the National Liberals continued. Although the Patriots were believed to have a small majority in the Second Chamber, they suffered a number of defeats. Thus the Chamber declined (by a tie vote of 76 and 76 votes) to support a complaint of the Bishop of Augsburg against the state ministry for allowing a parish priest who had joined the Old Catholics to remain in his office. On questions relating to the consolidation of the German Empire, a sufficient portion of the Patriotic party supported the proposition of the Government, to strengthen the connection of Bavaria with the empire. Thus a law for the supply of horses in the case of the mobilization of the army, which was opposed by the Ultra-"particularists," passed the Second Chamber by a vote of 88 against 35, showing the Government that it could obtain a two-thirds majority whenever it was necessary to fulfil its obligations toward the Imperial Government. The King also authorized new regulations for the Bavarian Army which are to make its organization more conform to that of the remainder of the Imperial Army. These went into effect on April 1st. The Diet adjourned on April 29th.

The Old Catholics of Bavaria made great efforts to perfect their organization, and in July, at their request, the Archbishop of Utrecht (of the Old Catholic or Jansenist Church of Holland) visited a number of congregations, and administered the sacrament of confirmation to about 400 children. Nearly every important town of the kingdom has now its congregation, but the number of priests is still very small. A general assembly of delegates from all parts of the kingdom was held in Munich, to regulate the organization of the congregations on a firm basis.

The failure of the so-called Dachauer banks in November created a profound excitement. These banks had been patronized by many prominent members of the Patriotic party and of the clergy, and even the name of the Pope must have been used to induce the Catholic people to make deposits in these banks, for the *Osservatore Romano* found it necessary to declare that the Pope had never had any thing to do with them. As the promise of large interest, added to the patronage of the heads of the party, had induced a very large portion of the lower classes of Bavaria to prefer these banks to all others, the number of sufferers was very large.

BEAL, ABRAHAM, a Christian reformer and philanthropist, born in Chatham, Kent, England, about 1803; died in Brooklyn, N. Y., February 25, 1872. He was from an excellent family in England, his father having been for many

years High-Sheriff of the county of Kent, and many of his relatives among the gentry of the county. At an early age his great, sympathizing heart seems to have been affected by the condition of the unfortunate and the prisoner. When but eighteen years of age, he walked thirty-three miles to defend and obtain the release of a young man unjustly imprisoned. Very soon after his marriage and establishment in business in London, he became convinced of the great injury which intemperance was causing to the interests of working-men, and he devoted himself with the most earnest zeal to the propagation of the doctrines of temperance, or rather of total abstinence. The temperance cause was less popular then in England than in this country, and he encountered much opposition and some serious persecution. In his efforts to rescue intemperate men from imprisonment and punishment, with a view to their more thorough reformation, he was led to make his appearance at the courts as their advocate; and soon acquired the title of "the Prisoner's Friend." In 1848, he emigrated to the United States, where a part of his family had preceded him. He commenced business here, but his heart was still with the prisoner, and the wretched victims of intemperance, and it was not long before he was in attendance upon our courts and endeavoring to aid those who were unjustly imprisoned or condemned. He made himself very thoroughly familiar with the criminal laws of New York and other States, not to enable any hardened offender or deliberate villain to escape its penalties—for to these he was uniformly a stern and severe accuser and judge—but to pluck, if he might, as brands from the burning, those who had been unjustly accused, or who had through ignorance or sore temptation, and not from vicious intent, violated the laws. In 1863, soon after the death of the lamented Isaac T. Hopper, Mr. Beal was offered and accepted the position of General Agent of the New York Prison Association, and for more than eighteen years he had been the indefatigable and sympathizing friend of the prisoner. More than ten thousand prisoners released, pardoned, or their sentences suspended through his active agency, were restored to society, and became good, respectable, and many of them honored citizens. Thousands of discharged prisoners reformed from their evil habits were by his efforts provided with situations, where they could and did earn an honest livelihood. Thousands of drunkards, too, were led by his urgent appeals and his unwearied efforts to sign the temperance pledge, and, if they fell into temptation again, to renew the pledge till they could once more stand up as free men. Realizing, also, that, without a radical reform of the heart and moral nature, there could be little hope of permanent reformation of the outward life, he was, in the highest sense, a preacher of righteousness, and great was his success. In this

great and good work he wrought so wisely and prudently as to win the confidence of all whose confidence was desirable. The judges of the criminal courts trusted him implicitly. They knew that he investigated every case thoroughly and honestly, and if Mr. Beal suggested that a prisoner should be discharged, or that sentence should be suspended, they were ever ready to do it, because they knew that he would not abuse their confidence. The Governors, in whom, in New York, inheres the pardoning power, were always greatly influenced by his reports. Every case presented to them was very thoroughly investigated, and all the evidence *pro* and *con* clearly presented. In the record of pardons published by Governor Hoffman nearly a year ago, the sentence occurs over and over again, "at the recommendation of Abraham Beal, Esq., Agent of the New York Prison Association," and the record of pardons, by those Governors who had preceded him, would tell the same story. He had great influence with the Presidents of the United States in cases which came within their jurisdiction. And it should be said to his honor that this influence was never abused. Often was he offered large sums of money by the friends of wealthy scoundrels, if he would only put his name to petitions for their pardon, but, though he was poor, their proffers roused his indignation as nothing else could. At one time some friends of one of these cormorants who had amassed a vast fortune by fraudulent contracts with the Government, and who had come to grief through Secretary Stanton's watchfulness, came to Mr. Beal's office, and pleaded with him to sign a petition for his pardon. "No!" he said, "I cannot do that. I don't believe his sentence is so severe as it should be." "But," said one of them, drawing near to him "Mr. Beal, you stand in your own light. You can have forty, fifty thousand dollars, if you will sign this paper!" Instantly his face was aflame, and turning to his clerk, he said "J—, show these people down-stairs!" But his philanthropy was not confined to prisoners. All the poor and wretched shared his sympathy, and his bounty, even to his own continual impoverishment. To the immigrant who found himself penniless and a stranger in a strange land, he was peculiarly tender; in hundreds of cases he procured situations for immigrants, or, failing in doing so, or finding them incapable and longing for their old home, obtained for them a return-passage. These favors were not only done without thought of fee or reward, but it was very seldom the case that he was not out of pocket from thirty to a hundred dollars by them. He was for many years an efficient officer of the New York Port Society; and so wide and beneficent had been his labors for good that, whenever he visited adjacent States, he was always surrounded at once by those who desired to show their gratitude to him for rescuing them from sorrow and

shame. His zeal and earnestness in his work continued to his last hours; in a momentary delirium, but a few moments before his death, he imagined himself conversing with a prisoner, and said: "My friend, I am a dying man; I cannot do any thing for you; you must apply to the Governor."

BELGIUM, a kingdom of Europe. King, Leopold II., born April 9, 1835; succeeded his father, Leopold I., on December 10, 1865. Heir-apparent, the brother of the King, Count Philip of Flanders, born March 24, 1837; married April 25, 1867, to Princess Maria of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen; has one son, Baldwin Leopold, born June 3, 1869. The ministry appointed on December 7, 1871, is composed as follows: President, B. T. Count de Theux de Meylandt; Minister of Foreign Affairs, G. B. T. C. Count d'Aspremont-Lynden; Minister of Finances, T. E. X. Malou; Minister of the Interior,

C. Delcour; Minister of Justice, T. C. A. de Lantsheere; Minister of Public Works, F. D. V. Moncheur. The Minister of War, Lieutenant-General Guillaume (appointed July 2, 1870), resigned in December, 1872, and his portfolio was provisionally intrusted to the Minister of Foreign Affairs. Mr. Russell Jones was accredited minister resident of the United States at Brussels, July 14, 1869, while Belgium is represented at Washington by its minister resident, Mr. M. Delfosse (appointed January 1, 1865).

The area of Belgium is 11,373 square miles, with a population, according to the official calculation of December 31, 1870, of 5,087,105 inhabitants.

The public debt of Belgium, on May 1, 1871, amounted to 715,936,114 francs.

The development of Belgian commerce during the period from 1854 to 1870 is illustrated by the following table (value in francs):

YEAR.	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
	Total.	Special.	Total.	Special.
1870.....	1,760,200	920,800	1,521,800	690,100
1869.....	1,712,200	903,600	1,490,500	691,600
1868.....	1,620,600	864,400	1,409,800	656,600
Annual Average 1864-1869.....	1,428,700	765,400	1,281,500	618,900
1854-1864.....	891,400	476,800	840,700	427,100

The following table shows the movement of shipping in 1869 and 1870:

YEAR.	TOTAL.		LOADED.		IN BALLAST.	
	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.
Arrived 1870.....	5,658	1,575,293	4,945	1,539,305	713	35,988
1869.....	5,411	1,470,322	4,636	1,395,636	775	74,686
Cleared 1870.....	5,406	1,534,013	2,645	874,617	2,761	659,396
1869.....	5,326	1,456,925	2,816	915,207	2,510	541,758

Among the arrivals in 1870 there were 866 vessels, with 101,428 tons, under the Belgian flag; among the clearances 858 vessels, with 98,919 tons.

The budget for 1871, as approved by the Chambers, fixed the revenue at 178,124,000

francs, and the expenditures at 169,695,455 francs. The standing army numbers, according to a decree of April 5, 1868, 100,000 men in time of war.

The exports and imports of Belgium in 1869 and 1870 were as follows (in francs):

COUNTRIES.	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
	1869.	1870.	1869.	1870.
France.....	233,300	233,100	257,600	230,900
Netherlands.....	134,200	141,500	81,500	82,300
German Customs Union.....	102,500	106,300	108,900	128,200
Hanse Towns and other countries of Central Europe.....	13,800	19,700	12,500	10,700
England.....	145,300	153,800	128,600	146,100
Russia.....	46,000	43,400	22,500	22,100
Sweden, Denmark, and other countries of Northern Europe.....	13,300	17,800	2,700	4,600
Southern Europe.....	29,900	28,200	44,500	31,700
Europe.....	718,200	744,200	658,800	656,600
America.....	175,300	166,700	31,900	30,600
Asia.....	5,400	7,400	....	....
Africa.....	4,700	2,000	900	2,900
Total.....	908,600	920,800	691,600	690,100

The merchant navy numbered as follows:

END OF YEAR	SAILING VESLS.		STEAMERS.		TOTAL.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
1870.....	57	20,648	12	9,501	67	30,149
1869.....	65	23,981	12	8,762	79	32,743

Of railroads, there were in January 1, 1871:

	In operation.	Constructing.	Total.
State Roads.....	539	34	573
Private Roads.....	1,257	113	1,375
Total.....	1,796	152	1,948

The aggregate length of the telegraph-lines, on January 1, 1871, was 2,692 miles; of telegraph-wires, 8,774 miles. The number of bu-

reaux in 1870 was 445, which forwarded 1,998, 412 dispatches.

Of post-offices, there were, in 1870, 427.

The arrival of the Count de Chambord at Antwerp, February 14, 1871, and the consequent gathering of prominent Legitimists from all parts of France, created an intense excitement and riotous demonstrations. Large crowds of persons opposed to the legitimist principles assembled near the residence of the count, and a number of violent disturbers were arrested by the authorities. On February 24th the Mayor of Antwerp issued a proclamation, calling upon the citizens to have some respect for the Count de Chambord, and announcing that ample measures had been taken to suppress any disorder. The excitement against the count and the Legitimists continued, however, undiminished. A meeting of citizens, held on February 24th, adopted resolutions, protesting, in forcible terms, against the sojourn of the count, and the gendarmes charged and dispersed several gatherings. The count, therefore, requested his friends to refrain from visiting Antwerp, and left the city himself on February 17th. The subject was also in the meanwhile discussed in the Second Chamber, a liberal deputy declaring that a pretender had arrived in Antwerp to conspire against France, and that the Government therefore should be very careful in its action. The Minister of the Interior replied that the count was no conspirator, and that the Government had given him no sign of sympathy. The total number of French Legitimists who visited the count was estimated at 5,000; among them was Bishop Dupanloup, of Orleans, and Dukes Rohan and Tremouille. In March, the Chamber of Representatives had a very animated discussion on the question, whether Belgium should, as the Catholic party demanded, retain an accredited minister with the Pope. The Liberal party insisted upon the abolition of the office, but the Chamber, on March 6th, by a vote of 63 yeas to 32 nays, decided to maintain it.

The elections for members of the Chamber of Deputies for the provinces of Antwerp, Brabant, Western Flanders, Namur, and Luxemburg, were held on June 11th. In Brussels the thirteen Liberal candidates were reelected by a majority of about 3,000 votes. There were three tickets in the field, a Liberal, which received from 6,420 to 6,606 votes; a Catholic, receiving 3,071 to 3,421 votes; and a Flemish, at the head of which was the celebrated writer, Hendrick Conscience, receiving from 140 to 199 votes, a clear proof that the Flemish question as yet awakens in Brussels no political interest. The total number of Deputies elected in the five provinces was 63; of whom, in the last session of the Chamber, 21 had been Liberals and 42 Catholics; at the new election 19 Liberals and 44 Catholics were returned. This result increased the Catholic majority in the Chamber of Deputies from 18 to 22 (71 Cath-

olics against 51 Liberals). The Minister of Justice, De Lantsheere, being elected in Dismude, all the members of the ministry, with the exception of the Minister of War, have a seat either in this Senate or in the Chamber of Deputies.

On July 1st, the municipal elections were held throughout the kingdom, on the basis of a new electoral law adopted during the last session of the Legislature. The interest shown in these elections was generally very considerable; nearly everywhere the different sections of the Liberal party united against the Ultramontanes. In nearly all the large cities the former were successful; in Brussels the Catholics did not even put up a ticket, and the administration of the Liberal mayor, Anspach, one of the most decided opponents of the Catholic party, continues therefore without opposition. In Liege, Ghent, Mons, Tournay, and even in Malines and Louvain, the Liberals either gained or retained the ascendancy; in Namur and Bruges the two parties are now about equally represented. The chief victory of the Liberal party was won in Antwerp, where, nine years before, the popular opposition against the fortifications proposed by the Liberal Cabinet, Frère-Orban, had caused the success of the Catholic party, and it had since remained in power. Now, the opposition of the merchants to the location of the commercial buildings, which the present Catholic ministry, contrary to the wishes of the merchants, intends to erect on the left bank of the Scheldt, has put an end to the Catholic administration, and reinstated the Liberals in power.

There were, in the course of the year 1872, several strikes of considerable dimensions among the laboring-classes, attended, as in former years, by much turbulence and disorder. In the coal district of Borinage no less than 10,000 men were, in July, on a strike, and troops were sent from Brussels and Mons to preserve peace.

BENNETT, JAMES GORDON, a noted and remarkable journalist, for fifty years engaged in the profession, the founder and for thirty years editor and proprietor of the *New York Herald*; born at New Mill, near Keith, Banffshire, Scotland, in 1795; died in New York City, June 1, 1872. His parents were Roman Catholics of French descent, and James was brought up a believer in the doctrines of the Roman Church. He was "a liberal Catholic," as he characteristically described himself, "just believing as much of their mysteries and dogmas as I deem compatible with the Scriptures and common-sense, and tolerating the form and ceremony of worship as a mere matter of taste, no way essential to Christian belief." He went to school in his native place until he was fourteen years of age. Then he was sent to Aberdeen to study for the priesthood. Two or three years of seminary life convinced him that he had mistaken his vocation. He had read the poems of Byron as fast as they were published,

as well as those of Scott and the Lake School of poets, and wrote very fair sentimental poetry himself. But the book which seems to have exerted the greatest influence upon his subsequent career was the Autobiography of Benjamin Franklin, then just published in Scotland. This seems to have determined him to emigrate to this country. Without money or friends, or even a definite purpose, he sailed for America in April, 1819, to seek his fortune, and landed at Halifax. He had less than twenty-five dollars in his purse, and knew no better way of earning more than by teaching book-keeping. Halifax had no use for the young Scotchman, and, after a few months of hardship, he made his way along the coast to Portland, and thence embarked for Boston in a schooner. He wandered hungry about the streets for two days without food, looking for work. His first employment was as salesman in the shop of a man named Wells, and afterward as proof-reader in the publishing-house of Wells & Lilly, then the publishers of the *North American Review*. When the firm went into bankruptcy, he came to New York, about 1822, and found work as an occasional contributor to some of the newspapers. Journalism, however, in those days was a beggarly resource for occasional contributors; and hence we find him accepting gladly the offer of Mr. Edmund Morford, of Charleston, to become Spanish translator and general assistant in the office of the Charleston *Courier*. He did not remain there very long, though he always expressed a great liking for Charleston and its people. Having returned to New York about 1824, he advertised a "permanent Commercial School," to be opened at 148 Fulton Street; but he had so few pupils that it proved temporary instead of "permanent." He next commenced a course of lectures (which were very poorly attended), at the Old Dutch Church in Ann Street, on Political Economy; and, these resources failing, he again turned to the newspapers, as reporter, paragraphist, poet, and general-utility man. In 1825 he bought the *Sunday Courier* on credit; but he made nothing with it, and soon gave it up. The next year he became connected with the Democratic *National Advocate*, and, when that journal, having changed hands, advocated the election of John Quincy Adams as against Jackson, he left it, and joined the late M. M. Noah, as associate-editor of the *Enquirer*, succeeding W. G. Graham, who had been killed in a duel. The new associate was at that time, and ever afterward, a non-resistant on principle, with supreme contempt for the cowardice of the duellist. He began to interest himself strongly in party politics. He joined the Tammany Society. That cynical spirit, which was so conspicuous in his writings during his whole subsequent career, was already a characteristic of his style. He looked at all great movements, all conflicts of principle, from the point of view of an outside ob-

server, who found it for his business interests to espouse either one side or the other, but had no real sympathy with either. In 1828 he was in Washington as correspondent of the *Enquirer*, and it was in this capacity that he made his first decided hit in his chosen profession. Reading Horace Walpole's letters in the Library of Congress, he was inspired to attempt a little newspaper correspondence in a somewhat similar vein, and the *Enquirer* soon appeared with a series of lively personal letters, sketching prominent characters, without, however, offensive freedom, and tickling the public appetite with what was then a new sensation. The letters attracted notice, and were extensively copied. Mr. Bennett's earnings at this time, from correspondence, poems, police reports, paragraphs, leading articles, and miscellaneous sketches, ranged from five to twelve dollars a week. The *Enquirer*, at his suggestion, was consolidated soon afterward with another paper, and the result was the *Courier and Enquirer*, which, under James Watson Webb, became the leading American newspaper of the time. For three years Bennett was Webb's most efficient assistant. But on August 18, 1832, the *Courier and Enquirer* abandoned Jackson for Nicholas Biddle; the positive editor and his equally obstinate assistant quarrelled, and the paper lost the services of Mr. Bennett; "and in losing him," says Parton, "lost its chance of retaining the supremacy among American newspapers to this day." He had not yet learned, however, the difference between a newspaper and a political organ; so, when he left General Webb, he started a cheap party-paper of the old style, devoted to the support of General Jackson and Martin Van Buren. It lived only thirty days. Then he carried the wreck of his savings to Philadelphia, and placed them in a Jackson paper called the *Pennsylvanian*. He appealed to the party for help, and they refused it. "Van Buren has treated me in this matter," wrote he, "as if I were a boy—a child—cold, heartless, careless, and God knows what not." He gave up the venture, and returned to New York. He endeavored to get employment on the *Sun*, but failed. It was a fortunate thing for him that Van Buren had given him nothing, and that the *Sun* rejected him; for he resolved now to trust no more to politicians, and the fruit of this resolve was the *Herald*. The first number appeared on the 6th of May, 1835, "price one cent, and for sale everywhere." It was started without capital. Two young printers, named Anderson and Smith, agreed to print it, and share the profits or losses. The firm name was James Gordon Bennett & Co. Another printer, of his own name, refused to accept a half-interest in the project, preferring to work at a salary, and so continued for thirty-four years to serve the journal which he saw grow from nothing into a magnificent property. The publication-office and editorial room was a deep cellar at No. 20

Wall Street, where Bennett transacted all the business of the little concern: received advertisements, sold copies of the paper, and wrote all the articles, reports, and paragraphs, behind a deal board. The late William Gowans, bookseller, wrote the following description of a visit to the office, soon after the paper was established: "The proprietor, editor, and vender, was seated at his desk, busily engaged writing, and appeared to pay little or no attention to me as I entered. On making known my object in coming in, he requested me to put my money down on the counter, and help myself to a paper; all this time he continuing his writing operations. The office was a single, oblong, underground room; its furniture consisted of a counter, which served also as a desk, constructed from two flour-barrels, perhaps empty, standing apart from each other about four feet, with a single plank covering both; a chair, placed in the centre, upon which sat the editor, busy at his vocation, with an inkstand by his right hand; on the end nearest the door were placed the papers for sale." It was a small four-page sheet, sold for one cent. There was very little news, for Bennett had no money to spend in collecting news; but it was bright, sharp, insolent, personal, concise, and novel. Readers stood aghast at the boldness of this unknown Scotchman, who violated all the proprieties which newspapers had been accustomed to respect, and attacked private character with such reckless freedom and such wicked good-humor. The paper soon became popular. It offended all parties and all creeds. It was denounced from the Catholic pulpits for blasphemy. It shocked the sense of decency of all respectable Protestants; and of course people bought it out of curiosity. Bennett had no assistant in writing it. He rose at five in the morning, and worked in his room until eight. Then he sat in his cellar until after noon, selling papers, writing advertisements for customers whose education had been neglected, and preparing copy for the printers. At one he went out into the streets to pick up news and gossip. From four to six he was again at his counter, and the evening was spent gathering materials for reports in the next day's paper. He could not have gone through these sixteen or seventeen hours of drudgery had not his vigorous constitution been strengthened by the abstemious and regular habits by which his life was always marked. At the end of five weeks, the paper was gaining headway, but still he did not meet expenses. He now thought of telling the public every day what had been done in the stock market the day before. The money article, now such an important feature of every leading newspaper, was then unknown. The first ever published in the United States appeared in the *Herald*, June 13, 1835. At the end of the third month, the receipts equalled the expenditures, and Mr. Bennett hired his first reporter. The next month the printing-office

was burned, and Anderson and Smith, discouraged, abandoned the enterprise. But the *Herald* was "raked out of the ashes," and reestablished, on August 31, at No. 202 Broadway, with Bennett as sole proprietor, and the printer of his own name almost his sole compositor. Thence the office was removed, October 12th, to No. 148 Nassau Street, "a remarkably pious, theological, and religious neighborhood," says the *Herald* of that date, with the Bible Society, Tract Society, Dr. Spring's Church, and Arthur Tappan's Antislavery Society, for surroundings. At this time Bennett advertised, editorially, for a business partner, and explained briefly how the *Herald* had been established, and its condition and prospects. The statement is a revelation of character as well as a history of the paper. "Heretofore," he says, "I have done every thing myself. I have written my own editorials; for I employ, at five dollars a week, no Peter Simple" (alluding to Dr. Townsend, an editor of the *Star*, who had just before assaulted him for his personal allusions to his colleagues). "I have written my own police-reports—I have written my own Wall-Street reports—I have written my own squibs, crackers, and *jeux d'esprit*. I have been my own clerk and accountant, posted my own books, made out my own bills, and generally attended to the business in the office. Now, as the business of the *Herald* is rapidly increasing, I should like to get some competent business person to become connected with me as a part owner and proprietor, one who would devote the whole of his time, as I do mine, to the business of the office. I will venture to say, without any boast, that for the last six months I have written more matter for the press, and collected more facts of every kind, than any three editors in this city. But, in addition to this labor, the business concerns of such an establishment as the *Herald* are a little more than one man can do. I would, therefore, like to have a business partner, in whom I could place entire confidence, and, if he could bring into the concern capital sufficient to make certain improvements, enlargements, etc., we could make the *Herald* in less than a year surpass every paper in the city, and yield a clear annual income of from \$12,000 to \$20,000." In seven years he had, unaided, made the income of the paper \$100,000, and for many years past it has been ten or fifteen times the highest expectations of 1835.

After its reestablishment, the *Herald* had a struggling but not doubtful existence. Its total cost for an edition of 2,000, which it attained in September, 1835, was fifty dollars a day. It contained only local news, the chief topic of interest being told in detail, the minor news condensed but never omitted. The great fire of December 16, 1835, gave the struggling journalist an opportunity to display his peculiar talents in this direction, and for many weeks after the fire the *Herald* was filled with accounts of the appearance of the ruins, the

incidents of the conflagration, the struggles of merchants to retrieve their losses, and the rebuilding of the burned district. Of the edition of December 21st, miserably illustrated, 50,000 copies were printed. So absorbing and profitable did this work prove, that Bennett abandoned—to find greater room for his descriptions—a burlesque which he begun and promised to continue from day to day, of the Congress reports which the *Courier and Enquirer* was publishing a day ahead of all competitors, through the Pony Express which Gen. Webb had established to “beat the mails.” This method of relating in detail, and in familiar style, events of purely local interest was a new revelation in journalism, and Bennett found that it repaid him handsomely. Shortly after, in 1836, when Helen Jewett was mysteriously murdered, he employed the same system and described the scene of the murder, the life of the woman and her surroundings, with a faithfulness of detail which would put to shame the *Police Gazette*s of the present day. He did not hesitate to relate in like manner the several castigations which he suffered, nor even five years later to describe his own marriage (June 6, 1840), in the same grotesque style.

In 1841 the income of the paper was at least \$100,000, and the circulation about 20,000 copies. The office was removed the same year to Nassau and Fulton Streets. From that time until the war, the *Herald* gradually increased in circulation and value as a property. During the civil war its circulation more than doubled. Of one issue, during 1864, no less than 132,000 copies were sold. It employed, in addition to its regular force, 63 war correspondents, at an expense for four years of \$525,000. Its annual expenditures for correspondence and the collection of news have been, for years, something immense, and altogether disproportioned to its payment for editorial and critical matter. It was as a collector of news that Mr. Bennett shone conspicuous. He had an unerring judgment of its pecuniary value. He knew how to pick out of the events of the day the subject which engrossed the interest of the greatest number of people, and to give them about that subject all they could read. He had a method of impressing the importance of news upon others in his employ, which inspired many who served him to energetic action, some of them in a remarkable degree. But he never tolerated defeat. He once refused to pay the expenses, including one item of a horse killed, of a correspondent who was one day behind the *World* correspondent, and added, in the half-humorous, half-satirical manner in which he habitually indulged, that “a horse which couldn’t beat the *World* wasn’t worth paying for.” He never questioned or examined the account of reporters who were in advance of their rivals, and frequently paid contributors double rates for welcome news when in ad-

vance of contemporaries. He once gave a reporter twenty-five dollars for a news-telegram of three words, for which a bill of one dollar had been rendered. At another time, he ordered one hundred dollars to be paid to a contributor for an article of six columns, which had been already contracted for at eight dollars a column, adding by way of explanation to the editor, “He may have something else as good.” In this instance, his judgment was confirmed, and several valuable contributions (relating to the secret history of the civil war) followed from the same pen. He developed the capacities of journalism in a most wonderful manner. His one object was the success of the *Herald*; all aims and efforts tended to that one end, which he sought regardless of means or consequences, and he cared for no good opinion save his own. “Since I knew myself,” he wrote as late as 1856, when his success was fully confirmed, “all the real approbation I sought for was my own. If my conscience was satisfied on the score of morals, and my ambition on the matter of talent, I always felt easy. On this principle I have acted from my youth up, and on this principle I mean to die. Nothing can disturb my equanimity. I know myself.”

Nothing could be truer than this; in the passage he has told his whole character. He was strictly temperate and virtuous. He had neither low habits nor idle hours. He never drank, even at dinner, and nothing stronger than claret was ever displayed on his table. The impression prevails that years ago he withdrew from work on his paper, but this is a great error. No exchange editor in the profession was so close and constant a reader as he of the great papers of the country down to within a few months of the close of his life. Files of the principal journals were sent to him daily, and all were religiously read. He often clipped passages for insertion in the *Herald*, but generally for texts for editorials or special articles, and when he visited the office it was to unpack his mind of the suggestions stored there by reading the exchanges. He seldom gave an editorial writer more than the suggestions for an article, leaving him to fill up the details. He required his editorial writers to meet daily for consultation and the distribution of topics. When another person presided, the several editors made suggestions; when Bennett himself was present the editors became mere listeners, and wrote, as it were, at his dictation. In nothing more did his personality display itself than in these meetings, and his manner of “consulting his editors,” by directing them what to do, and disregarding suggestions from any one! Frequently, when a writer expressed his views on a subject, Mr. Bennett amused himself by ordering him to write, taking precisely the opposite view.

In personal appearance, Mr. Bennett was, in many respects, remarkable. He was considerably over six feet in height, and down to

within a year or two he walked erect and straight as an arrow, and with the stately tread of an old soldier. He was slight of figure, but strong limbed, and the strength of his arms was something remarkable. He was very fond of physical exercise, and generally employed the early hours of dawn in running, in Highland fashion, around the walks at his Fort Washington home.

BOLIVIA, an independent republic of South America, lying between lat. 10° and 24° S., and lon. $57^{\circ} 25'$ and $70^{\circ} 30'$ W., bounded north-east by Brazil, from which it is partly separated, southeast by the river Paraguay, south by the Argentine Republic and Chili, and west by the Pacific Ocean and Peru. Bolivia, however, claims that portion of the Gran Chaco comprised between the rivers Paraguay and Bermejo, which would extend its southern limits to $26^{\circ} 53'$ S. The republic is divided into nine departments, which, with their areas in square miles, capitals, and population, in 1865, are as follows:

DEPARTMENTS.	Areas.	Population.	CAPITALS.	Population.
Atacama	70,178	7,948	Cobija	2,500
Beni	150,000	54,000	Trinidad	4,335
Chuquisaca	72,733	219,788	Sucre	26,624
Cochabamba	26,808	379,788	Cochabamba	44,908
La Paz	43,051	519,465	La Paz	83,092
Oruro	21,600	111,513	Oruro	8,492
Potosí	54,297	290,304	Potosí	25,774
Santa Cruz	144,077	144,684	Santa Cruz	11,736
Tarija	114,404	103,800	Tarija	5,375
Total	677,288	1,831,585		

The departments are subdivided into 37 districts, and these into 45 provinces. No official survey of the country has ever been made; but the above areas are, with the exception of that of the department of Beni, according to a map of Bolivia published in 1859 by Lieutenant-Colonel J. Ondarza. Behm gives only 535,747 square miles as the total area; but the former is probably more correct. The population consists of native whites, for the most part descendants of the Spanish settlers, mestizoes or cholos (mixed white and Indian), mulattoes, zambos (mixed Indian and negro), Indians in a domesticated state, and savage Indians. Of the last there are about 250,000, which, added to the figures of the table, gives a total population of 2,081,585, rather more than one-fourth of whom are whites. The aboriginal is by far the most numerous element of the republic; it forms in the province of La Paz nine-tenths of the population; in that of Tarija it is five times as numerous as the white. Of the many aboriginal tribes still existing in Bolivia, the most noteworthy are the Aymaras, or Aymarus, Quichuas, Moxos, and Chiquitos. The first two, once united under the dominion of the Incas, speak languages of kindred origin, while in their customs and manners little dissimilarity is noticeable. The Aymaras dwell chiefly in La Paz, although some are met with in Oruro, and the Quichuas inhabit the coast, the valley of the Desaguadero,

and the northern and eastern portions of the republic. Most of these Bolivian Indians have embraced Christianity and fairly entered upon the career of civilization. The language of the Chiquitos is copious and flexible, and remarkable for possessing a special vocabulary for the use of females. The Spanish creoles are most numerous in the mining districts and in Cochabamba; immigrants into the country since the separation from Spain have chiefly settled in these places and in La Paz. By the provisions of the Constitution of Bolivia, drawn up by Simon Bolivar in 1826, and considerably modified in 1828, 1831, and 1863, the whole executive power is vested in a President, elected for a term of four years. The legislative authority rests with a Congress of two Chambers, the Senate and the House of Representatives, both elected by universal suffrage. The President appoints a Vice-President to assist him in his functions, and also a ministry, divided into the departments of the Interior, Justice, Finance, War, and Education and Public Worship. The ministers are liable to impeachment before Congress. The seat of the executive government, formerly at La Paz, was transferred to Oruro in 1869.

The President is Don Adolfo Ballivian, elected in November (1872); Minister of the Interior and Foreign Affairs, Dr. C. Corral; Minister of Finance, etc., Don J. S. García; Minister of War, General J. Sanjine; and Minister of Justice and Public Worship, Dr. M. Terrazas. Archbishop and Primate of the Republic, Dr. S. J. Puch y Solona (1861). There are four bishoprics, namely: La Paz, vacant; Santa Cruz de la Sierra, F. X. Rodriguez (1870); and Cochabamba (titular bishop), F. M. del Granado.

The standing army is composed of 51 generals, 359 commanding officers, 654 subaltern officers, and about 4,000 men. The cost of the army is about \$2,000,000 annually.

The commerce of Bolivia is limited to the importation of cotton goods, hardware, furniture, jewelry, and silks, in exchange for Peruvian bark, guano, copper-ore, tin, borax, furs, hides, woollens, and wool hats. To facilitate the development of trade, the port of Cobija has been declared free.

The total imports, in 1871, amounted to \$6,000,000; and the total exports to \$5,000,000. In 1859 the export of calisaya-bark through the Peruvian ports of Arica and Islay amounted to \$153,970; and from January to November, 1860, to \$223,850. The internal trade reached in 1868 about \$50,000,000. The State mint at Potosí coins annually about 2,250,000 pesos in silver. In October, 1872, the National Assembly adopted a law permitting the exportation of silver in bars from June 1, 1873, subject, however, to an export duty of 50 c. per mark, and 20 c. per oz. for gold. An export duty of 4 per cent. is still paid on good money. A very large trade is carried on with coca leaves, used, with lime, for mastication

by the Peruvian and Bolivian Indians: over \$60,000,000 change hands annually in the traffic in the republic.

The following table shows the extent of the commerce with Great Britain from 1866 to 1870, inclusive:

YEARS.	Exports.	Imports.
1866.....	869,275	64,535
1867.....	700,215	19,265
1868.....	816,795	17,175
1869.....	635,265	26,650
1870.....	619,605	2,680

According to the budget of 1867, the last which has been published, the receipts amounted to 4,529,345 pesos, and the expenditure to \$5,957,275, which constitutes a deficit of 1,427,930 pesos. The revenue is chiefly derived from customs duties, mines, and other state property, and a land-tax levied upon the Indian population, and forming almost one-half of the total receipts.

The republic receives annually from Peru 506,250 pesos as compensation for duties collected on goods landed at the Peruvian port of Arica *in transitu* for Bolivia. The receipts at the custom-house of Cobija, the only port of importance in Bolivia, were 135,382 pesos in 1867.

Bolivia has a larger population than Chili or the Argentine Republic, whose stocks stand at 95 to 100 in the money market; and while the debt of Peru is (according to the *Money Market Review*, July 6, 1872) 15s. 9d. per head of population, that of Bolivia is only 1s. 1d. In short, though Bolivia is one of the largest of the South American republics, her debt is the smallest, being only about \$10,000,000 in 1872. In 1862 it was merely nominal. In 1872 a new loan was negotiated in England of £1,700,000, at 68 per cent., payable in 25 years, at par. This loan is guaranteed by the general revenues of the republic, and by a first charge on the entire customs dues collected on imports into Bolivia through the Amazon River. The Government engaged to make arrangements for the receipt and remittance of the customs dues, to the satisfaction of the bond-holders; and, as a further security, the National Bolivian Navigation Company and Madeira & Mamoré Railway Company have entered into deeds hypothecating their net profits. It is to be borne in mind, however, that if Bolivia's national debt is small in comparison to that of the sister republics, her commerce and industry are likewise at a low ebb, as compared with those of the other South American countries, and, in the way of developing her material resources, little has as yet been done that should require the investment of large sums. But a happier era has at last been inaugurated: Bolivia has awakened from the lethargy which so long paralyzed the best energies of the nation; and the first impulse toward the moral and material progress of the country has been given. The late President

Morales, in his message to the representatives of the Constitutional Assembly of 1872, gave a flattering account of the improved state of the country in general, and in the departments of the Government since the fall of the Melgarejo administration.

A highway, preparatory to the full navigation of Lake Titicaca, was determined upon. The construction of a railway from La Paz to the frontiers had been resolved upon, and the works were to commence without delay; and another railway, from Mejillones to Caracoles, at the expense of the state, was contracted for, and to be finished in three years. A telegraph-line between the two last-named places, and an iron mole capable of admitting alongside it a steamer of 4,000 tons, were to be finished in a like period of time. A Lima house had undertaken to build a railway from Tarapacá to Oruro; American enterprise had penetrated into the republic, and the navigation of the Bolivian branches of the Amazon was regarded as an accomplished fact, the rapids of the Madeira being avoided by a railway; the whole of this great undertaking was due to the energetic efforts of Colonel Church. A steamer, the *Explorador*, was already plying on the river, and would, it was expected, soon be followed by others. A road from Apolo to Madidi was to be made, from which, among other benefits, would be derived that accruing from the relation the road would bear to the navigation in the north of the republic, the subjection and civilization of the many savage tribes in the forests, and the opening up to commerce the varied natural products of that region. Two new territorial districts, those of the Mamoré and the Chaco were created, and in process of organization, and will one day form two departments. The town of Caiza is to be the capital of the Gran Chaco district. In March a geographical commission was appointed to investigate the documents relating to the limits with Brazil, Paraguay, and the Argentine Republic. A branch of the Cobija National Bank was established in La Paz.

General Quintin Quevedo was proposed by one party as candidate for the presidency of the republic.

As it was certain that Cobija would fall into decay when the railway was opened at Mejillones, it was decided to give sites for building in the latter port to people from Cobija who chose to move thither, poor families being assisted with money. Railways were in contemplation to place La Paz and Cochabamba in communication with the nearest tributaries of the Amazon. Laborers were flocking to Caracoles, and all finding employment; the town by the middle of the year consisted already of twenty-four blocks of 300 feet, besides a number of different kinds of lodgings; water was plentiful. All the examinations at the Caracoles silver-mines continued favorable.

Assassinations were of daily occurrence at Antofagasta, but the Bolivian authorities in-

terfered and social order was reestablished. An ancient copper and gold mine, known by the name of the original discoverer, Narango, was again discovered, and found to contain 20 per cent. of the precious metal. By supreme decree of June 7th, foreigners living in Bolivia were exempted from service in the National Guard.

A conspiracy against the Government, by Quintin Quevedo, for the purpose of reinstating the old Melgarejist party in power, was discovered and frustrated on the 20th of June. On the 28d of August Augustin Morales was elected constitutional President of the republic. For some months before and after the election, unfriendly sentiments existed between the President and the Congress, that body persistently refusing to sanction the President's scheme to possess himself of the valuable Aullagas mines. On the 24th of November, the President, in a state of intoxication, left a banquet in which he had been celebrating the second anniversary of the downfall of Melgarejo, and proceeded to the halls of Congress for the purpose of using his personal influence, in the hope of obtaining his desired end. Seeing that his endeavors were in vain, he sought to intimidate the members of the House by the presence of troops; a similar attempt was made on the following day, when Morales declared the labors of the legislature at an end. In the evening, while Morales was in his palace, still under the influence of passion and wine, his nephew, La Fayé, entered and read aloud a letter in which it was stated that one of the President's aides-de-camp designed to arrest him that very night. On hearing this, Morales, losing all further control of his rage, flew to an adjoining apartment where his aides were in waiting, called them traitors, and addressed them in a tone so violent and so insulting as to render necessary the interference of his daughter and nephew, who implored him to desist. All was in vain: blows, epithets, and invectives, were showered upon the officers, until La Fayé, infuriated by the outrage, shot Morales with a revolver, inflicting a wound of which the latter died after a lapse of two hours. Don Adolfo Ballivian was selected as President in his place, and with the downfall of the tyrant the country became more tranquil; the apple of discord was cast out, and opposing interests conciliated. Morales met his fate in the same apartment in which Melgarejo had assassinated Belzú.

Bolivia and Brazil are strengthening their good relations, inaugurated a few years back by the treaties concluded by Señor Lopez Netto, through the appointment of a resident minister at Rio Janeiro. One thousand Bolivians were, in December, at work on the Madeira Railway in Brazilian territory.

BOND, Rev. THOMAS EMERSON, M.D., a Methodist clergyman, physician, and journalist, born in Baltimore, in 1813; died in Harford County, Md., August 18, 1872. He was the son of Rev. Dr. Thomas E. Bond, who was

also a Methodist minister, physician, and journalist; and inherited his father's talents as well as his professional occupations. Whether Dr. Bond passed through a full collegiate course or not, we are not informed, but he early became a local Methodist preacher, and studied medicine and took his degree in one of the Baltimore medical schools. His father was at that time editor of the Baltimore *Christian Advocate and Journal*, and in the office of that paper young Bond first took his lessons in journalism. For some years previous to his father's death in 1856, he had been his efficient assistant in both his editorial and professional labors, and was distinguished for his vigor, humor, and sarcastic power, as a writer, and his ability in conducting a religious journal. In 1860, pending the difficulties which culminated in the late war, he joined the Methodist Church South, and gave his fine abilities to the cause of the South. After the close of the war, he was one of the originators of the *Episcopal Methodist*, the organ of the Southern Church, but subsequently severed his connection with that paper, and established another journal in the same interest. After publishing that for a short time, he consolidated it with the *St. Louis Southern Christian Advocate*, which was published simultaneously in Baltimore and St. Louis, and of which he was associate editor. For some time before his death, Dr. Bond suffered from cancer in the stomach. He was an earnest and devoted friend, and in all the relations of life was highly esteemed for his integrity and unwavering adherence to the cause and principles which he believed to be right.

BOWRING, Sir JOHN, K. C. B., LL. D., an English poet, publicist, philologist, and diplomatist, born at Exeter, England, October 17, 1792; died in London, November 22, 1872. He was descended from a Puritan family, and was himself a dissenter. He was a pupil and disciple of Jeremy Bentham, who made him his literary executor, and whose works he published in twenty-two volumes royal 8vo, with an added volume of his memoirs. Mr. Bowring possessed a wonderful facility for the acquisition of languages, and his poetical faculty made the national poetry of the different nations whose languages he had acquired very attractive to him. His translations of the Russian, Batavian, Spanish, Polish, Hungarian, Servian, and Bohemian national songs and lyrics, the greater part of them prepared before his thirtieth year, gave evidence alike of his learning, his poetical abilities, and his unwearied industry. But he was as deeply interested in political and politico-economical science (the result of his studies with Bentham) as in poetry and linguistics. He was a contributor to the *Westminster Review* from its establishment in 1824, and from 1825 to 1880 its editor. He visited Holland in 1828, and his letters from that country, which appeared in the *Morning Herald*, and were soon afterward

translated into Dutch, procured for him the degree of Doctor of Laws from the University of Gröningen. Soon after, he was appointed by the British Government a commissioner to inquire into its commercial relations with several of the European states. He visited for this purpose France, Switzerland, Italy, Egypt, Syria, and the states of the German Zollverein, and his reports in relation to these countries possess great and permanent interest. He was a Member of Parliament for the borough of Clyde, from 1835 to 1837, and from Bolton from 1841 to 1849, and took an active part in the business of the Commons, introducing and promoting many important measures connected with the revenue and commercial affairs of Great Britain. He was an earnest advocate of free trade, although the Government which conferred so many appointments and honors upon him was not then so much in favor of that policy as it has been since. In 1849 he was appointed British consul at Canton, and superintendent of trade in China; and in 1854, after receiving in the mean time the honor of knighthood, he was promoted to be Governor of Hong-Kong. In 1855 he proceeded on a special mission to Siam, and concluded a treaty with the two kings of that country. He had charge of the European affairs of the Hawaiian Government for some years, and in 1861 was sent abroad by the British Government to report on the state of the commercial relations between Great Britain and the new kingdom of Italy. The published works of Sir John Bowring, aside from the collected edition of Bentham's Works and Life, in twenty-three volumes, already alluded to, were: "Specimens of the Russian Poets," two vols., 1821-'23; "Matins and Vespers, with Hymns," 1823 and subsequently (several of his hymns are among the choicest lyrics of our English hymnology); in conjunction with H. S. Van Dyk, "Batavian Anthology," 1824; "Ancient Poetry and Romances of Spain," 1824; "Specimens of the Polish Poets," 1827; "Servian Popular Poetry," 1827; "Poetry of the Magyars," 1830; "Czeskian Anthology, being a History of the Poetical Literature of Bohemia," 1832; "Minor Morals for Young People," three vols., 1834-'39; "Reports on the Commercial Relations between France and Great Britain," two vols. folio, 1835-'36; "Reports on the Statistics of Tuscany," etc., 1837; "Observations on the Oriental Plague, and on Quarantines," etc., 1839; "First Lessons on Theology, for Children," 1839; "Manuscript of the Queen's Court, with other Ancient Bohemian Poems," translated, 1843; "Decimal Coinage," illustrated, 1854; "Decimal Systems in Numbers, Coins, and Accounts," 1854; "The Kingdom and People of Siam, with a Narrative of the Mission to that Country in 1855," two vols., 1857; "A Visit to the Philippine Islands in 1858," 1859. He also published a collection of his poems and some religious works.

BRACE, JOHN PIERCE, a distinguished teacher and journalist, born in Hartford, Conn., in 1793; died in Litchfield, Conn., October 18, 1872. He was educated at Williams College, whence he graduated in 1812, and, after devoting several years to the study of the three learned professions, he took charge of the Litchfield Academy, then just opened, where he remained until 1832, when he became principal of the Hartford Female Seminary, where his niece, Miss Catharine E. Beecher, had already become distinguished as a teacher. In these two institutions Mr. Brace trained many young ladies who have since become leading women in society, charities, or literature, throughout the land; among them, Mrs. H. B. Stowe, Mrs. Isabella B. Hooker, Mrs. Cyrus W. Field, Mrs. Cornelius Du Bois, of New York, Mrs. Wilson of Brooklyn, Mrs. Marshall O. Roberts, the missionaries Mrs. Bliss and Mrs. Van Lennep, of Hartford, Mrs. McCullough, the wife of the United States Secretary of the Treasury, and numerous others. No other teacher in the United States has ever had so many influential and intelligent pupils. After teaching for many years, Mr. Brace entered the editorial profession, and was for a number of years the editor of the Hartford *Courant*, and gave to that paper a higher literary reputation than it had previously enjoyed. Mr. Brace's acquirements were vast and multifarious. He was fitted thoroughly in the studies of the three professions—law, medicine, and theology—and could have entered any one with honor. His knowledge of ancient and modern history was both wide and minute. In mineralogy he had made extensive researches and collections; in botany, he was a correspondent of De Candolle and other European botanists, and his valuable herbarium will be found a treasure-house of collections. Even in out-of-the-way subjects of investigation, such as heraldry, astrology, deciphering cryptograms, and musical composition, he was singularly well versed. But these vast and varied acquirements were all most willingly consecrated to the service of his pupils. For the past nine years he had been living in quiet and comfort on the old homestead in the village of Litchfield, enjoying the treasures of his ample library, and the society of friends and pupils who gratefully remembered "the faithful teacher." Mr. Brace published very little in a collected form: several monographs on mineralogy and botany; a volume of lectures to young converts; a learned but humorous work entitled "Tales of the Devil;" and two novels, "The Fawn of the Pale-Faces," and another story of early New-England life. His great work, and one which will be imperishable in its results, is the thorough mental training he imparted to those who, in their turn, have become the lights of the present age.

BRAZIL (IMPERIO DO BRAZIL), a country of South America, and the only empire in the New World, extending from lat. 4° 30' N. to

33° S., and from lat. 35° to 73° W. It is bounded north by the United States of Colombia, Venezuela, British, French, and Dutch Guiana, and the Atlantic Ocean; east by the Atlantic; south by Uruguay, the Argentine Republic, and Paraguay; and west by Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador, and the United States of Colombia. Thus it is seen that the empire borders upon all the South American states, save Patagonia and Chili. It occupies more than two-fifths of the South American Continent, and has, after Russia, the most extensive contiguous territory of any government on the globe. The line of division at the extreme northwest has not been definitively drawn; but, including the tract annexed to the empire by a recent treaty with Bolivia, it covers an area of about 3,200,000 square miles. Paraguay ceded in 1872 to Brazil, as a war indemnity, a long-disputed territory comprised between the Paraguay and Paraná Rivers, north of the Apa and Icatim. This territory has an area of 1,000 geographical square miles, and costs Brazil at the rate of \$35 per acre, or \$225,000 per square league; nearly 40 times as much as the best lands in the United States or Australia can be had for. Its greatest breadth is 2,470 miles, and its greatest length 2,600. The empire is divided into 20 provinces, and one neutral municipality (*município neutro*), which, with their areas, population in 1871, and capitals, are as follows:

PROVINCES.	Area, sq. miles.	Population.	Capitals.
Amazonas.....	698,700	70,000	Manaos.
Grao Para.....	460,000	330,000	Belem.
Maranhão.....	168,000	335,000	São Luiz.
Piauh.....	94,500	232,000	Therezina.
Ceará.....	42,634	550,000	Portaleza.
Rio Grande do Norte.	18,000	230,000	Natal.
Parahiba.....	31,509	280,000	Parahiba.
Pernambuco.....	57,588	1,250,000	Recife.
Alagoas.....	21,304	300,000	Maceió.
Sergipe.....	12,240	275,000	Aracajú.
Bahia.....	233,524	1,400,000	São Salvador.
Espírito-Santo.....	14,049	65,000	Victoria.
Rio de Janeiro.....	26,600	920,000	Nietheroy.
São Paulo.....	93,547	835,000	São Paulo.
Paraná.....	72,000	90,000	Caritiba.
Santa Catharina.....	28,230	140,000	Desterro.
São Pedro.....	73,336	420,000	Porto Alegre.
Minas Geraes.....	230,000	1,450,000	Ouro Preto.
Goyaz.....	284,000	151,000	Goyaz.
Matto Grosso.....	551,575	100,000	Cuyabá.
Município Neutro....	288	450,000	Rio de Janeiro.
Total.....	3,200,000	9,913,000	

The population of Brazil has been variously estimated at different periods, since no facility exists for computing it with absolute accuracy, and no regular census has been taken. Some authorities set down the population as high as 12,000,000, while others admit no more than 7,000,000, but the foregoing table is regarded as the nearest approach to accuracy at the present time. There are in the empire more than 200,000 nomadic Indians, not included in the above figures. The population of Brazil is made up of a mixture of whites, aborigines, and Africans. The early settlers, rarely accompanied by women of their own

country, intermarried with the Indian women, from which union sprang the *mamelucos*, or mestizos; and at a later period with the negro women imported as slaves, producing the mulattoes. An extensive intermixture also took place between the blacks and the Indians, whence originated the *cafuzos*. The *mamelucos* and *cafuzos*, with the civilized and the savage Indians, and the Africans, compose perhaps two-thirds of the whole population, the remainder being whites. The African element is most numerous in the central-coast provinces and Minas Geraes; the Indian predominates in the northern provinces; while the large cities of the seaboard are chiefly descendants of Europeans. It is a curious fact that, spite of the superabundance of suitable and fertile regions for the establishment of colonies in Brazil, almost all the colonial nuclei have been formed in districts either mountainous and of limited fertility, else subject to periodical inundations, or far removed from highways, navigable rivers, and seaports. There are a few, but very few, exceptions; but, altogether, colonization in the empire has not so far justified the sanguine expectations and predictions of the instigators of the scheme. A number of the colonies (there were fifty in 1869, with about 40,000 settlers), which are mostly in the central and southern provinces, have, in spite of all difficulties, flourished and become independent of state direction; others are still under the jurisdiction of the Department of Agriculture. Over 1,000 of the 1,168 immigrants from Hamburg to Brazil, in 1871, were Germans. The number from the same port in 1872 was about 3,000.

The Government is constitutional and hereditary: Emperor, Dom Pedro II., born December 2, 1825; proclaimed April 7, 1831; regency from the latter date till July 23, 1840; crowned July 18, 1841; married September 4, 1843, to Theresa Christina Maria, daughter of the late King Francis I. of the Two Sicilies.

Minister of the Interior, Dr. J. A. Corrêa de Oliveira, Deputy; Minister of Justice, Dr. M. A. Duarte de Azevedo, Deputy; Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. F. Corrêa, Deputy; Minister of War, J. J. de O. Junqueira, Deputy; Minister of Marine, J. D. Ribeiro do Luz, Senator; Minister of Agriculture and Public Works, Baron d'Itaúna, Senator; and Minister of Finance, Viscount do Rio Branco, Senator, Councillor of State, President of the Council of State and of the Tribunal of the National Treasury. The Council of State is composed of the following members in ordinary: the Princess Imperial, Donna Isabel; Prince Gaston d'Orleans, Count d'Eu; Viscount de Abaeté; Viscount Sapucahy; Viscount São Vicente; Viscount do Rio Branco; J. T. Nabuco de Aranjó; Baron do Bom Retiro; Baron de Muritiba; and members extraordinary: Senator F. de Salles Torres Homem; D. Leite Ribeiro; Senators Baron das Tres-Barras; C.

Carnoio de Campos; Duke de Caixas; and F. P. de Negreiros Sayão Lobato. President of the Senate (58 life-members), Viscount de Abaeté; Vice-President, Baron das Tres-Baras, President of the Chamber of Deputies (122 members for four years), Councillor J. J. Teixeira, Junior; Vice-Presidents, J. M. d'Araujo Goes; Councillor A. J. Henriques; and L. C. de Fonseca.

The army is composed of a special corps of 641 men; 21 battalions of foot: 16,163 men; 5 regiments of horse: 4,152 strong: and one regiment of artillery of 5 battalions, and one battalion of engineers: 4,326; total, 25,282 men. The police force numbers 6,110; 1,110 of whom in Rio de Janeiro. The National Guard is made up of an active force of 522,094 infantry, horse, and artillery; and a reserve of 89,147 men of all arms; making a total strength of 611,241.

The navy comprises: steamers, 18 iron-clads, 27 corvettes, 2 gunboats, and 7 transports; with 33 sail-of-the-line, with an armament of 316 guns; 2 ships without armament, 2 frigates, 2 corvettes, 1 transport, 1 school-ship, and 1 brig for midshipmen. There are in the navy 18 general staff-officers, 545 first-class officers, 142 second-class officers, 101 sanitary corps, 234 accountants, 152 engineers, 3,268 imperial and 2,616 apprentice marines, and 62 boys: in all 8,423. By decree of March 27, 1872, a credit extraordinary of \$1,031,125 was opened to the Ministry of Marine for arsenals, lights, etc.; and a supplementary credit of \$857,481 for the naval force of the empire, and for unforeseen and extraordinary expenses.

The chief article of export from Brazil is coffee, supplying four-fifths of the consumption of the United States, and more than half of the consumption of the world. Among the other products sent in large quantities to foreign countries are cotton, sugar, cacao, hides, horns, tobacco, India-rubber, diamonds, etc. The principal imports are cotton and woollen fabrics from Great Britain, wrought and unwrought iron from various countries; wines from Portugal, Spain, and France; agricultural implements, hardware, lard, flour, timber (pine), petroleum, biscuits, coal, ice, ham, soap, boots and shoes, etc., from the United States. The value of the total exports and imports for the three years 1866-'69 is shown by the following table, from which it appears that the exports exceeded the imports during that period by the sum of \$46,600,000:

YEARS.	Exports.	Imports.
1866-'67.....	\$78,000,000	\$71,750,000
1867-'68.....	92,650,000	70,300,000
1868-'69.....	101,350,000	83,350,000
Total.....	\$272,000,000	\$225,400,000

The entire quantities of coffee, sugar, cotton, hides, and horns, exported from 1857 to 1870, inclusive, are as follows:

YEARS.	Coffee.	Sugar.	Cotton.	Hides.	Horns.
	Sacks.	Boxes.	Bales.		
1857.....	2,099,780	7,617	.....	31,435	318,031
1858.....	1,830,438	10,820	.....	61,147	288,931
1859.....	2,030,266	7,785	.....	81,297	333,661
1860.....	2,127,219	3,235	.....	57,203	314,716
1861.....	2,069,627	12,335	.....	79,512	170,586
1862.....	1,485,220	12,818	.....	70,815	115,498
1863.....	1,350,109	9,722	.....	69,944	283,237
1864.....	1,430,134	7,136	.....	85,129	190,178
1865.....	1,801,952	4,622	.....	90,716	119,930
1866.....	1,934,896	6,042	39,198	75,603	191,283
1867.....	2,547,658	6,237	70,967	70,141	116,860
1868.....	2,265,185	5,185	113,128	88,709	258,544
1869.....	2,564,975	3,801	45,055	85,365	147,448
1870.....	2,309,456	6,840	17,910	61,507	165,909

Exports to the United States from 1867 to 1871, inclusive.

ARTICLES.	1867-'68.	1868-'69.	1869-'70.	1870-'71.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Cotton.....	.....	36,850	28,296	25,300
Sugar.....	10,447,741	33,639,921	24,145,331	21,553,500
India-rubber.....	5,550,860	4,449,980	5,234,294	5,792,195
Coffee.....	199,326,171	205,473,604	183,413,456	257,472,708
Cacao.....	65,571	11,177	.....	1,295
Horse-hair.....	586,151	973,846	741,054	923,863
Wool.....	1,441,868	2,055,259	3,337,097	2,538,313

Value of Imports from the United States from 1867 to 1871, inclusive.

YEARS.	U. S. PRODUCTS.		Trans-shipped.	Total.
	American Bottoms.	Foreign Bottoms.		
1867-'68...	3,025,411	2,619,613	197,859	5,842,883
1868-'69...	2,805,297	3,106,268	158,514	6,070,079
1869-'70...	2,988,191	2,719,170	110,485	8,817,846
1870-'71...	3,399,099	2,546,298	143,757	6,089,154

Of the 2,209,456 sacks of coffee exported in 1870, the United States took 1,373,654. In the first half of 1871 were shipped 1,253,656 sacks, 645,749 to the United States; and the same country took 371,266 out of a total of 625,429 sacks exported during the first half of 1872. From these figures it results that the coffee exports to the United States alone during the first six months of 1871 were greater than the total exports of that article to all countries in the corresponding period of 1872. In the year ending September 30, 1872, Brazil furnished 866,000 of the 4,773,000 bales of cotton consumed by Europe.

The value of the exports to Great Britain for 1870 was \$30,637,240; that of the imports, \$26,834,170; and the value of the British cotton manufactures imported in 1869 was almost exactly covered by that of the raw cotton exported to the United Kingdom during the same period. The cotton-crops were remarkably large in the principal cotton-growing provinces.

From a comparison of the trade returns of several years, it is observed that one-fourth of the exports goes to England and about one-fifth to the United States, the remainder being divided between France, Portugal, Germany, and the Argentine Republic.

In Alagoas the direct foreign trade is in-

creasing rapidly; 30 foreign vessels entered Maceió in January and February, to load.

The foreign trade of Bahia for 1871 amounted to \$20,542,858: imports, \$9,915,205; exports, \$10,627,623. The port movements in the empire in 1870 were as follows:

Entered.	3,540 sea-going vessels with an aggregate of.....	1,446,000 tons.
	4,903 coasters, with an aggregate of.....	1,091,000 tons.
Cleared.	3,215 sea-going vessels, with an aggregate of.....	1,500,000 tons.
	4,994 coasters, with an aggregate of.....	1,198,000 tons.

A line of clippers between Genoa and Rio Grande do Sul was organized in 1872, with vessels of 500 tons burden, but of light draught to suit the bar of the latter port.

The Guanabara Fishery Company, with a capital of \$300,000, in 100 shares at 25 per cent. first call, has been organized for the purpose of supplying Rio de Janeiro with fish brought alive in steamers provided with suitable tanks.

The expenditure of the empire from 1855 to 1859 was as follows:

1855-'56.....	\$20,120,000
1856-'57.....	20,187,100
1857-'58.....	25,877,500
1858-'59.....	26,859,000

After the Paraguayan War commenced, the expenditure increased as given below:

1864-'65.....	\$43,243,280
1865-'66.....	60,930,929
1866-'67.....	60,556,782
1867-'68.....	75,523,870
1868-'69.....	82,995,703
1869-'70.....	73,189,858
1870-'71.....	53,266,047

The amount to be disbursed in 1872, for emancipation annuities, was estimated by the Minister of Finance at \$500,000; and that for 1902, when slavery is to cease, at \$8,000,000.

About one-fifth of the ordinary revenue is derived from land, license, and other taxes, such as that on transfer of property, etc.; more than one-half proceeds from duties, export as well as import, the former being 13 per cent. on coffee, and 9 per cent. on all other articles. From 1865 to 1870, when deficits were of frequent occurrence, these were covered by loans made, and bonds and paper money issued by Government, and treated in the finance accounts as extraordinary receipts. The total receipts for the financial year 1864-'65 were \$29,738,838; and for 1871-'72, \$46,884,316. The expenditure in 1871-'72 was:

Ministry of the Interior:	
Civil List.....	\$999,735
Legislative Chambers.....	375,680
Sundries.....	1,488,645
	<hr/>
	\$2,564,060
Ministry of Justice.....	1,718,764
Ministry of Finance.....	19,712,587
Ministry of Foreign Affairs.....	403,909
Ministry of War.....	6,316,658
Ministry of Marine.....	4,434,186
Ministry of Commerce, Agriculture, Public Works, etc.....	6,004,258
	<hr/>
Total.....	\$41,154,422
Receipts in 1871-'72.....	\$46,884,316
Expenditures in 1871-'72.....	41,154,422
	<hr/>
Surplus.....	\$5,729,894

The revenue has been steadily increasing since 1864, at the rate of 75 per cent. approximately; while the increase of the ordinary expenditure in the same period has not exceeded 20 per cent.

The indebtedness of Brazil to England in 1862 was \$25,000,000, the foundation of which had been laid by loans to cover old charges of the colonial times, the war of independence, that with Uruguay, payments of indemnities to foreign nations, and to cover deficits originating from year to year; and in 1872 the amount reached \$300,000,000, exclusive of railway guarantees; being an increase of \$275,000,000 in ten years. A loan of \$15,000,000 was contracted in February, 1871.

In 1872 the following were the constituent elements of the

NATIONAL DEBT.	
Foreign debt.....	\$300,000,000
Home debt, at 4, 5, and 6 per cent.....	140,228,450
Debt prior to 1827.....	178,537
Orphans' funds and deposits.....	12,496,778
Paper money *.....	75,539,031
	<hr/>
Total.....	\$528,442,796

The issue of the 4½ per cent. loan in 1860 amounted to \$6,865,000; of that sum \$2,266,500 were redeemed on June 1, 1870, leaving \$4,598,500 still to be reimbursed by the operation of the accumulation sinking fund.

Besides the general receipts of the empire, there are the provincial and municipal receipts. The former amount to \$11,500,000; the latter to \$2,500,000.

There are in Brazil 19 banks, and innumerable private banking-houses. Chief among the former are the Bancos do Brazil, da Bahia, de Campos, Commercial do Rio de Janeiro, do Maranhão, do Rio Grande do Sul, do Pará, and the English of Rio de Janeiro, limited, London and Brazilian, Brazilian and Portuguese; the Banco Rural e Hypothecario, and the bank of Mauá & Co. Two new banks were put on the Rio Exchange in 1872, the Commercial Bank of Pernambuco, and the Mercantile Industrial, with capitals of \$3,000,000 and \$10,000,000 respectively, in \$100 shares. The Sociedad Economica de Consumo, having for its object the establishment of cheap shops, has a capital of \$150,000.

Public education has not yet reached a high point of development in Brazil; but numerous schools have been established of late in the provinces; and the Government at last seems disposed to spare neither money nor energy in strengthening and developing a system on which the future greatness of the nation so immediately depends. There are at present in the empire 4,437 schools; 3,603 being public, and devoted to primary and secondary education, and 834 private schools. The number of secondary schools is in the proportion of one for every 18 primary; and there are twice as many schools for males as for females. The average annual cost of each

* We do not vouch for the accuracy of this amount.

school is \$467; and the whole of the public schools cost annually \$1,681,000, or about 17 per cent. of the average annual revenue of all the provinces. Each of the latter has one private primary school for every five public; and one school for every 2,404 inhabitants of all classes and colors; and these schools are each attended by an average number of 305 children. The total number of scholars enrolled is 133,950, of whom 125,867 receive primary, and 8,083 secondary education. These figures show a marked improvement as compared with the returns of former years: in 1868 only 107,483 children attended school in the whole empire, or 26,467 less than at the present time. There are two faculties each of law and medicine maintained at the expense of the Government: the Imperial Academy of Medicine has an annual subsidy of \$1,000. To the foregoing should be added an Imperial College of Pedro II., and 29 private establishments, in which a thorough course of education is given; the Historical and Geographical Institute, with a subsidy of \$3,500 per annum; Academy of Fine Arts; Conservatory of Music; Lyceum of Arts and Professions of the Society for the Propagation of the Fine Arts; and a school for the blind; as also 11 seminaries for the education of clergy, subsidized by the state; a School of Agriculture; two military, one naval, one preparatory, one normal, and some other schools. The whole educational system is under the jurisdiction of the Minister of the Interior, and the control of the General Assembly. The English merchants of Rio de Janeiro subscribed \$6,500 in 1872 for the establishment of a gymnasium for the use of the English-speaking youths of that capital. Besides the libraries attached to the various public scientific and literary establishments, there are in Rio de Janeiro 11 public libraries, chief among which is the Gabinete Portuguez, possessing 50,000 volumes, and being visited on an average by 2,314 persons yearly. By the provincial law of December 26, 1871, the creation of libraries in all the cities of the provinces of Rio de Janeiro was authorized; and there are libraries in most of the other provinces in the empire. There is a Dramatic Conservatory, and other institutions for the promotion of literature, art, and science. The Astronomical Observatory of Rio de Janeiro was the object of important modifications in 1872.

Save in the immediate neighborhood of the capital and other large cities, the want of adequate highways is still sensibly felt, and notably impedes the development of trade and industry, especially in the landlocked provinces. There are, nevertheless, a few exceptions to this rule; and the Department of Agriculture and Public Works is devoting unremitting attention to this all-important subject. Railways are fast multiplying in all the coast provinces; those already established are in process of extension, and new ones are projected.

Bills for the construction of some dozen lines were passed by the legislature in the course of 1872; and telegraphs are united to all the railways in order to facilitate the service of the lines. A project is at present on foot to extend the railway net-work of the central provinces from the capital to the city of Pará in one direction, and to Rio Grande do Sul in another; so that, perhaps by the end of 1874, the traveller can proceed by rail from the Amazon to Uruguay almost without change of train. One line of special importance is shortly to be built, for the transportation of coal from the Candiota mines to the coast in Santa Catharina.

The following table comprises the Brazilian railways existing before 1872, with their respective lengths, and the receipts and expenditures in 1870. The first three are subsidized by the Government:

LINES.	Miles.	Receipts.	Expenditures.
São Paulo.....	87	\$1,143,526	423,368
Bahia.....	80	158,189	182,447
Pernambuco.....	80	424,400	263,360
Dom Pedro II.....	140	2,312,908	1,072,831
Cantagallo.....	21	120,019	84,685
Maná, or Petropolis.....	11	250,581	91,832
Total.....	419	\$4,418,573	\$2,118,523
Total in 1868.....		3,214,859	1,662,375
Increase.....		\$1,204,014	\$456,148

The deficit in the Bahia line is attributable to continual outlays for repairs, and to a serious diminution of traffic that year, during the meagre productions of the province caused by the drought, and the disease in the sugar-cane the year before. The most important of the above lines is the São Paulo, from Santos to Judiahy, and deserving of especial notice, from its flourishing condition and brilliant future, due to the wealth and prosperity of the province which it traverses. A railway was opened in Alagôas, on October 1st, from Maceió, the capital, to the interior; up to the end of the year the carrying powers of the company were taxed by the abundant traffic. A petition was presented to the Rio Grande legislature for a 90 years' privilege of a railway from Pelotas to the São Lourenço colony. The Bebadouro Railway bill passed the Pernambuco Legislature; and the Central Railway Company contracted to complete the Rua da Villa branch from Lazaro's to Soledade. There were, at the end of 1872, nearly 1,600 miles of telegraph in operation, and the works had commenced on a line from São Pedro to Rio Grande do Sul. But the grandest telegraph scheme hitherto attempted in the empire is that of a submarine cable from Rio de Janeiro to Lisbon, the concession for which was given August 16, 1872, to the Baron de Maná, conditional on his uniting forces with a Portuguese concession under date of May 16, 1864. A line of telegraph, from the southern frontier to São Matheos, had been completed as far as Victoria; the clearing and preparation of that portion of the

line cost \$10,140; and the provincial government contributed \$5,033 in money and \$6,663 in posts toward defraying the expenses of construction.

Street-cars, of which there are numerous lines in Rio de Janeiro and Bahia, and some other cities, have largely contributed to the development of trade and industry, and been productive of a marked social revolution. The Brazilian women, until lately kept in a more than Turkish seclusion, and never seen abroad save in the company of father, brother, or husband, are now constantly met with in the horse-cars, entirely unaccompanied.

The navigation of the Araguaya is now an established fact: a steamer plies regularly between Pará and Goyaz, the capital of Minas Geraes. A new survey of the Amazon was made at the end of the year, at the expense of Government, and the steam communication on that vast river is to be notably extended. Indeed, Brazil is exploring all her great rivers, and establishing upon them, slowly it is true, a regular system of navigation; so that in a few years the interior of the empire, so long shut out from the world, will be opened to commerce and commercial industry. On the one hand, the British have replaced the former Brazilian company in the management of steaming on the Amazon; on the other, American enterprise is penetrating the Madeira and Mamoré, opening up communication by steam, and substituting the locomotive for the steamboat wherever natural obstructions present insurmountable impediments to navigation.

On the 8th of January died the Viscount d'Itaborahy, formerly President of the Council of State, and afterward leader of the party opposed to the emancipation of slaves. Ratifications of the peace treaty between Brazil and Paraguay took place March 26th, and the text of the treaty was published on the 2d of April. Its more important points are as follows:

ARTICLE 3. The Government of the Republic of Paraguay will recognize as debt of the said republic:

1. The amount of the indemnity of war costs (\$360,000,000), incurred by his Majesty the Emperor of Brazil, and of the losses caused to the public property, which will be treated of in the special convention treated of in article four.

2. The amount of the losses and damages caused to persons and citizens of said state. This indemnity will be fixed according to article 5.

ART. 4. A special convention, which will be held, at the latest, within two years, will fix benevolently the quantum of the indemnities treated of under the first number of the preceding article, in view of official documents; will settle the mode of payment, and the quotas of interest and amortization of the capital; and will designate the revenues which shall be applied to their payment.

ART. 5. Two months after exchanging the ratifications of the present treaty, a mixed commission, composed of two judges and two umpires, shall be appointed, to examine and settle the indemnities resulting from the causes mentioned under the second number of article three.

This commission shall meet in the city of Rio de Janeiro or Asuncion, as may be agreed on by the two Governments.

In cases of disagreement between the judges, one of the umpires shall be chosen by lot, and he will decide the question.

Should it occur (what is not expected) that one of the high contracting parties fail, for any motive whatever, to appoint the commissioner and umpire within the terms stipulated above, or, after appointing them, do not, if it becomes necessary to substitute them, substitute them within an equal time, the commissioner and umpire of the other contracting party will proceed to the examination and settlement of the respective reclamations, and their decisions shall bind the government whose mandatories are wanting.

ART. 6. The term of eighteen months is fixed for the presenting of all the claims which are to be judged by the mixed commission spoken of in the preceding article, and after the expiration of the term no other claim will be received.

Debts of this origin will be paid by the Paraguayan Government, as they become settled, in bonds at par, drawing 6 per cent. annual amortization.

ART. 7 binds both parties to put into force at once in their respective jurisdictions the clauses relating to the river navigation of the Paraguay, Paraná, and Uruguay.

ART. 8. The navigation of those rivers, from the mouth to the ports qualified therefor by the respective states, is free to the commerce of all nations.

ART. 9. The liberty of navigation for all flags, treated of in the preceding article, does not extend to the tributaries (save special laws or stipulations to the contrary) nor to the navigation between port and port of the same nation.

Each state may thus reserve to its own flag one or other of these navigations, but it will be free to the citizens and subjects of other riverain states to load their goods in the vessels employed in the said interior or coasting-trade.

ART. 10. Ships-of-war of the riverain states will also enjoy liberty of transit and entry in all the course of the rivers opened to merchant-vessels.

Ships-of-war of non-riverain nations may come only to where in each riverain state they may be permitted, and the concession of one state shall not extend beyond the limits of its territory, nor in any way bind the other riverain states.

ART. 11 provides that merchant-vessels in transit on those rivers shall be subjected to no onus or obstacle, nor to any law or regulation not agreed upon by all the riverain states. Vessels for ports of any riverain state will be subject to the private laws of that, while within a river section wherein one or both banks belong to that state.

ART. 12 provides for extra places where vessels may call for repairs, fuel, etc.

ART. 13 declares ships-of-war exempt from all dues and formalities.

ART. 14 provides for a uniform navigation and police regimen, to be made by mutual agreement of all the riverain states.

ART. 15 provides for the free transit of the rivers in time of war, except as to contraband of war and ports effectively blockaded.

ART. 16 declares that both states adhere to the declaration of the Paris Congress of April 16, 1856.

ART. 17. The Government of his Majesty the Emperor of Brazil confirms and ratifies the engagement contracted by articles 8 and 9 of the treaty of May 1, 1865, which he made with the Argentine Republic and the Oriental Republic of Uruguay.

Consequently, he binds himself to perpetually respect, on his part, the independence, sovereignty, and integrity of the Republic of Paraguay, and to guarantee it during the term of five years.

ART. 18 provides that, in case of disputes, both countries will recur to the good offices of a friendly nation before resorting to hostilities.

ART. 19 declares that this treaty does not prejudice the special stipulations of the Brazilian treaties with Argentina and Uruguay.

ART. 20. The Government of his Majesty the Emperor of Brazil may, by agreement with the republic of Paraguay, keep in the territory of the republic, even after the date of the present treaty, what part of his army he may consider necessary to the proper execution of the agreements entered into.

In a special convention will be fixed the number of the forces, the time of their stay, the mode of satisfying the cost incurred, and any other needful conditions.

ART. 21 provides for the mutual surrender of prisoners of war.

ART. 22 provides for the surrender of all Brazilian deserters, his imperial majesty promising not to execute any of them.

In the treaty of limits, article 1 declares that the boundary between both states is:

The bed of the Paraná from the mouth of the Iguassú to the Salto Grande das Sete Quedas. From these falls the line runs along the highest divide of the Serra de Maracajú to its termination; thence, as nearly as possible in a straight line, along the highest ground to the Serra Amambahy, following the highest divide of the Serra to the principal source of the Apa, and down the river to its junction with the Paraguay.

All the streams flowing to the north and east belong to Brazil, and those to the south and west to Paraguay.

The island of Fecho dos Morros (in the Upper Paraguay) belongs to Brazil.

ART. 2 provides for the appointment, within three months after ratification, of a joint boundary commission to mark the boundary where needed.

A third treaty provides for the mutual extradition of criminals not natives of the surrendering state, and specifies the offences. Political offenders are exempt from extradition.

A fourth treaty, of friendship, commerce, and navigation, equalizes the civil status of Brazilians and Paraguayans respectively, with that of the citizens of the other country. Free trade in national products is to be allowed between Paraguay and Matto Grosso.

On the 31st of March, their Majesties the Emperor and Empress returned to the empire, after an absence of ten months. In the month of April, an epidemic fever, which had been travelling along the Lower Amazon since 1858, extended its ravages until one-third of the population of some towns was attacked; and in Maranhão the Berberi epidemic, which made its appearance in 1871, continued, though with less virulence, a change of air being in most cases sufficient to bring a cure or relief. At Parahiba, the yellow fever, after having subsided, reappeared at the end of March among the shipping. On shore pernicious fever was common. An unknown epidemic visited three towns, carrying off 13,000 out of 18,000 inhabitants.

A new Cabinet was formed on the 20th of April. The Chambers were reopened May 3d, on which occasion the Emperor, in his speech, promised various reforms, especially in the mode of elections, recruiting the army and the National Guard. Senator Ribeiro da Luz was appointed Minister of Justice on the 19th of the same month, and on the 21st the Chamber of Deputies adopted, by 50 votes against 49, a motion of the opposition. The Emperor on the following day dissolved the House, and ordered new elections for the 18th of September. About the same time, the Rio

Grande Hydraulic Company was chartered, with a capital fixed at \$200,000, and power to raise it to \$250,000. The object of the company is to supply the city of Rio Grande with potable water.

The traffic on the São Paulo Railway was frequently interrupted by land-slides, which seriously damaged the road.

An insurrection of fifty slaves took place, on a plantation some thirty miles from Rio de Janeiro, whence a body of police was sent, who succeeded in capturing one-half of the number in two or three days, and the remainder in about a week.

The elections for members of Congress began in August, and were attended with much agitation and disorder, especially in the northern provinces; the troops were called out, and some bloodshed ensued.

A decree was issued during the course of the year, granting permission to the Presbyterian congregation of Rio de Janeiro to incorporate and hold real estate, with demise to the New York Presbyterian Missionary Society, in case of the dissolution of the congregation. The decree was hailed with almost universal approbation.

A definite contract with the Brazilian Navigation Company, for the transportation of the northern mails, was signed on the 25th of September by the Director-General of Mails, and by the representatives of the company. By the terms of the contract, the headquarters of the company were to be transferred from New York to Rio de Janeiro. Half the capital has been subscribed in the empire, and the vessels fly the national flag; so that, to all intents and purposes, this enterprise is Brazilian. The Beaton contract for the introduction of immigrants was assented to by the imperial Government, with some amendment, however; the obligatory number of immigrants is reduced to 5,000, and the Coffee Estates Company, formed in London for carrying the contract into effect, will now receive £6 per adult on embarkation, and 120 milreis—\$60—on his arrival in Brazil, together with free transport on subsidized steamers and railways. The company will likewise receive an annual bonus of \$15,000 for a term of five years. This contract, by far the most liberal yet granted, proves how earnest the Brazilian Government is, in its wish to secure foreign population.

The discovery of coal on the Amazon, near the port of Manaos, the seat of management of the Amazon Steam Navigation Company, attracted considerable attention, and it must eventually prove of immense advantage to steam-navigation, when steamers commence to ply between Bolivia and Brazil *via* the Madeira. In anticipation of the success of the latter enterprise, the formation of a new Brazilian province in the basin of the Madeira was spoken of.

The result of the general elections was the return of 83 Ministerial Conservatives, 24 pro-

slavery Conservatives, 10 Liberals, and 5 Deputies of unascertained political complexion: total, 122. So great a reduction in the Liberal ranks of the Deputies was regretted, as the Liberals are the advocates of general reform, and would, if in strength, have assisted the proposed improvement of the election laws: those returned are exclusively from the two great provinces of Rio Grande do Sul and Minas Geraes, and the small one of Ceará. The large majority of the ministerial party indicates how completely the empire has accepted and is prepared to carry out the principle of gradual emancipation, and to support the policy of careful and temperate reform.

A railway was talked of to connect the provinces of Minas Geraes and Rio de Janeiro by a junction with the Dom Pedro II. line; and a branch to connect the São Paulo line with the same metropolitan railway was likewise under contemplation; while surveys of lines, from the termini of both Pernambuco and Bahia railways to points on the San Francisco River, were contracted for.

The journals of Rio de Janeiro teem with announcements of concessions and privileges for every imaginable purpose; many of which are simply devices of speculators to launch companies for their private gain, or futile visions of projectors; but they, nevertheless, indicate a tendency toward material improvement, and a readiness on the part of Government to assist the nation in all useful undertakings. Several new orders and titles were conferred by the Emperor during the second half of the year. A controversy which arose toward the close of 1871, between the Brazilian and Argentine Governments, seemed for a time likely to remain unsettled without appeal to arms. Brazil, after the Paraguayan War was terminated, made treaties concerning boundaries and a war indemnity with Paraguay without the intervention of either of the other members of the triple alliance treaty of May 1, 1865. Against that movement the Buenos Ayres Government protested, and a note from the Argentine Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Tejedor, gave great offence in Rio de Janeiro, and war seemed inevitable. But General Bartolomé Mitre, the Argentine envoy extraordinary, assured Dom Pedro's Cabinet that no offence was intentionally offered in Dr. Tejedor's note, an assurance which was corroborated by another note to that effect from the latter minister himself. This explanation being accepted, friendly negotiations were begun, which terminated in the restoration of cordial relations between the two countries, and the mutual decision that the Argentine Republic, following the example of Brazil, should settle boundary questions by separate treaty with Paraguay.

Strikes had penetrated into Brazil, and were suspending industry at the foundries in Bahia.

In Rio Grande do Sul the public-spirited Baron de Mauá was making arrangements for

planting an agricultural colony on a part of his estate, and reorganizing a vast establishment for preserving and exporting meat.

New coal-fields, easily workable, are said to exist in the province of Santa Catharina.

BROWN, DAVID PAUL, an eminent and eloquent lawyer and author, of Philadelphia, born in Philadelphia, in January, 1795; died there, July 11, 1872. He received a very thorough classical and literary education, studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1816, wrote largely for periodicals, and published several dramas, which were put upon the stage with very good success. He soon, however, devoted himself to his profession, and was for many years the ablest criminal lawyer in Philadelphia. His eloquence and his thorough knowledge of criminal law made him very popular in all important cases. Throughout his whole career, he retained his strong attachment to literature, and he was greatly in demand as an orator on public occasions. Mr. Brown was a zealous advocate of antislavery principles, at a period when there was a strong opposition to them in Philadelphia. His published works were: "Sertorius, a Tragedy;" "The Prophet of St. Paul's, a Melodrama;" "The Trial, a Tragedy;" "Love and Honor, a Farce;" "The Forum, or Forty Years' Full Practice at the Philadelphia Bar," 4 vols., 8vo, 1856-'59; and "Speeches and Orations of David Paul Brown," 4 vols., 8vo, 1859.

BROWN, JOHN PORTER, an American diplomatist and Oriental scholar, for about forty years connected with the U. S. embassy to Turkey, born in Chillicothe, Ohio, in 1814; died of heart-disease in Constantinople, Turkey, April 28, 1872. He went to Turkey in 1832, accompanying his uncle, Commodore Porter, who was in that year appointed the first American minister to the Porte, and whose son is now admiral of the United States navy. Although then only eighteen, Mr. Brown had already served for some years as a midshipman in the American Navy, but, possessing a rare linguistic talent, he applied himself at once to the study of Oriental languages and literature, and with such success that for many years he has been regarded as one of the most accomplished Orientalists in Turkey. Within a twelvemonth of his arrival, he was able to discharge the duties of assistant dragoman, in 1836 was promoted to the post of first dragoman, and, in 1858, secretary of legation, which he held till his death. During this long term of service, he represented his Government nine times as *chargé d'affaires*; first, in 1843, during a vacancy in the legation, and, for the last time, during the recent interval between the departure of Mr. McVeagh, and the arrival of Mr. Boker, the present minister. One of these *interregna* was rendered memorable by the incident of Koszta, the Hungarian refugee, who, in 1853, was seized by the Austrian authorities at Smyrna, and rescued some days after, by Captain Ingraham,

of the United States corvette Dale, which then happened to be lying in the bay. As Koszta, before going to Smyrna to take passage for the States, had given the usual notice of intended citizenship at the Pera Legation, he claimed American protection on being arrested. But the Austrian consul at once sent him on board an Austrian frigate in the harbor, and, thereupon, Captain Ingraham applied to Mr. Brown for instructions, which the latter gave in two words: "Take him." On receipt of this pithy order, the commander of the Dale gave the Austrian captain three hours to deliver up his prisoner, and, in the mean time, prepared for action. Half an hour before the time expired, Koszta was given up to the French consul, and by him to Captain Ingraham, who sailed just in time to miss a couple of Austrian line-of-battle ships, which entered Smyrna Bay the next day. For his pluck and decision on this occasion, Mr. Brown's fellow-citizens of Ohio presented him with a massive service of plate, and Mr. Webster, then Secretary of State, also warmly approved his conduct. His long residence was, of course, broken by several visits on leave to the United States—his home sympathies and associations with which Mr. Brown kept up with singular freshness to the last. Besides the publication of two locally well-known works—one a very learned "History of the Dervishes," and the other a translation of Patriarch Constantius's "Ancient and Modern Constantinople," with very valuable notes and appendices—the deceased gentleman was a frequent contributor to the American newspapers and magazines. Mr. Brown had been the local head of the Masonic order, in Turkey, since the departure of Sir Henry Bulwer (Lord Dalling and Bulwer), whom he succeeded in 1869, as District Grand-Master for Turkey. In this office, as, indeed, in his private relations, the extent of his practical philanthropy was only equalled by its modesty, neither counsel nor pecuniary help being ever refused by him in any deserving case. In general society, his courteous and kindly manner made him a universal favorite, while in public life he was equally esteemed and respected by all who knew him. Of his integrity, nothing more need be said than that he has died poor, leaving to his widow and adopted son little beyond the heritage of a name on which not even forty years of Levant official life have left a stain. Not alone the American colony, therefore, to which his loss will be great, but Turks, Armenians, Greeks, and Europeans of nearly every nationality, will hold in kindly and respectful remembrance the name of John Porter Brown.

BROWNELL, HENRY HOWARD, an American author, poet, and soldier, born in East Hartford, Conn., in 1820; died there October 30, 1872. He was from an eminently gifted family, his father, Dr. Pardon Brownell, and his uncle, the late Bishop of Connecticut, being especially distinguished for intellectual ability. He was

educated at Trinity College, Hartford, and, we believe, studied law, but his tendency to literary pursuits was so strong that he never attempted the practice of the law to any extent. His tastes were poetical, and his wide and thorough culture aided his genius in giving scope to his poetic fancies. A little volume of lyric poems, published by him as early as 1850, gave evidence of rare power and brilliancy. For a time he turned his attention to other fields of literary labor, which, if less inviting, yet offered a fairer prospect of remuneration. He wrote a history of the War of 1812, giving special prominence to the naval portion of the war, and two or three other books of a somewhat similar character. At the opening of the late war, his whole soul was absorbed by it; he entered first the army, and then the navy, as a volunteer, was a participator in the naval battles of the Gulf, and the Lower Mississippi, and became the intimate friend and private secretary of that noble hero, Admiral Farragut. He was with Farragut at that famous fight in Mobile Bay, and his poem, "The Bay Fight," which subsequently gave the title to his volume of war lyrics, was the finest descriptive poem of the war. Mr. Brownell had the dramatic power of Robert Browning, in a large degree, and a rare humanity which softened and rendered beautiful all the creations of his fancy, all the transcripts of his large and varied experience. He was a *genre* poet; he caught his inspiration directly from common things, and rendered them enduring and sublime in the spirited and picturesque forms in which he embodied them. As the war grew in dignity and scope, so grew his poems. He never annoyed the world with a too frequent enunciation of the *quorum pars fui*, but it was evident that he always wrote of what he knew, and what he had seen. He wrote in strong, broad *American*; sometimes his language was not gracious, but it had meaning; even the rough expression of the tyro soldier bent into poetic form under his facile pen.

BRUNSWICK, a duchy of the German Empire. Duke, Wilhelm, born April 25, 1806, assumed the government in 1831, his brother, the reigning Duke Karl, having been declared by the German Confederation incapable of governing. Area, 1,400 square miles; population in 1871, 311,819. Capital, Brunswick, with a population, in 1871, of 57,883. In the budget for the financial period from 1870 to 1872, revenue and expenditure were estimated at 7,196,400 thalers each. Public debt, in December 1871, 12,765,768.

As Duke Wilhelm, his brother, as well as the dethroned Duke Karl, is without heirs and already sixty-six years of age, it is the common expectation that at his death the dual line of Brunswick will become extinct. In 1871 the Diet of Brunswick requested the Government of the duchy to take, conjointly with the Diet, all the necessary steps for guarding the interests of the country in the case of a sudden

GENEALOGY OF THE HOUSE OF BRUNSWICK, HANOVER, AND GREAT BRITAIN.

ERNEST THE CONFESSOR (d. 1346),
Duke of Brunswick-Luneburg.

FRANCIS OTTO (d. 1530), Duke of Brunswick-Luneburg.	HENRY (d. 1548), Duke of Brunswick-Luneburg-Dannenberg.	WILLIAM, Duke of Brunswick-Luneburg.	
JULIUS ERNEST (d. 1636), Duke of Br.-Luneburg-Dannenberg.	AUGUSTUS (d. 1666), Duke of Br.-Luneburg-Wolfenbüttel.	ERNEST II. (d. 1611), Duke of Br. Zelle.	CHRISTIAN (d. 1683), Duke of Br. Zelle.
RUDOLPHUS AUGUSTUS (d. 1705), Duke of Br.-Luneburg- Wolfenbüttel.	ANTHONY ULRICH (d. 1714), Duke of Br.-Luneburg- Wolfenbüttel.	FERNAND ALBRECHT I. (d. 1687), Duke of Brunswick- Bevern.	CHRISTIAN LOUIS (d. 1665), Duke of Brunswick and Prince of Luneburg.
AUGUSTUS WILLIAM (d. 1731), Duke of Br.-Luneburg-Wolf.	LOUIS RUODOLPHUS (d. 1733), Duke of Br.-Luneburg-Wolf.	FERNAND ALBRECHT II. (d. 1733), Duke of Br.-Bevern and Prince of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel.	GEORGE WILLIAM (d. 1705), Prince of Göttingen.
		CHARLES (d. 1780), Duke of Br.-Luneburg-Wolfenbüttel.	GEORGE I. (d. 1727), Elector of Hanover and King of Great Britain.
		CHARLES WILLIAM FREDERICK (d. 1807), Duke of Br.-Luneburg-Wolfenbüttel.	GEORGE II. (d. 1760) Elector of Hanover and King of Great Britain.
		FREDERICK WILLIAM (d. 1815), Duke of Br.-Luneburg-Wolfenbüttel.	FREDERICK LOUIS (d. 1751), Prince of Wales.
		CHARLES, Duke of Br.-Luneburg- Wolfenbüttel.	GEORGE III. (1820), Elector of Hanover and King of Great Britain, 1794, King of Hanover, 1814.
GEORGE IV. (d. 1830), King of Hanover and Great Britain.	WILLIAM I. (d. 1837) (IV. of Great Britain), King of Hanover and Great Britain.	EDWARD AUGUSTUS (d. 1820), Duke of Kent.	ERNEST AUGUSTUS (d. 1851), King of Hanover.
	VICTORIA, Queen of England.		GEORGE V., Ex-King of Hanover.
EDWARD ALBERT, Prince of Wales.	ALFRED, Duke of Edinburgh.	ARTHUR.	ERNEST AUGUSTUS, Ex-crown-prince of Hanover.

vacancy of the throne, and to apply to the Imperial Government of Germany for a guarantee of their measures. In a rescript dated May 9, 1871, the state ministry of Brunswick replied that a legal uncertainty as to the right of succession did not exist, and that the fundamental laws of the country up to 1832, and the family agreements, were now, as before, valid. The ministry denied that the situation was in any way changed by the dethronement of the Guelphic house of Hanover, and only thought it desirable that provisions should be made for the temporary administration of the duchy, in case the lawful successor should be prevented from entering at once upon the government. It proposed, therefore, that the Diet should appoint a committee which might further discuss the important question with the Government. The Diet then proposed to the Government to ask the German Emperor, in the case of a vacancy of the throne, to take charge of the Government of the duchy to the time when the lawful successor of the present duke would be installed. The Diet and the Government were unable to agree upon any further steps. In December, 1872, the Government officially notified the Diet that according to the will of the duke, and the family laws of the ducal house, the ex-King of Hanover, or his son, would inherit the duchy. The organ of Prince Bismarck at once severely attacked the decree of the Brunswick Government, and at the close of the year 1872 the Brunswick succession question was considerably agitating the diplomatic world. It was believed that the Prussian Government would favor the suc-

cession of one of the sons of Queen Victoria to the vacant throne.

BULKLEY, HENRY DAGGETT, M. D., a physician and author of New York City: born in New Haven, Conn., April 20, 1803; died in New York City, January 4, 1872. He was fitted for college in his native city, and graduated from Yale College, in 1821. He was engaged in mercantile pursuits in New York City for six or seven years after graduation, and then returned to New Haven to study medicine under Dr. Knight. He received the degree of M. D. in 1830, and soon after went to Europe for further advantages, and spent some time in the hospitals of Paris, studying cutaneous diseases. He began practice in New York City in November, 1832, and his clientage, which was early a large one, continued to increase until his decease. He was especially an authority in cutaneous medicine, and one of the first in the country to lecture on these disorders, delivering several courses of lectures in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and the first to establish a dispensary in New York City for their treatment. Besides his connection with several other dispensaries, he was appointed in 1848 attending physician to the New York Hospital, which position he held until his death. He occupied at different times the presidential chairs of the New York Academy of Medicine, the New York County Medical Society, etc. In 1846 and in 1852 he published editions of Cazenave and Schédel, on "Diseases of the Skin," and in 1851 edited Gregory on "Eruptive Fevers."

C

CALIFORNIA appears to advance in material prosperity, and the condition of her affairs shows a marked increase and expansion.

The number of immigrants, for permanent settlement within her boundaries, is considered as less by far than her climate and the vastness and variety of her resources seem to entitle her to. No State in the Union is better known abroad as a place inviting immigration, although this knowledge is connected chiefly with her mines of precious metals. This scantiness of immigration, as compared with the almost steady tide pouring into other States of the Union, less favored by Nature, is attributed to a want of care on the part of the State herself, as she has not appointed Special Commissioners for that purpose, nor agents, to reside at the proper ports.

Within an area embracing 120,000,000 acres, or about four times as much as the State of New York there are, in California, some 40,000,000 acres of arable land; of which, according to the report of the Surveyor-General, 2,670,671 acres were under cultivation in 1870. This number was increased to about 2,800,000 in 1872.

Mining, agriculture, and the raising of sheep for wool, are the chief objects of industry in the State. The product of the mines this year, owing to an abundant supply of water, which allowed them to be more extensively worked, and new ones started, is set down at \$25,000,000. This is considerably more than during several preceding years. This interest, which engrossed the attention of the people in the State almost exclusively at first, and continued for many a year to be their chief occupation, has steadily declined since the opening of the mines in Nevada, though these also are mostly worked on account of people residing in San Francisco. They regard the gold-crop gathered in both places as one. The yield in Nevada, whose population is reckoned at 41,836, has been increasing of late in very remarkable proportions. From \$13,000,000 in 1869, it grew to more than \$25,000,000 in 1871, and is set down at \$40,000,000 in 1872.

The wool-crop, in 1872, is placed at 25,000,000 pounds; and its return in money at \$10,000,000.

Agriculture, properly so called, is very extensively pursued in its several branches, and assuming each successive year vaster dimensions, both in the raising of fruit-trees and small grain, above all of wheat. Besides furnishing the people with a supply for home consumption, there are considerable quantities left for export.

The grape-crop, in 1871, when a large number of new vines came into bearing, was better than in the previous year; though it was injured to a very great extent by frost and grasshoppers. These two seem to be the greatest dangers threatening the grape in California. The quantity destroyed by them in 1871 was estimated equal to the yield of 600,000 gallons of wine. The value of the surplus of wine for export, from the vintage of 1872, is estimated at \$1,000,000.

The "California Vine Growers' and Wine and Brandy Makers' Association" held a meeting at Sacramento, near the close of February, 1872, when the Committee on Statistics submitted the following figures of the production in the State for the four years next preceding:

1868, Wine, gallons,	1,884,000
" Brandy, "	258,648
1869, Wine, "	2,636,000
" Brandy, "	169,811
1870, Wine, "	3,800,000
" Brandy, "	157,050
1871, Wine, "	6,000,000
" Brandy, "	200,000

The committee estimate the wine of 1872 at thirty cents per gallon, the brandy at \$1.50, and say that table-grapes were sold to the amount of \$600,000, making a gross yield to the vineyardists of \$2,700,000, exclusive of grapes wasted, or used for home consumption. The price of the wine and brandy to consumers out of the State is three times as much as the grape culturists receive.

The raising of wheat surpasses in extent all other agricultural products in the State. In 1863 she had no wheat for export, but, to supply the wants of her people, imported considerable quantities from Chili. Crops sufficient for home consumption, and more, were subsequently obtained, and the largest of any previous year was that of 1870, when the export amounted to 6,000,000 sacks. In 1872, which has been a very good season, the surplus wheat for export has reached 12,000,000 sacks; the amount of money to be realized from its sale being estimated at from \$20,000,000 to \$24,000,000.

There are three wheat-farms in the San Joaquin Valley, with areas respectively of 36,000 acres, 23,000 acres, and 17,000 acres. On the largest of these farms the wheat-crop for 1872 is reputed to be equal to an average of forty bushels to the acre, the yield running up on some parts of the farm to sixty bushels. The product of this farm for the year is 1,440,000 bushels. The boundary on one side of this farm is about seventeen miles long. At the season of ploughing, ten four-horse teams

were attached to ten gang ploughs, each gang having four ploughs—or forty horses, with as many ploughs, were started at the same time, the teams following in close succession. Lunch or dinner was served at a midway station, and supper at the terminus of the field, seventeen miles distant from the starting-point. The teams returned on the following day. The wheat in this immense field was cut with twenty of the largest reapers, and thrashed and put in sacks. It would require over forty ships, of medium size, to transport the wheat raised on this farm to a foreign market. Even the sacks required would make a large expenditure in the surplus of money of most farmers. Touching the product of the two other farms, the average is not much below that of the first. There are thousands of tons of wheat which cannot be taken out of the valley before winter, and must remain over as dead capital, or, what is nearly as undesirable, will only command advances at heavy rates of interest.

The raising of cotton has begun to engage the attention of agriculturists in California; some portions of which are said to be well adapted to its growth. It was estimated that about 1,000 acres of land were devoted during the year to the culture of this plant.

Notwithstanding its copious rains, California is subject to drought. With a view to counteract its injurious effects by the employment of artificial means, and thus facilitate the operations of agriculture, a law was enacted by the Legislature, providing for and regulating irrigation. The provisions are applicable to all the counties, except four, in the State; the substance of the act being summarily as follows: "It authorizes the formation of irrigation districts to which one system of irrigation is applicable, and authorizes the appointment of trustees, the assessment of benefits, the levying and collection of taxes, and the condemnation of water needed for the district. It recognizes irrigation as a public pursuit, and gives it the benefit of the use of the public treasury. Fresno, Tulare, Kern, and Yolo Counties, are excluded from the operations of the act."

The aggregate amount of all the industrial products of California for this year, allowing \$20,000,000 of the gold-crop in Nevada to be on her account, was estimated at \$80,000,000, against \$61,000,000 in 1871, and \$53,000,000 in 1870.

The means of transportation for passengers and merchandise within the State and connecting with those without, as also along the coast, are furnished by several railway lines which, chartered separately at the time of their construction, are now merged into one corporation, owned, it is said, by three persons. This company keeps also a number of steamers on a water-route of many hundred miles. A list giving the names of the said railways, and showing their capital stock and amount actually paid in, as taken from the reports of the

proper officers and the sworn statements of the heads of the company, presents the following results:

Central Pacific Railroad Company.		
Total capital stock.....	\$100,000,000	
Actual amount paid in.....		\$54,283,190
California Pacific. Total capital..	\$12,000,000	
Actual amount paid in.....		12,000,000
San Francisco & Northern Railroad.		
Capital stock.....	\$88,600,000	
Amount actually paid in.....		200,000
Southern Pacific Railroad. Cap-		
ital stock.....	\$70,000,000	
Amount actually paid in.....		8,404,800
Sacramento Valley Railroad. Cap-		
ital stock.....	\$1,000,000	
Amount actually paid in.....		936,600
Stockton & Visalia Railroad Com-		
pany. Capital stock.....	\$5,500,000	
Actually paid in.....		71,802
Stockton & Copperopolis Rail-		
road. Capital stock.....	\$1,500,000	
Actually paid in.....		4,800
San Pablo & Tulare Valley Rail-		
road. Capital stock.....	\$3,750,000	
Actually paid in.....		15,030
Terminal Railway. Capital stock,		
Actually paid in.....	\$4,000,000	27,500
Northern Railroad Company. Cap-		
ital stock.....	\$8,400,000	
Actually paid in.....		21,050
Total cash actually paid in.....		\$75,964,772

Since these statements were made, more of their capital stocks have been paid in, to swell this amount to the round sum of.... \$80,900,000
To this add amount of bonded and floating debt, as above..... 112,000,000

Total cost as per above statement.....\$192,000,000

The earnings and expenses on five of the roads in 1871, as stated in their reports, were as follows:

	Earnings.	Expenses.
Central Pacific.....	\$8,000,000	\$8,351,000
California Pacific.....	800,000	1,172,000
San Francisco & Northern.....	150,000	128,000
Southern Pacific.....	650,000	500,000
Sacramento Valley.....	130,000	134,000
Total.....	\$9,730,000	\$10,285,000

The expenses of the Central Pacific Railroad, as above set down, are said "not to include the interest due to the Government;" which would show it to be in arrears to the amount of the interest above the excess of the expenses over the earnings.

The length of roads built and in complete working order within the State in January, 1872, as compared with the extent of her superficial area, was in the proportion of one mile of railway for every 204 miles of area.

From the report of the Assembly's Committee on Railroad Fares and Freights, published in February, 1872, it appears that the rates per mile, charged by the railroad for the transportation of merchandise to different points of destination, are remarkably various, although the starting-place is the same: "The rate on ordinary merchandise from San Francisco to Modesto is 3.9 cents per ton per mile; to Marysville, 3.15 cents; to Sacramento, 2.6 cents; to Colfax, 4.22 cents; and to Truckee, 7.3 cents. Intermediate rates vary from three to 15 cents, which is the maximum allowed by law."

On the Sierra Nevada the charge for transporting freight is seven times as much per mile as in the valleys, owing to the extraordinary additional expense which the company must sustain for working that part of the road, and for the frequent repairs of all sorts to be made on the tracks worn out by the immense strain. A train of cars which requires one locomotive to run on a level, takes five to be dragged up the mountain-side.

The taxes paid on the railroad property in the State amounted in 1871 to \$132,290.04. Of this sum, \$90,773.36, or more than two-thirds, represent the taxes on property located in only five counties intersected by the main line of the Central Pacific Railroad, namely, the counties of Alameda, Nevada, Placer, San Joaquin, and the county and city of Sacramento.

The contest about Goat Island, which had been carried on for some time between this powerful corporation and the citizens of San Francisco (the former endeavoring to get possession of the island, and locate there the terminus of their roads, the latter striving to prevent the realization of their design), was renewed in the present year with increased energy and determination. Seeing the importance attached to the matter, the vigorous means employed by each to carry their point, and the excitement prevailing among them, this contest, and the meeting of the parties for an amicable adjustment of their differences, and its result, may perhaps be regarded as the greatest event of 1872 in California.

Goat Island is in the midst of the bay of San Francisco, at nearly an equal distance from that city and its opposite shore at Oakland. It is the property of the Federal Government, and used as a military station. The railroad company, regarding the island as a desirable place for their operations, resolved to locate on it the terminus of their roads, and join it by a bridge to San Francisco. They therefore caused a bill to be introduced into the Lower House of Congress giving them a grant or lease of the island for that purpose. This demand and project were met by the citizens of San Francisco with decided opposition, both because they held the company bound to locate the terminus of the road within the city, as a condition on which they had contributed to aid in its construction, and because, upon the judgment of experts, the building of the contemplated bridge from Goat Island to San Francisco must necessarily obstruct the free passage of the tide-water, and seriously injure, and in time destroy, the present harbor.

The bill was not finally acted upon at the session of 1871. It was taken up again in 1872, and its passage urgently pressed in behalf of the company, a large number of influential persons outside and within the House strenuously working for it; prominent among whom were the representatives from California. The excitement in San Francisco was

then intensified to the highest degree; the grounds of opposition to the measure were the company's attempt to break the compact, the injury to the harbor from the intended bridge, and chiefly the apprehension that the location of the terminus at Goat Island would cause it gradually to grow into a city, whither would also be transferred a large proportion of the business now transacted in San Francisco.

This apprehension seems not to have been ill founded. Within six weeks after the introduction of the bill at Washington, in March, the market value of real estate in San Francisco declined 25 per cent., and it was anticipated that, in case of its passage by both Houses of Congress, the depreciation would reach 75 per cent.

On the 6th of April, 1872, a number of citizens met and appointed a committee of seven, enjoining them to select, from among the prominent residents of San Francisco, one hundred persons belonging to every department of trade, to be organized into a committee representing the citizens, "for the purpose of considering the interests of San Francisco in respect to railroads, etc., and report a form of organization at a future meeting." The meeting took place at the Chamber of Commerce on the 17th of the same month, when the Committee of Seven presented their report. This document contained a list of 143 names of well-known residents, unanimously selected; organized them into an association to be styled "The Committee of One Hundred;" nominated their officers, consisting of a president, two vice-presidents, a secretary, and a treasurer; and proposed the names of twenty-nine members to act as an executive committee, "whose duty should be to arrange and execute the business of the association, and whose acts should be subject to the approval of the general committee." The president, vice-president, secretary, and treasurer, were *ex-officio* members of the Executive Committee. This report was unanimously adopted by the association at the said meeting. It also adopted by acclamation the following preambles and resolutions, setting forth the causes of the organization and the purpose intended to be accomplished by its action:

Whereas, The Central, Western, and Southern Pacific Railroad Companies have received enormous grants of land and subsidies of bonds and money from the Federal Government, from the State of California, from various counties of the State, and from the city of San Francisco, which grants and subsidies were more than sufficient for the entire construction and equipment of said roads; and—

Whereas, This State and city have given to said railroads large subsidies and valuable grants of land within this city, with the intention and understanding that the said roads should make their western terminus within the city of San Francisco, and upon the tract of land granted for the purpose in Mission Bay; and—

Whereas, The said companies have obtained large grants of land on the opposite side of the bay, in front of Oakland, and have directed the entire railroad system of the above lines, and all the rail-

roads of this coast, toward said last-mentioned point, in disregard of the conditions of the said compact; and—

Whereas, The said companies have been, and are now, making strenuous efforts to obtain from the Federal Government a grant or lease of Goat Island, lying in the bay of San Francisco, midway between this city and the Oakland shore, for the purpose of a terminus of all the lines aforesaid, in spite of and against the expressed wishes of this city, and in defiance of the damage and danger to the harbor and commercial interests of this port, as conclusively demonstrated by scientific investigations and the judgment of eminent engineers:

Resolved, That the city of San Francisco has a right to expect, and does expect, of said railroad companies a strict compliance with the terms and conditions of the compacts made by said companies, to wit: the actual and immediate location of the terminus of said roads (now merged into one ownership) upon the sixty acres of land in Mission Bay, in this city, and the actual and immediate abandonment, on the part of said companies, of any construction or proceeding having in view the fixing of such terminus at any other point whatsoever.

Resolved, That the citizens of San Francisco believe that the said companies should withdraw from Congress immediately all claim, demand, or request, for any grant, lease, or privilege of using, or connecting said roads with Goat Island, and at once cease all further construction of wharves, piers, or slips, in the channel of this bay or the terminus of their present Oakland wharf or elsewhere.

Resolved, That in case the said companies shall decline, refuse, or omit to comply with this reasonable request, it is the right, the duty, and the purpose of the citizens of San Francisco to take all lawful measures for maintaining their rights in the premises, and to prevent the said wrongful acts of said companies.

Resolved, That, if the city of San Francisco should be compelled to resort to legal tribunals to assert and maintain her rights as against said companies, it would be proper and just that the grants and subsidies conditionally made to said railroads be annulled and set aside.

Resolved, That it is to the interest of San Francisco and of the said companies that there should be complete accord and harmony of action between them; and that, to facilitate and aid the requirements of commerce, this city should not be, and will not be, governed by any hostile or unfriendly feeling toward said companies, but should continue to be liberal and accommodating, only demanding in return, on the part of said companies, the same prompt and exact compliance with agreements as would be demanded of and accorded by this city.

Resolved, That it eminently concerns the whole Pacific coast, and especially the city of San Francisco, that another railroad, connecting the Atlantic with the Pacific, and traversing a route free from danger of obstruction and delay by severities of winter, and having its terminus in San Francisco, should be constructed as soon as possible; and that this city and the adjoining counties should contribute liberally to aid such an enterprise.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee of this association be instructed to act upon and carry out the spirit of these resolutions, and to take such measures for so doing as in their judgment may be most efficient.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to Leland Stanford and to every member of Congress, and to the Mayor of St. Louis, and to the president of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company.

The Committee of One Hundred then prepared a memorial to Congress, which was signed by twenty-five thousand residents of

San Francisco, representing, it was said, not only "all the prominent business-men of the city," but "nearly all the voters of every class."

In the United States Senate, both of the members from California were opposed to the granting of Goat Island to the railway company.

In the Lower House of Congress, the bill granting the island to the company had been called up, and on the 22d of April it was finally put to the vote and passed.

The Committee of One Hundred, while firm in the determination of using all the means in their power to prevent the ultimate success of the said bill in Congress, thought it expedient to endeavor amicably to adjust the matter, if possible. They deputed five of their number as a special committee, styled "The Committee on Municipal Legislation," to treat with the railroad company. The company favorably responded to their overtures.

After repeated conferences held by the Special Committee with Mr. Leland Stanford, who acted in his own name, and in the name of his co-partners, a definitive arrangement was agreed to. A full report of this negotiation and its result was prepared and signed by three of the five members of the Special Committee on the 14th of August, 1872, and submitted by them to the Executive Committee on the 23d, at a meeting held for that purpose.

The report recommended the adoption of this agreement, by showing the benefits accruing to San Francisco from a realization of the objects contemplated in its several articles, as follows:

ARTICLE I. The abandonment of the demand for Goat Island destroys the availability of Oakland and its water-front as a terminus for railroads, and the contemplated cession of the island to this city, for hospital purposes exclusively, would, if acquiesced in by Congress, effectually remove forever the possibility of future railroad aims in that direction. The cession of the island to San Francisco, for such use, would, in our estimation, be worth at least a million dollars.

ARTICLE II. The construction of the proposed shore-line of road to Niles, commencing at Mission Bay, and its completion within eighteen months, would, in the expenditure of three million dollars, give great activity to labor and skilled industries, and reestablish, by its anticipated speedy completion, the confidence in the future of this city.

The commencement of the construction at Mission Bay would require the expenditure of more than a million dollars, in the building of the first ten miles, where great difficulties are to be overcome; and the payment of the proposed subsidy being made by law, on completion of each five miles, and then only proportionate to the entire length of the road, the amount to be received by the companies for this ten miles would be little over one-half the cost of construction, thus insuring the completion of the remainder.

ARTICLE III. The modification of the sixty-acre tract is believed to be an improvement upon the present system of streets, the blocks being arranged by rectangular lines, with the exception of those fronting on Fourth Street, which is, and probably will continue to be, an important artery to the southern districts of the county. The concession of the

market-places was assented to for the reason that, as the city holds them only to be disposed of for railroad or commercial purposes, and, as they would be practically inaccessible to any other contemplated railroad, their pecuniary or other value to the city would be small, and, if not disposed of by the city, might, by some repealing act of the Legislature, be placed beyond her power to control.

By this article, the injustice of which the railroad companies have reason to complain, in the prohibition of access to the water-front, is removed by the extension of their two hundred-foot strip along the westerly line of China Basin, thus affording them the needed approach to deep water, and reducing the area of the basin by only about four acres.

ARTICLE IV. Relating to the issuing of two million five hundred thousand dollars of bonds to aid in the construction of the work, is regarded as liberal to the companies, but believed by the committee to be far less than the pecuniary benefits to be gained by the city under the provisions of the agreement.

ARTICLE V. The right of the city to grant the use of the lands south of Mission Bay, donated by the State to the companies for right of way, and extending to San Bruno Point—ten miles—will enable San Francisco to assist some other company with a grant of roadway that would be costly to obtain by purchase. The same privilege is secured for the use of the bridge across the bay.

ARTICLE VI. Stipulates for the permanent location of the terminus of the roads in Mission Bay, and that the main business of the Southern Pacific road, which has diverged at San José toward Oakland, shall be done over the new line. This will be greatly beneficial to San Francisco in fixing the location of that business at the point required by the mercantile interests of the city.

ARTICLE VII. Provides for railroad facilities to trade and commerce along the entire city front. This was demanded by the committee as an act of justice to that portion of the city remote from Mission Bay, and upon which burdensome expenses for drayage would be imposed if the Mission Bay lands were to be made the only point for receiving and delivering freight. Its advantages, though not immediate (being subject to future but necessary modification of the water-front line), will be none the less beneficial, and will, we think, be admitted by all.

The committee has endeavored, in this negotiation, to serve fully the interests of San Francisco, and, while demanding such concessions from the railroad companies as were important to secure, has aimed to be just to both parties.

This report is respectfully submitted for your consideration, with the hope that the terms agreed upon will be found satisfactory to your body and worthy to be recommended to the people of San Francisco.

ALFRED WHEELER, Chairman.

F. W. WATERMAN,

TYLER CURTIS,

Committee on Municipal Legislation.

Dated SAN FRANCISCO, August 14, 1872.

Two among the members of the Committee of Five, regarding the amount of subsidy to be granted to the railway as too large, did not sign the report of their colleagues, but presented the following minority report:

The undersigned, members of the Committee on Municipal Legislation, while agreeing to many of the suggestions contained in the report made this day by said committee, have declined to sign the same, for the reason that, in their opinion, the concessions proposed therein to be made by the railroad companies are not commensurate with the amount of the subsidy proposed to be given to the said railroad companies.

J. C. MERRILL.
WILLIAM SHERMAN.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 14, 1872.

The majority report was approved by the Executive Committee, and the proper steps taken to execute its provisions by both parties. Subsequently, in 1873, the contest was revived, the details of which will be stated in the next volume.

While opposing the Central Pacific Railroad Company in reference to the location of their terminus on Goat Island, the Committee of One Hundred took steps for the construction of some competing line to connect San Francisco with the Eastern States. Their object was, to guard the people against exactions to be feared from a monopoly, and to avoid the delays occasioned by the natural obstacles to the progress of trains on that route in winter. In accordance with one of their resolutions, they met in the beginning of May, and appointed a Committee of Three to proceed to the Eastern States, and collect reliable information concerning the affairs of the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Company, with a view to bring about a connection of the city of San Francisco with the city of St. Louis, Missouri, by a continuous line along the thirty-fifth parallel. The commissioners, finding the condition of the company satisfactory, conferred with its managers, and also with the municipal authorities of St. Louis upon the subject of their mission. The result of their inquiries and action was an arrangement entered into between the city of San Francisco, the city of St. Louis, and the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Company, to continue the said line to San Francisco.

Enthusiastic meetings were held in favor of this line to accelerate its construction; but the enthusiasm seems to have then subsided, further investigations having produced a distrust in the scheme.

No general election for State officers took place in California during the year; but the presidential campaign has afforded occasion for action to the political parties.

A Republican Convention was held at Sacramento on the 25th of April, and delegates were nominated to the Philadelphia Convention. It also adopted the following resolutions unanimously:

Resolved, That we have a firm and abiding faith in the principles of the Republican party, and point with pride to its achievements, believing that the party which brought order out of chaos, saved and preserved the nation, is alone worthy of administering its affairs in the future.

Resolved, That we fully and heartily indorse the wise, patriotic, just, and economical Administration of U. S. Grant as President of the United States; and that our delegates to the National Convention are hereby instructed to use all honorable means to secure his re-nomination, he being the unanimous choice of the Republican party of the State of California.

Resolved, That the delegation from California to the National Convention at Philadelphia vote as a unit for a candidate for Vice-President.

A Democratic State Convention assembled at San Francisco on the 20th of June, nomi-

nated delegates to the Baltimore Convention, and adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the best interests of the nation require a change in the administration of the Government, and all good citizens should disregard the prejudices and differences of the past, and unite in one grand effort to restore the Government to its original purity.

Resolved, That we earnestly condemn and protest against the machinations, tyranny, extravagance, and corruptions of the Administration of U. S. Grant, which, for lobbying schemes and building up monopolies, has no parallel in the history of our country.

Resolved, That we fully recognize the patriotism and pure motives of the Liberal Reform Republicans, and trust that such action may be taken at the Baltimore Convention as will result in the hearty co-operation of all parties opposed to the present Administration, and that we recommend to the consideration of the National Democratic Convention the principles enunciated in the platform of the Cincinnati Convention.

Resolved, That, having an abiding confidence in the wisdom and patriotism of the Democratic National Convention soon to be assembled at Baltimore, we pledge ourselves to give the nominees of that convention a hearty support.

Resolved, That we leave our delegates to the National Convention free and untrammelled, believing that wise counsels and devoted patriotism will govern their action.

Upon the reading of the report submitted by the chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, one of the members of the convention said: "I move that all that part of the report of the Committee on Resolutions pertaining to endorsing the Cincinnati, or any other Republican platform, be stricken out." The chair declined to entertain the motion, saying, "It comes up on the question, whether the report shall be adopted or not." The third resolution passed with the same vote as the others.

The Republicans met also in convention at San Francisco on the 2d day of August, when they nominated a full electoral ticket, and adopted the following platform:

Resolved, That the Republican party of California, in convention assembled, heartily indorse the declaration of principles embodied in the platform of the National Convention of the Republican party, adopted at Philadelphia, and pledge themselves to the cordial and united support of the standard-bearers there selected for President and Vice-President of the United States.

Resolved, That in U. S. Grant we recognize the patriot, soldier, and statesman, under whose leadership the Union was preserved, and whose record as a soldier is fully equalled by his wise and prudent administration of national affairs, by which peace has been restored and the Union cemented, the debt and taxation greatly reduced, and the national flag respected throughout the world.

Resolved, That in Henry Wilson we hail the true friend of labor, whose whole career has illustrated that the Republic recognizes true merit in her sons, who, by their ability, honesty, and worth, commend themselves to the confidence of the people.

Resolved, That General U. S. Grant and Henry Wilson, by their course in civil life, and by their public and official acts, have proved themselves to be the true, fast, and firm friends of labor and reform.

Resolved, That the party claiming to be the followers of Jefferson and Jackson, that enunciated the doctrine of "principles, not men," having, by the indorsement of Greeley and the Cincinnati platform, made an unconditional surrender of all that was left

of its political principles, it only remains for the National Republican party to consign it, with its unholy coalition, to political oblivion forever.

Resolved, That the Republicans need no "new departure," and have no faith in that so-called liberal reform which involves the desertion of true and tried leaders, or abandonment of the principles of republican government and the rights of man.

Resolved, That we fully concur in the opinion of Horace Greeley, that General Grant never has been beaten and never will be, and propose to "fight it out on this line" until November, when said prediction will be fully realized by the verdict of the American people.

The German citizens of San Francisco held two mass meetings on the 17th and 28th of August, in favor of the Republican candidates for President and Vice-President. Both meetings were reported as having been very largely attended, enthusiastic, and addressed by numerous speakers. The meeting of the 17th gave expression to its political sentiments in the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, The German-born citizens of our country most ardently desire the welfare, prosperity, and perpetual continuance of this republic—their adopted fatherland—and the preservation of our own free political institutions, as well as our peaceful and happy relations with all foreign countries; and, whereas, the great National Republican party has, by the abolition of slavery and the adoption of the amendments to the Constitution, established a republic in its real meaning, free and equal to all men; and whereas, we recognize the services of those who remained true to these Republican principles in war, as well as in peace, who defended these principles with the sword as well as the pen, and who caused our beloved new fatherland to be to-day united, free, great, and mighty; and whereas, in the event of the election of Greeley and Brown, we consider the rights and liberties of the people endangered by the introduction of, to us, distasteful temperance and Sunday laws; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the German-born citizens of San Francisco, here assembled—

1. That we accept with pleasure and pride the platform of the great National Republican party, as presented to the people by the Philadelphia Convention; and we recognize in the nomination and election of Grant and Wilson the future preservation of our adopted fatherland.

2. That we denounce the alliance of discontented Republicans with Democrats and secessionists, as unnatural, and portending danger to our republic.

3. That we pledge ourselves to use, during the coming campaign, all our energy, and all honorable means, to defeat a party supported by such elements as Tweed, the New York Tammany, Jeff Davis and secessionists, and drifting to anarchy and increase of the national debt.

4. That we now organize a German-American Grant and Wilson Club for the coming campaign, and for the purpose of uniting all German-born Republicans of our State; and we, therefore, earnestly invite every German, having the interest of his adopted fatherland at heart, to join and aid us, by word and deed, in this just and noble cause.

A new apportionment of the State, for election purposes, was proposed to the Legislature at the session of 1872, and defeated. This result was condemned, it is said, by all the Republican and independent press in the State, with one exception. It was characterized as unjust, and as brought about by fraud and the employment of other undue means. In San Francisco it was asserted that, by the present

system, their representation in the State Legislature was less than their due proportion.

The State Asylum for the Insane is overcrowded. In order to supply the deficiency of room, three commissioners were appointed to select a proper site whereon to erect a building for a branch asylum. They decided to locate it on a spot situated about a mile and a half from the town of Napa, and bought for that purpose a tract of 207 acres of land, at a cost of sixty dollars an acre. The selection was regarded as an excellent one for the purpose intended, and the price of the land moderate.

The instruction of youth seems to be carefully attended to in California, and with marked success.

The Territory of Arizona, in the welfare of whose inhabitants the people of California feel great interest, has been frequently subject to depredations and massacres at the hands of the Apache Indians. The commission of these outrages was repeated in the beginning of 1872. Under these circumstances, the Legislature of California, at its session, thought proper to act on that matter, and both Houses, without a dissenting voice, passed the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, We are fully assured that the following statements are true:

That the inhabitants of the Territory of Arizona are now, and for years past have been, the victims of the most cruel outrages at the hands of the Apache Indians.

That hundreds of them, including women and children, have been murdered by these savages within the last few years.

That neither homes nor property in that Territory, outside its principal towns, are safe from savage incursion.

That in but exceptional places can any high-road be travelled without great danger.

That many of the citizens of our own State, while there on business, have fallen victims to these Indians.

That at no time in the history of that Territory have the Indians been more hostile, or the lives and property of the people less safe, than within the past two months.

That the nation is rich enough to afford and strong enough to enforce protection to its people living in its own territory and under its own flag, as well as those abroad in other lands.

That, for the murder of the fewest number of its citizens, who have been slain by these savages in Arizona in any two months in the last two years, the United States Government would have declared war against every power in Europe, had its citizens been so murdered there, for want of proper protection from European powers.

That the feeling and belief is universal on the part of the people of this State, and, we believe, of the Pacific slope, that, when General Crook was sent to Arizona, he was the right man in the right place.

That he is as humane as energetic, and, if allowed sufficient means, and given the discretion to which his experience in the management of Indian affairs entitles him, and not interfered with in his operations, he will in a brief period arrest this reign of terror and blood, and give security to the long-suffering people of this Territory; and—

Whereas, We do most seriously believe that in all the land no such prompt and efficient measures are required for the protection of our people as in the Territory of Arizona: therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Senate, the Assembly concurring:

1. That it is the duty of the Government of the United States to give the most prompt and efficient protection to the people of Arizona against the Apache Indians; that all attempts to treat with or otherwise appease them, until they are made to feel the power of the Government, will prove futile in the future, as they have in the past, and must result only in encouraging these savages to continue deeds of carnage.

2. That in no other way can this protection be so promptly and efficiently extended to our suffering brethren in Arizona, as by furnishing General Crook with ample means, and by giving him the largest discretion in the course to be pursued toward the savages.

3. That the President of the United States be and he is hereby urged and implored to prevent further interference with the military operations of General Crook, otherwise than by aiding his designs, until these savages are subdued, and the people of Arizona are made secure in their life, homes, and property.

4. That his Excellency the Governor of this State be requested to telegraph these resolutions and the preamble to the same to the President of the United States; that he cause to be sent copies of the same to each of the Senators and Representatives in Congress of the Pacific States and Territories, and to each of the Governors of the same; and that our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives be requested, to urge upon the Government at Washington such action in the premises as is indicated by these resolutions.

The total vote of the State, at the presidential election in November, was 95,861; of which President Grant received 54,044; Mr. Greeley, 40,749; and Mr. O'Connor, 1,068. For members of Congress the vote was as follows:

District I. Charles Clayton, Republican.....	11,938
William A. Piper, Democrat.....	10,883
Clayton's majority.....	1,055
" II. H. Frank Page, Republican.....	13,803
Paschal Coggins, Democrat.....	12,819
Page's majority.....	984
" III. John M. Coghlan, Republican.....	13,105
J. K. Luttrell, Democrat.....	14,033
Luttrell's majority.....	928
" IV. Sherman O. Houghton, Republican.....	10,391
E. J. C. Kewen, Democrat.....	9,012
Houghton's majority.....	1,379

According to the Federal census of 1870, the total number of manufacturing establishments in California was 3,984, using 604 steam-engines, with 18,493 horse-power, and 271 water-wheels, with 6,877 horse-power. The total number of hands employed was 25,392, of whom 24,040 were males above 16, 873 females above 15, and 479 youths. The total capital employed was \$39,728,202; wages, \$13,136,722; materials, \$35,351,193; products, \$66,594,556. The total number of church organizations was 643; edifices, 532; sittings, 195,558; property, \$7,404,235. The leading denominations were:

DENOMINATIONS.	Organizat'ns.	Sittings.
Baptist.....	60	16,775
Christian.....	30	6,380
Congregational.....	40	11,915
Episcopal.....	45	13,095
Jewish.....	7	3,610
Methodist.....	184	43,035
Presbyterian.....	73	21,738
Roman Catholic.....	160	66,640

The total number of libraries was 1,617, with an aggregate of 474,299 volumes. Of these, 873, with 314,674 volumes, were private;

and 744, with 159,625 volumes, other than private. The total number of newspapers was 201, with a circulation of 491,903; copies annually circulated, 47,472,756. There were 33 daily, with a circulation of 94,100; 4 tri-weekly, circulation 9,500, 4 semi-weekly, circulation 2,700; 140 weekly, circulation 298,603; 1 semi-monthly, circulation 300; 17 monthly, circulation 82,200; 2 quarterly, circulation 4,500.

CARAFA, MICHAEL HENRY, an Italian musician and musical composer, born in Naples November 28, 1785; died in Paris July 26, 1872. He received his first instruction in music at the College of La Nunziatella, and subsequently entered the Conservatoire of Loretto. He was in the army of Joachim Murat, attained the rank of captain of hussars, and was in the Russian campaign of 1812. After the restoration of the Bourbon branch at Naples, Carafa retired from military service, and resumed his career as a composer. His first work was "Il Vascello d'Occidente," at the Fondo, Naples, in 1814, followed by the "Gelosia Corsetta" in 1815, "Gabiella di Vergi" in 1816, "Iphigenia in Tauride" in 1817, and in subsequent years, "Adele di Lusignano," "Berenice in Siria," "Elizabetta," and "Gli due Figari," all brought out in Italy. In 1821 he went to Paris, and at the Opéra Comique produced "Jeanne d'Arc," succeeded by the "Solitaire" in 1822, the libretto by Planard. The "Solitaire" was the most popular of his operas. Scribe and Mélesville supplied him with the libretto of the "Valet de Chambre" in 1823. In the following year "L'Auberge Supposée" appeared. His next venture was at the Académie Royale de Musique, in 1825, with "La Belle au Bois Dormant." He composed for Naples, "Tamerlane," for Rome, "La Capricciosa ed il Soldato" and "Eufemio di Messina," and "Abufar" for Vienna. In 1825 he had "Il Sonnambulo," for Milan, and in 1826 "Il Paria," for Venice. He then ceased to write for his native country, and in 1827 his three-act opera, "Masaniello," was represented at the Opéra Comique in Paris, which work, full of beauty as it was, was extinguished by Auber's "Muette de Portici." His prolific pen did not, however, cease; "Violette" and "Jenny" followed. In 1829 he set Sir Walter Scott's romance, "The Bride of Lammermoor," for the Italian Opera in Paris, and in this "Nozze di Lammermoor" Madame Sontag was the Lucia. He selected another of Scott's novels, "La Prison d'Edinbourg," for the Salle Favart in 1833. The music allotted to Effie and Jenny Deans was much admired, and there was a fine finale to the second act. His other operas were "L'Orgie," "Le Livre de l'Ermite," "L'Auberge d'Auray," "Une Journée de La Fronde," "La Grande Duchesse;" his last opera was "Thérèse," in 1838. He composed, at the request of Rossini, some ballet music, when the French version of "Semiramide" was produced at the Grand Opera-house, for the sisters Carlott-

ta and Barbara Marchisio. Carafa was naturalized in 1834, and was the successor of Lesueur as Member of the Institute. He was also named Professor of Composition at the Conservatoire. His operas had the defect of not being original, but he has left some charming compositions, and he wrote well for the voice.

CARTWRIGHT, PETER, an eccentric but useful Methodist preacher and author, born in Amherst County, Va., September 1, 1785; died at his home, near Pleasant Plains, Sangamon County, Ill., September 25, 1872. His father was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and about 1790 removed with his family to Logan County, Ky. In his autobiography he thus describes the condition of affairs in the rude district where his boyhood was passed: "When my father settled in Logan County, there was not a newspaper printed south of Green River, no mills short of forty miles, and no schools worth the name. Sunday was a day set apart for hunting, fishing, horse-racing, card-playing, balls, dances, and all kinds of jollity and mirth. We killed our meat out of the woods, wild, and beat our meal and hominy with a pestle and mortar. We stretched a deer-skin over a hoop, burned holes in it with the prongs of a fork, sifted our meal, baked our bread, ate it, and it was first-rate eating too. We raised, or gathered out of the woods, our own tea. We had sage, bohea, cross-vine, spice, and sassafras teas, in abundance. As for coffee, I am not sure that I ever smelled it for ten years. We made our sugar out of the water of the maple-tree, and our molasses too. These were great luxuries in those days. We raised our own cotton and flax. We water-rotted our flax, broke it by hand, scutched it; picked the seed out of the cotton with our fingers; our mothers and sisters carded, spun, and wove it into cloth, and they cut and made our garments, bedclothes, etc. And when we got on a new suit thus manufactured, and sallied out into company, we thought ourselves *'so big as anybody.'*" The Methodist preachers had just begun to make "circuits" in that section, and Rev. John Lurton obtained permission to hold public services in Mr. Cartwright's cabin whenever he touched there on his rounds. After a few years a conference was formed, known as the Western Conference, the seventh then in the United States. In 1801 a camp-meeting was held at Cane Ridge, at which nearly two thousand persons were converted. Peter was then a wild, wayward boy of sixteen, fond of horse-racing, card-playing, and dancing. He was soon convicted of his sinfulness, but resisted the good influences which surrounded him for some time, plunging more recklessly than ever into his wild and wicked life, until, after a night's dance and debauch at a wedding some miles from his father's house, he felt deeply convicted and began to pray. He sold a race-horse he had, burned his cards, and gave up gambling, to which he was greatly addicted, and, after

three months' earnest seeking, he, too, was converted. He immediately started out to preach as a "local," but was soon (in 1803) received into the regular ministry, and ordained an elder in 1806 by Bishop Asbury. He had done effective work about sixty-seven years. In 1823 Mr. Cartwright removed from the Cumberland district and travelled through Illinois in quest of a home, settling the year following in Sangamon County, at that time peopled only by a few hardy and enterprising pioneers. After a few years he was elected to the Legislature, wherein his readiness at reply and resolute spirit made him the victor in many contentions into which he was drawn. He soon retired from politics and ever afterward devoted himself exclusively to the duties of his ministry. He attended annual conferences with almost unfailing regularity for a series of years, and was always a conspicuous member. Year after year he attended camp-meetings, finding his greatest happiness in the good fruits which followed his preaching. He was a delegate to numerous general conferences, and retained his interest in the spread of religion to the last. He was, from a very early period, a zealous opponent of slavery, and was rejoiced when the Methodist Episcopal Church was rid of all complicity with it by the division in 1844. He was for more than fifty years presiding elder in the Church, which he saw rise, from 72,874 members when he joined it, to nearly one million and three quarters when he left it to receive his reward. He was a powerful preacher and a very laborious pastor. He was quaint and eccentric in his habits, and in his style in the pulpit and out, and was possessed of a fund of humor and humorous experiences which always gained favor and popularity wherever he went. He was for many years contemporary with Bishop Asbury. His "Autobiography," published in 1856, is, we believe, his only published work, except some pamphlets long since out of print.

CATLIN, GEORGE, an American artist and author, born in Wilkesbarre, Luzerne County, Pa., 1796; died in Jersey City, N. J., December 22, 1872. After he had received a good academical education, his father sent him to Reeves's Law School, in Litchfield, Conn. There young Catlin remained for two years, bending all his energies to the mastery of law. Then he proceeded to Philadelphia, where he practised in his profession two years; but, notwithstanding his legal studies, he had for several years devoted his leisure moments to the art of painting, for which he had always entertained a passionate admiration, long before he left his father's roof. Art was his idolized profession. So strong did his passion for art become that he finally abandoned the law, and came to New York, where he was soon engaged in the painting of portraits and miniatures. In 1829, being then thirty-three years old, Mr. Catlin had his attention called to the fact that the pure American race was disap-

pearing before the march of civilization. He, therefore, resolved, if possible, to rescue from oblivion the types and customs of the unfortunate Indians. From that moment dated the commencement of his life-study, to which he clung through the remaining years of his existence, in good or evil fortune. In 1831 Mr. Catlin, though discouraged by his friends and by the Government, accompanied Governor Clark, of St. Louis, then Superintendent of Indian Affairs, in a Western tour among the Winnebagoes and Menomonees, the Shawnees, Sacs, and Foxes, and with these interviews began the series of his Indian paintings. After the close of the "Black Hawk War," he visited Black Hawk and five of his warriors, prisoners, at Jefferson Barracks, where he painted their portraits. In the following year he descended the Missouri River, from the mouth of the Yellowstone to St. Louis, in a canoe, with two men, a distance of two thousand miles, steering it the whole way with his own paddle; and in that campaign visited and painted the Mandans, Crows, Blackfeet, K'nisteneux, Assiniboin, Minataries, Riccarrees, Sioux, Puncas, and Iowas. During these voyages he was the correspondent of the *New-York Spectator*. These letters and others, written during subsequent trips to the West, were collected and published in 1841, the volume being entitled "Catlin's Life among the North American Indians." The artist's anxiety to procure faithful and complete portraits of all the Indian celebrities, and of representatives of every well-known or obscure tribe, led him into many dangers, and he travelled thousands of miles in a bark canoe and on horseback. He visited nearly every State in the Union, and was, doubtless, the best-informed man in the world on Indian life and customs. He married and went to Europe in 1840, taking with him his collection of paintings, which he exhibited in London for three years. He afterward went to Paris, where his wife suddenly died, leaving three daughters who are yet living, while the French Revolution turned him out "neck and heels," as he expressed it in his book. In 1852 he sailed to Venezuela, and for several years was employed in exploring the innermost parts of South America, interviewing scores of tribes of wild Indians. "Last Rambles in North and South America," from his pen, is a graphic description of his life in the wildernesses of those countries. He also wrote a little book entitled "Lifted and Subsidized Rocks of America," based on his observations made during his travels. A very valuable work, "North American Folio," containing twenty-five plates of hunting-scenes, was published by him in London. He also prepared, some years since, a little volume entitled "Keep your Mouth Shut; or, The Breath of Life." His books possess very considerable merit, and his paintings, though, perhaps, not ranking among the highest specimens of the limner's art, are yet of great value

as faithful portraits of a fast-departing race, and views of landscapes, which, under the progress of civilization, are already undergoing a rapid transformation. They will be of incalculable worth by-and-by in an historical point of view. His works descriptive of Indian life, and his adventures among the tribes both of North and South America, are also valuable, both for their graphic delineations of the Indian character and their unswerving fidelity to real life. In the autumn of 1871, his collection, comprising five hundred portraits and landscapes, was exhibited in New York city, and a movement has been set on foot by the artist's friend, Gen. J. G. Wilson, for its purchase and preservation in the Central Park.

CENTRAL AMERICA (CENTRO-AMÉRICA) comprises five independent republics: Guatemala, Honduras, San Salvador, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica. In the city of La Union, Republic of San Salvador, Central America, on February 17, 1872, the ministers plenipotentiary of four of the Central-American States, Guatemala, Costa Rica, Honduras, and San Salvador, united in conference, with a view to establish the bases of the union of the Central-American States, conformably to the desires of their respective governments; to protect in an effectual manner the interests of Central America, and of each one of the high contracting parties; preserve and maintain peace between them, and within each of the republics, as the best means of insuring prosperity at home and respect abroad; to extend and sustain republican principles, guarantee the autonomy of Central America, and the integrity of its territory against the aggressions and pretensions of all foreign powers, and to defend the sovereignty of each one of the States, and, finally, to promote every branch of progress, moral, intellectual, and material. The representatives, having duly conferred together upon the various subjects of their important mission, agreed upon certain stipulations, the chief of which were as follows:

ARTICLE I. The Central-American Republics engage to preserve intact the autonomy and integrity of the Central-American territory, so that none of the Governments, for any motive or pretext, shall make any sale, cession, or alienation whatever, which might affect the sovereignty or diminish the respective territory; nor admit annexation to, or the protectorate of, any government or foreign power. In this resolution are not comprehended voluntary territorial arrangements by whom it may concern, provided always that these be with Spanish-American States; but, should any of the republics be violently deprived of her rights, it shall be the duty of the other Central-American States to assist in an efficacious manner toward revindication, making common cause with the State aggrieved.

ART. II. No other form of government than the republican shall ever be established or permitted in Central America.

ART. III. The preservation of peace in the Central-American Republics is one of the strictest duties of their respective governments and peoples, and all disputes which may arise between them, no matter what may be the motives thereof, shall be settled by the mediation of the other Governments that had no

part in the question. In case of non-agreement, the matter will be submitted to the arbitral judgment of the Central-American authority about to be established, or to a tribunal of arbiters composed of the representatives of the neutral Central-American Governments. The infringement of this principle shall be considered as a crime of treason against the Central-American Union.

ART. IV. Rebellion in Central America, against the lawfully-constituted authorities, is a treasonable crime against the Central-American Union.

ART. V. The duration of the presidential term shall be uniform in all the Central American Republics, without immediate reelection, or any extension whatsoever. All infractions of this principle will be violations of the national pact.

ART. VI. No one can be a slave within Central-American territory. Should a Central-American come to possess slaves in a foreign country, he thereby loses his nationality and the protection of the laws of Central America.

ART. VII. Central America guarantees to all its inhabitants the imprescriptible rights of public meetings, associations, petitions, liberty of printing, of writing, of instruction, and of industry, conformably to the respective laws of each republic.

ART. VIII. Every citizen of any of the Republics of Central America may acquire the rights of citizenship in all the others by expressing his wish to do so before any government authority; and such petition shall not necessarily deprive him of his primitive citizenship.

ART. IX. The right of asylum is recognized for immigrants or political exiles of all nationalities, in all the Central-American Republics; with some restrictions, however, tending to protect the interests of the Government of the exile's country. The extradition of political offenders is prohibited.

ART. X. Literary, academic, and military titles, conferred in one of the Central-American Republics, shall be recognized in the others.

ART. XI. The civil and criminal legislation and procedure shall in future be the same in all Central America, save the modifications required in each particular State.

ART. XII. Confiscation is abolished in Central America.

ART. XIII. Property is inalienable; and entails cannot hereafter be established in the Union.

ART. XIV. Weights and measures shall be the same in all Central America, as well as the weight and alloy of coin, which shall follow the decimal system for gold coins and for those of silver above the value of twenty-five cents.

ART. XV. The plan of official primary instruction shall be uniform in all Central America, being at the same time gratuitous, compulsory, and conformable to republican and evangelical principles.

ART. XVIII. All questions of boundaries, existing or that may arise in the future, between the Republics of Central America, shall be judged and decided upon definitively by the national authority or by the collective tribunal of the three States, if the parties interested cannot arrange amicably between themselves.

ART. XIX. As material ties to establish, foster, and develop the union of Central America, the following are declared to be national undertakings and will be carried out, viz.:

1. The establishment of a line of telegraphs, which, starting from the port of Colon, in Colombia, cross the territory of Central America, to the frontier of Mexico. That part of the telegraph to be formed by a submarine cable between Colon and Port Limon, in Costa Rica, shall be paid or subventioned in equal parts by the five Central-American Republics.

2. The construction of a national highway to open communication between all the capitals of the Central-American Republics, the quality and condi-

tion of said road being optional with each State within its respective territory. The cost of construction and repairs of this national road shall be paid by each one of these States in proportion to the territory traversed by said road.

3. The establishment of mail-steamers on the coast of the Pacific, which, leaving Punta Arenas, or any other port in Costa Rica nearer to Colombia, shall arrive at Port Champerico or any other in Guatemala nearer to the coast of Mexico, touching at the intermediate ports of the Central-American coast. The expenses of the establishment and management of the aforesaid line of steamers shall be borne in equal parts by all the Republics of Central America, the use and management thereof being dependent solely on the Central-American national authority.

4. The excavation of an interoceanic canal by way of the river known as the San Juan of Nicaragua, which will be proposed by the Central-American authority or by representation in common of all the States, shall be paid for by subscription or by shares among all the Latino-American Governments, but, should these be unable to furnish the necessary funds, subscription or share lists shall be opened to all the other Governments of the world, for the purpose of forming a universal transit, but whose neutrality and keeping shall be exclusively in the hands of the Central-American Governments. It is declared from now henceforth that the duties of transit shall be agreed on by a Congress of Plenipotentiaries of all the nations contributing, so that a tariff shall be established, making a difference between and in favor of the subjects of those nations that have contributed to the undertaking, and those that have not. This association once formed, the contributing Governments shall acquire the right, as has been said, of dictating regulations for the preservation and administration of the canal, and the distribution of the net profits. Central America will exercise over said canal jurisdiction and political sovereignty, guaranteeing to all Governments the neutrality and universality of the route.

ART. XX. In consequence of what has been agreed on in the preceding articles, the Governments signing this treaty engage to convoke a National Central-American Congress to frame laws in conformity with the bases and stipulations laid down, developing and arranging them, and providing for the creation and maintenance of the national authority which shall give them force. This Congress will consist of three principal representatives and an equal number of substitutes for each State.

ART. XXI. This Central-American Congress shall have no power to pass any law which would augment or diminish the obligations which the present pact imposes on each one of the republics taking part therein; but may convoke another National Congress, to be held after the expiration of four years at least, or eight years at most, for the purpose of altering the bases of union according to the common wants and conveniences which experience may have shown to be necessary.

ART. XXII. Besides the functions above enumerated, the Congress will issue laws for the interior, indicate the place of residence of the national authority to be established, decree the budget for the nation as well as its dependencies, agree on the means to carry out the enterprises which are proposed by Central America, authorizing, if needed, the national authority to negotiate, either at home or abroad, a Central-American loan, sufficient to realize them; and, finally, to determine the amount of military force necessary for the security and honor of the National authority and the preservation of order in the population of its residence, which force shall not, however, exceed one hundred men.

ART. XXIII. All the expenses declared in the budget, common to the Central-American nationality spoken of in this treaty, shall be paid by all the Governments of Central America in equal parts; as also

the cost of the guard of honor of the national authority.

ART. XXIV. The Central-American Congress will meet in the city of La Union, of Salvador, three months after the exchange of credentials of this pact, and a minority of its members united may dictate the means for obtaining the presence of the others, but the Congress cannot be held with less than four-fifths of its members present. The travelling and daily expenses of the latter shall be determined and paid by their respective Governments.

ART. XXV. In the place appointed for the residence of the national authorities about to be established, there shall not exist any other armed force than that subject to its orders; the republic in whose territory it is located engaging itself to have no military jurisdiction over said territory.

ART. XXVI. The Central-American Governments oblige themselves to carry out the stipulations of the present convention in those points which are, or may be, deemed essential for the preservation of peace in Central America.

ART. XXVII. Even before the exchange of ratification of credentials, all the Governments oblige themselves to preserve the peace and avoid disputes by employing conciliatory measures; but, if these should not be sufficient, each one of said Governments has full liberty, while such is in prosecution, to act as it thinks proper without forfeiting the right to carry out, when the time comes, the union stipulated in the agreement.

ART. XXVIII. All and each of the Central-American Republics oblige themselves to lay down, sustain, and fulfil all and each of the principles and stipulations contained in the present pact; any breach of it shall be made the subject of the arbitral and collective judgment of the Governments or of the national authority, which obliges itself to fulfil and cause to be fulfilled.

ART. XXIX. The Governments of the Republics of Central America, after the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty, are under obligation to make the latter known to foreign Governments with whom they are or may be in relations.

ART. XXX. The exchange of ratifications of this treaty shall take place in the city of La Union, of Central America, within three months from the date of the signing thereof, or before if possible.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLES.

ART. I. Capital punishment for political crimes is abolished in Central America; and there shall be established as soon as possible, on one of the islands of the Central-American coast, a general penitentiary for the reception of such criminals as any one of the several Legislatures may send thither.

ART. II. The representative of the Government of the Republic of Nicaragua not having been present at this Congress, the minister plenipotentiary of Costa Rica will visit the city of Managua, and present to that Government the present pact for the purpose of obtaining the adhesion of that Government, in which case its effects will be equal over all Central America. In case she refuses, the stipulations contained in Article XIX., concerning the establishment of telegraph-lines, a national highway, and interoceanic canal, shall remain without effect.

In witness of the above stipulations, we, the aforesaid ministers plenipotentiary, sign five copies of the same tenor in the city of La Union, of Central America, under the date aforesaid, and in the fifty-first year of the Independence of Central America.

R. RAMIREZ,

J. J. SAMAYOA.

MAXIMO ARAUJO, MARTIN MERIDA.

(For further details, see COSTA RICA, GUATEMALA, HONDURAS, NICARAGUA, and SAN SALVADOR.)

CHEMISTRY. *Ozone*.—Prof. Croft, of the Toronto College, describes in the *Canadian*

Journal his accidental production of ozone in the evaporation of syrupy iodic acid over sulphuric acid. When the acid began to crystallize, the air in the jar which covered the drying-dish developed a strong smell of ozone. In all cases the solution had been boiled down to thin syrup, so that no trace of chlorine or nitric acid could possibly remain to act on the ozone-paper. It was only when the crystallization set in freely that the ozone was evolved to a marked degree. It is suggested that this ozonification of the air arose from a partial deoxidation similar to that which produces ozone when hypermanganates are decomposed; but Prof. Croft gives reasons for not accepting this explanation, and does not himself attempt to account for the phenomenon.

M. Houzeau has experimented upon the proportion of ozone met with in pure country air, at a height of two metres above the ground. Taking the specific gravity of ozone at 1.658 (according to Soret), he ascertains that country air contains a maximum of $\frac{1}{450,000}$ of its weight, or $\frac{1}{700,000}$ of its bulk of ozone. As regards the origin of the ozone, he supposes it to be due to atmospheric electricity, constantly acting in the manner of a huge-sized condenser, between the soil and the clouds.

A simple apparatus for the production of ozone, with electricity of high tension, is described by Prof. A. W. Wright, in the *American Journal of Science*. It may be used in connection with any electro-machine. The author says:

If this discharge is made to take place in an enclosed space through which air or oxygen can be driven, the ozonizing effect of the electricity is heightened, and can be utilized. The apparatus which I have employed, and which has afforded very satisfactory results, consists of a straight glass tube about 20 centimetres long, and having an internal diameter of 2.5 centimetres, the two ends being stopped with corks covered on the inner side with a thin coating of cement to protect them from the action of the ozone. Through the axis of each cork is inserted a glass tube of about 5 mm. calibre and 7 centimetres in length, having a branch tube inserted perpendicularly at the middle, and long enough to permit a rubber tube to be slipped upon it. The outer ends of the tubes themselves are closely stopped with corks, through which are passed straight, thick copper wires, carrying suitable terminals at their inner ends, and bent into a ring at the others. They are fitted so as to make tight joints, but to allow of motion in order to vary the distance between their inner ends. One of these wires carries a small ball; the other terminates in a disk with rounded edge, set perpendicularly to the axis of the tube, and so large as to leave an annular space of some 2 or 3 millimetres breadth around it. The gas is admitted through one of the branch-tubes and escapes from the other, after having passed through the whole length of the tube.

In using the apparatus, the wires must be connected with the poles of the machine in such a manner that the disk becomes the negative terminal, as this arrangement gives the greatest degree of expansion and diffuseness to the current. On turning the machine and adjusting the ball and disk to a proper distance, a nebulous agrette surrounds the latter, quite filling the interval between it and the wall of the tube, while the part of the tube between the disk and ball is crowded with innumerable hazy streams

converging upon the positive pole, or simply causing the latter to be covered with a faint glow. A current of air or oxygen sent into the tube must pass through this, and ozone is very rapidly produced, and in great quantity. The condensers are of course not used with the machine when this apparatus is employed.

M. Widemann, a distiller, of Boston, claims to apply ozone for the removal of fusel-oil from whiskey—the volatile oil disappearing, after contact with ozone, in about twenty minutes. He writes to the *Mechanics' Magazine* that during the past year he was applying this process (undescribed) to 300 barrels of whiskey of 40 gallons each, daily. Adding water to Indian-corn whiskey, and subjecting it to the same process, he transforms it into vinegar, for pickling purposes, and at a factory in White Plains, N. Y., was making 90 barrels, of 40 gallons each, of this vinegar, per day.

Fluorescence.—In a series of papers contributed to *Poggendorff's Annalen*, Hagenbach has given his extensive researches on this subject. The following are his main conclusions: All the rays of the spectrum are capable of exciting fluorescence. As to the extent of fluorescence in the spectrum, there are cases (as that of fluor-spar) in which it only begins in the violet after G; and others (as chlorophyll) in which it is spread over the entire spectrum. No fluorescent substance was met with which did not fluoresce in the neighborhood of the line H. It was proved that, where rays excite fluorescence, a corresponding absorption takes place; also that the rays called forth are never more refrangible than the exciting rays. These proportions were first laid down by Stokes. The question whether fluorescence in the solid state implies fluorescence in a state of solution, and *vice versa*, must be answered differently for different substances. Some substances fluoresce in the solid state, and not at all in solution; some greatly in the one state, little in the other; some show strong fluorescence in both states; some fluoresce little in the solid state, and greatly in solution; some fluoresce only in solution. Herr Hagenbach considers it probable that phosphorescence and fluorescence are phenomena differing in degree only, not in kind; though further data are necessary to the elucidation of this. He finds much similarity between the fluorescence spectra and many of the spectra of phosphorescent substances.

Atoms and Molecules.—Dr. S. D. Tillman discusses in the *American Chemist* the much-vexed question of the indivisibility of atoms, and makes out an apparently strong case for the atomic theory. Conceding, however, that atoms are indivisible and indestructible in the present order of things, he does not regard that fact as precluding the supposition that the atom may be a cluster of smaller particles held together by a powerful affinity, which, when counteracted, would leave them free to move within a given sphere, and he suggests that the relative position of such particles may

modify the combining capacity of the atom. Moreover, the normal position of such particles may determine not only the peculiarities of elemental spectra, but produce other effects not dependent on the amplitude of atomic oscillations, thus favoring the inference that the atom itself is a receptacle of force. Dr. Tillman thus summarizes the present evidence in support of the atomic theory:

1. **Atomic Weights.**—Elements combine in extremely minute parts, according to the law of definite and multiple proportions. The atomic weight of an element is either its equivalent weight, or a multiple of it; as such multiple cannot be divided by reactions, its weight must conform with the atomic number. Whatever changes of position the combining weight of an element may undergo in a series of molecular metamorphoses, that is to say, however many times it may be displaced and replaced in chemical combinations, it invariably retains its characteristic weight. This invariability of weight is an essential property of the atom.

2. **Atomic Volume.**—Gases unite in equal volumes or multiple volumes. If hydrogen be taken as unity, the density of each elementary gas is identical with the weight of its atom. The atomic volume, determined by dividing the atomic weight of a body by its specific gravity, has been the means of revealing many interesting relations among compounds of similar structure, and among many containing different components and of unlike structure.

3. **Atomic Heat.**—It has been shown by experiment that quantities of each element conforming with its atomic number have the same capacity for heat, excepting only carbon, boron, and silicon; these, it is believed, will yet be found to conform to the law that the specific heats of all atoms are the same. This law is regarded as a direct confirmation of atomic weight.

4. **Molecules.**—According to the atomic theory, chemical forces are brought in equilibrium when atoms combine and form a molecule. Every gas and every vapor undecomposed has a density proportional to its molecular weight. All known molecular combinations and combining proportions are in accordance with the atomic doctrine. Decomposition by electrolysis affords some evidence that the constituent parts of a molecule which are simultaneously separated are proportionate to atomic weights.

5. **Atomic Combining Capacity.**—The modern doctrine of types and substitutions is solely based on the individuality of the atom, without which the whole fabric of typical structures must fall.

6. **Isomerism.**—The fact that bodies containing the same elements, and in precisely the same proportions, exhibit different properties, has been thus far accounted for, only on the supposition that atoms are differently arranged in each body. These differences in arrangement depend not only on the relative position of atoms, but also on the order as to time in which they combine; for two or more atoms having such precedence over others as to combine first may, by that means, form a radical of such permanence as to play the part of an atom. Aside from the question of radicals, we may ascertain the number of different bodies which can be formed from the same number of different atoms by an application of the mathematical law of permutations.

7. **Homogeneity.**—The uniformity of structure and appearance of any element or chemical combination of elements furnishes the most palpable proof of the identity in size and shape of those definite parts which we designate as molecules. This homogeneity is retained under different degrees of pressure, thus making it apparent that molecules are not only identical in structure, but that they approach and recede in precisely the same manner under the same conditions.

Use of Carbolic Acid.—The value of carbolic acid as a disinfectant has been severely attacked of late. The *English Mechanic* prints an article declaring carbolic acid far inferior to common chloride of lime. The effect of the former is short, and it does not destroy the vitality of infectious germs. The writer completely disinfects apartments by stopping up all the openings, and placing in different parts of the room several plates containing common salt and a little vitriol. A chlorine vapor is evolved, and the seeds of infection are destroyed. This opinion of the inferiority of carbolic acid is not shared by most authorities, though all agree that its odor is highly offensive. To overcome this objection, Prof. Church prepares the acid for use in the following way: He pours one pound of the best commercial article of carbolic acid into two gallons of distilled water (cold), not permitting the whole of the acid, however, to enter into solution. The watery solution is siphoned off and filtered, and then placed in a tall cylinder, and powdered common salt added to it, till the salt will no longer dissolve. After a while, the most of the carbolic acid will be found floating on the top of the water, and may be skimmed off for use. At ordinary temperatures, the acid thus prepared has a faint, pleasant odor, like that of geranium-leaves.

The Prevention of Putrefaction.—Dr. F. Crace Calvert reported to the Royal Society in February his laborious investigations of the relative power of various substances to prevent putrefaction, and also to develop proto-plasmic and fungus life. To carry out his experiments, small test-tubes were thoroughly cleansed, and heated to dull redness. In each were placed 26 grammes of a solution of albumen, containing one part of white of egg and four parts of pure distilled water, and to this was added 1.0000, or 0.026 grammes of each of the substances whose action he desired to study. The operation was kept up for periods ranging from 39 to 80 days, in a room the temperature of which varied from 12.5° C. to 15.5° C., and each day a drop was taken from each of the tubes, and examined with a microscope having a magnifying power of 800 diameters. In order the better to show the influence of the antiseptics used, he examined two specimens at the same time, one of which was kept as above described, and the other in the open air. A marked difference was observed in the result, the one kept in the open air becoming impregnated with animal life in less than half the time required by the other, while as many vibrios were detected in the former class of tubes in 6 days as were developed in 30 days in the latter. Over 30 substances, among the acids, alkalies, phosphates, sulphocarbonates, and chlorides, were experimented upon. The following is a tabular statement of the results, in which the substances are grouped according to their chemical nature:

SUBSTANCES TESTED.	Days required for Development of	
	Fungi.	Vibrios.
I. STANDARD SOLUTIONS.		
Albumen kept in laboratory for comparison.....	18	12
Albumen exposed outside laboratory.....	None.	5
II. ACIDS.		
Sulphurous acid.....	21	11
Sulphuric acid.....	9	9
Nitric acid.....	10	10
Arsenious acid.....	18	22
Acetic acid.....	9	80
Prussic acid.....	None.	9
III. ALKALIES.		
Caustic soda.....	18	24
Caustic potash.....	16	26
Caustic ammonia.....	20	24
Caustic lime.....	None.	13
IV. CHLORINE COMPOUNDS.		
Solution of chlorine.....	22	7
Chloride of sodium.....	19	14
Chloride of calcium.....	18	7
Chloride of aluminium.....	21	10
Chloride of zinc.....	53	None.
Bichloride of mercury.....	51	None.
Chloride of lime.....	16	9
Chlorate of potash.....	19	17
V. SULPHUR COMPOUNDS.		
Sulphate of lime.....	19	9
Protosulphate of iron.....	15	7
Bisulphite of lime.....	18	11
Hyposulphite of soda.....	18	11
VI. PHOSPHATES.		
Phosphate of soda.....	17	13
Phosphate of lime.....	22	7
VII.		
Permanganate of potash.....	23	9
VIII. TAR SERIES.		
Carbolic acid.....	None.	None.
Cresylic acid.....	None.	None.
IX. SULPHOCARBONATES.		
Sulphocarbonate of potash.....	17	18
Sulphocarbonate of soda.....	19	18
Sulphocarbonate of zinc.....	17	None.
X.		
Sulphate of quinine.....	None.	25
Picric acid.....	19	17
Pepper.....	None.	8
Turpentine.....	42	14
XI.		
Charcoal.....	21	9

Dr. Calvert also undertook a series of experiments, substituting gelatine for albumen, continuing these for a period of 47 days. Vibrios appeared in 2 days in the standard gelatine solution, and bacteria after 4 or 5; and, during the whole time of the experiment, life was far more abundant than in the albumen solution. A distinct putrid smell was emitted after 26 days. With bleaching-powder, it took 20 days for life to appear, instead of 7 as in the case of albumen, while at no time during the 29 days which remained was life abundant. No putrid odor was emitted, but a mouldy one could be detected on the thirtieth day. With chlorine solution, vibrio-life was only observed after 40 days, no putrid or mouldy smell being given off at any time. Arsenious acid

presented a marked difference in its nature in the two solutions; for, although, with albumen, 22 days elapsed before vibrios were present, and 18 before fungi appeared, animal life was exhibited in gelatine after 2 days, and at no time did any fungi exist.

Preservation of Meat and Vegetables.—A new process of preserving alimentary substances is described by the inventor, M. Sace, in a communication to the French Academy, accompanying specimens of meat and vegetables so prepared. The food to be preserved is placed in a barrel, with layers of powdered acetate of soda, in the proportion of one-fourth by weight. In winter the temperature must be raised to 20° C. After 24 hours, the barrel must be turned, and, after 48 hours, the process is complete, the salt having absorbed the water of the meat or vegetables, which may then be headed up in the pickle, or dried in the air.

If the barrels are not full, they are to be filled up with brine of one part acetate of soda in three parts water. The pickle is evaporated down to half its bulk, crystallizing and regenerating for use one-half the salt employed. The mother-liquors form an excellent extract of meat, representing three per cent. of the total weight, and must be preserved and poured over the preserved meat, when prepared, so as to restore the original flavor of the fresh meat, of which it is otherwise bereft by the retention of the potassic salts in the pickle. For cooking, the preserved meat must be steeped for from twelve to twenty-four hours, according to size, in tepid water, containing 10 grammes of sal-ammoniac per litre. This salt decomposes the acetate of soda contained in the meat, forming salt, and also ammoniacal acetate, which causes the meat to swell, and restores to it the odor and acid reactions of fresh meat. The bones also yield an excellent soup. By adopting the precaution of simply removing the intestines, animals, etc., may thus be preserved whole. Fish, poultry, and game, have been so treated, with excellent results. Meat may be dried in a stove, losing one-quarter in weight thereby, in addition to one quarter lost in pickling; but, in general, fish cannot be dried at all. Vegetables are similarly prepared, losing generally five-sixths of their weight; before salting, they should be heated until they lose their rigidity. In twenty-four hours they may be pressed, and dried in the air. For use, they must be steeped for twelve hours in fresh water, and then boiled as if fresh. Potatoes must be steamed before salting. Finally, all food thus prepared must be kept perfectly dry, as the salt absorbs moisture from the air.

Cheap Saline Disinfectants.—After discussing the respective merits of a variety of disinfectants for common use, Mr. Sidney W. Rich gives the preference, on some accounts, to chloride and sulphate of iron, because they have all the action of the corresponding alumina salts, and, besides, they possess the power of absorbing the sulphuretted products of decomposition. The latter fact places them at the top of the list in respect of efficacy. There is one objection, however, to the use of the iron salts: that, when employed in large quantities for ordinary purposes, the iron itself is likely to be injurious to the vegetation with which the fluid or other matter may ultimately come in contact. The very best results, the

author thinks, are to be obtained from a solution containing hydrochlorate of alumina with a small quantity of chloride of iron. The hydrochlorate of alumina will serve to do the general work of a disinfectant and antiseptic, while the iron salt will absorb the sulphuretted compounds which arise from the decomposition of some kinds of organic matter.

Arsenic in Paper-Hangings.—Among the papers in the Third Annual Report of the Massachusetts Board of Health, is one by Dr. F. W. Draper, on the evil effects of the use of arsenic in certain green colors. He pays much attention to the employment of the poison in the manufacture of wall-paper. He shows that arsenical paper-hangings include those well-defined varieties known as unglazed, satined, and flocked. These comprise all grades, from the costliest to the cheapest, and vary from the plainest surface to the most elaborately-figured designs. In some there is a small coating of the poisonous article, loosely applied, either for a perfectly undecorated paper or to serve as a ground on which to impress the figures. In others, any isolated or small patterns of foliage contain the green pigment. Of all the kinds, those which have the unglazed surface are most likely to do harm, since in that class, the color is only moderately adherent, and is removed by the slightest friction. The glazed papers are less open to this objection, because the process which gives the polish tends also to fix the pigment more securely. From such a surface the green dust would not escape readily until after long wear, or by frequent dusting, abrasions in the glazing were produced. The flock-papers occupy an intermediate place between the two other varieties. The wool constituting the flock is generally of a dark-green color, from vegetable dyes; and if the arsenical pigment is used, it is found in the ground-tint on which the flock is laid, or in the green figured foliage formed in the intervals. The flock, as primarily prepared, is not poisonous; but it may become so, since it is easily detached from the paper, and may bear away with it particles of the subjacent color. Various analyses have proved that the quantity of poisonous color in wall-paper is frequently from fifty to sixty grains per square foot. In one specimen seventy grains, and in another nearly a drachm, were obtained. Taking the average of the result, it appears that a room of ordinary dimensions decorated with arsenical paper-hangings would hold on its walls considerably more than a pound of poisonous coloring-matter, containing half its weight of arsenic. The author remarks as follows upon the effects of this pigment and the health of persons occupying rooms so prepared:

Does the presence of this pigment, in such large amount, on the walls of rooms habitually occupied by day or night, exert any deleterious influence on the health of the occupants? Can an agent, avowedly very poisonous when swallowed, become disengaged in any way, directly or indirectly, from the

surface to which it is but loosely attached, and contaminate the atmosphere to such a degree as to produce, by slow but continuous absorption, unmistakable symptoms of injury? There will be those who, through incredulity or from motives of interest, will cite cases of perfect immunity under such conditions, and will maintain that the brilliant color is inert, even granting the presence of arsenic, and that there is nothing in the paper-hangings in question to arouse alarm or suspicion. The alleged cases of illness from this cause ought rather, they say, to be attributed to bad ventilation and other abuses. Nevertheless, when the many-recorded and well-authenticated instances of impaired health, including a considerable number which have terminated fatally, are examined impartially, little room is left for scepticism. The cases are too numerous and too unequivocal to be thrown aside, and constitute a mass of evidence which cannot well be refuted. It will be unnecessary to cite a great number of these cases here. The columns of the medical and of the general press of the last ten years contain the histories of numerous instances.

He then cites a few of the latest or most remarkable cases, in which the arsenical wall-paper caused serious injury to the health of persons. Each case was thoroughly investigated, and no room was left for doubt that the arsenic had done the mischief. Upon removing the paper, or changing the apartment, the evil symptoms ceased to be manifested. All green paper-hangings are not necessarily poisonous; some may derive their color from other pigments than the arsenite of copper; only the chemist's tests can determine which of the papers contain arsenic.

Mr. J. Wallace Young, of Glasgow, referring to Dr. Draper's paper, writes to *Nature* concerning some pigments other than greens which contain arsenic. He says:

The pigments were of French manufacture, and said to be used in calico-printing, and were sent here for trial, and rejected for two reasons: 1. Because of the large quantity of arsenious oxide present; 2. Because colors equally good could be obtained on calico by other methods, without the use of that dangerous substance and at less expense. The names were as follows:

Bright scarlet pigment.—Contained alumina, arsenious oxide, and aurine.

Scarlet ponceau.—Contained carbonate of lime in addition to above ingredients.

Dark green.—A preparation of aniline green and arsenious oxide.

Chocolate and catechu pigment.—Both contained arsenious oxide.

Now, as these lakes were very brilliant, I have no doubt they would be found suitable for paper-hangings. The arsenious oxide is not at all necessary for the production of the lake, but is used, I believe, solely for the purpose of giving body to the pigment.

My object in writing is, to warn chemists of the necessity of examining for arsenic the bright scarlets, reds, and other pigments found in paper-hangings, as well as the greens.

Logwood Test for Alum in Bread.—The *Chemical News* of May 17th contains a communication from Mr. John Horsley, giving his process of detecting the presence of alum in bread. He makes a tincture of logwood by digesting for eight hours two drachms of freshly-cut logwood-chips in five ounces of methylated spirit in a wide-mouthed vial and filters

it. Then he makes a saturated solution of carbonate of ammonia in distilled water. A teaspoonful of each solution mixed with a wineglassful of water in a white-ware dish forms a pink-colored liquid. Bread containing alum immersed in this for five minutes or so, and placed upon a plate to drain, will, in an hour or two, go blue on drying; but, if no alum is present, the pink color fades away. If, on drying, a greenish tinge appears, that is an indication of copper, as carbonate of ammonia produces that color, but never a blue.

As a counter-check for iron, a piece of moist blue-colored bread may be drenched with a few drops of glacial acetic acid, when that containing iron is bleached of a dirty-white color, but with alum a rose-pink or slight buff color will be observed. Or it may be tried another way, thus: Take a piece of the bread in its plain state, and, having digested it in dilute acetic acid for an hour or so, press out the liquor and filter; then put in a lump of carbonate of ammonia, and, when all effervescence ceases, add to the clear liquor a few drops of solution of sulphide of potassium or sodium. If iron is present it will be indicated by a dark color, there being no color produced with alum; but the addition of a little tincture of logwood immediately reveals it. The alumina may be estimated quantitatively thus: Take, say, one-quarter of a pound of crumb-bread, digest it in a clean basin with some dilute acetic acid, and allow it to stand a few hours; then break up the mass and pass the liquor through a glass percolator, the rim being covered with calico, repeating the percolation two or three times till the liquor is clear. Throw in a lump of carbonate of ammonia to saturation, and add tincture of logwood in excess, when, if alum is present, a dark-blue color will be produced, with a flocculent blue precipitate on standing a while. Collect this precipitate on a filter, wash it off into a dish with dilute nitric acid, and evaporate the red liquor to dryness. Collect the residue in a small Berlin crucible and ignite it at a red heat, when a white powder will be obtained consisting of alumina, with possibly a little lime; treat this with liquor potassæ, to dissolve out the alumina, mix with a little water, filter, and boil with carbonate of ammonia to obtain the pure alumina.

Aniline Colors.—Of aniline black, M. Rhebeck declares that a swatch of cotton dyed faintly black with that article, forms a good test for acids and alkalies, and can be used alternately for either without losing its color. If colored green by an acid and washed in distilled water, it may be blackened again by a very faintly alkaline liquid, such as common spring-water. He has analyzed the aniline black known in commerce as lucas black. The sample was a black paste, formed by the drying up of a liquid. On filtering and washing the powder, there remained, evidently, muriate of nigraniline. In the filtrate and washings were found ammonia, iron, copper, lime, and a little aniline. The liquor was dark and acid. Its acidity is due to hydrochloric (muriatic) acid, with a trace only of sulphuric. The mixture is therefore probably muriate of aniline, chloride of copper, chloride of iron, and chloride of calcium. In consequence of this great acidity it damages the fibre, and, a large part of the material being already combined, the result is deficient in body. The hydrochloric

acid used in the preparation of aniline black should be from iron, or the color has a gray tint.

The *Mechanics' Magazine* speaks very highly of Nicholson blue for wool-dyeing. It differs from all the other aniline colors in the fact that it is not, like magenta, aniline violet, etc., the soluble salt of a base insoluble in water, but is a base soluble in water of itself, yet capable of forming, in union with acids, colors and insoluble salts. The base is in itself colorless and very pale. To obtain a dye, the base already fixed on a fibre must be united with an acid. This is effected by passing the dyed wool through an acid-bath. Thus, for ten pounds of wool, a very dilute solution is prepared by boiling one to one and a half ounce of the dye in pure water; a color-bath is next prepared, at a hand-heat, in which one and a half to two ounces of borax must be dissolved. An equivalent quantity of the carbonate of potash or soda may be used instead. The borax serves to neutralize any traces of acid existing in the water or the wool to be dyed (possibly also to prevent the working on of certain impurities which may be present in the dye). The solution of Nicholson blue, previously well filtered, is next added. The goods, previously saturated with water, are next entered and kept constantly in motion, while the temperature of the bath is very gradually raised to the boiling-point. They are then taken out, worked well in water at a hand-heat, and passed into the acid-bath, which for ten pounds of wool should contain ten ounces of sulphuric acid. Here they are worked till the color is fully developed.

The beautiful red-coloring matter called saffranine is to a great extent superseding catharine for dyeing silk and cotton. To prepare it, heat in a suitable vessel a mixture of two parts nitrite of aniline and one part arsenic acid, for five minutes, to a temperature of 80° to 120° Cent. The contents of the vessel are then thrown into boiling water and neutralized with chalk. The liquid takes a pure, beautiful red. It is allowed to settle, and passed through a woollen filter. It is then precipitated with common salt, which is dissolved in the solution to the extent of five times the weight of the nitrate of aniline employed. After some time the saffranine precipitates, and is collected on a filter, allowed to drain, and pressed, when it is ready for use or sale. Nitrite of aniline is easily obtained by passing a current of nitrous acid through a solution of aniline. Starch and nitric acid are heated in a retort, when nitrous acid is given off. This acid, sufficiently washed, is introduced into a mixture of aniline, water, and common salt. The complete conversion of the aniline is indicated by the clear, light-brown color passing into a deep chestnut. It is repeatedly washed in water, and then used.

Platinum-Black.—The usual methods of obtaining platinum-black are attended with much

trouble. Prof. J. Lawrence Smith informs the *American Chemist* of a new process of making the article. He first reduces the platinum-chlorides of the alkaline by hydrogen in common street-gas. Then the mass is treated with water to wash out the chlorides of the alkalies thoroughly; the residue is dried at a temperature not exceeding 220° F., when it is ready for use. The operation can be readily conducted in a capsule of porcelain or platinum; the platinum-chloride is introduced, and covered with a circular piece of mica a little smaller than the wide diameter of the capsule, with a hole in the centre, through which the tube conducting the gas is introduced. The capsule is then heated by any convenient arrangement by which a temperature not exceeding 400° or 500° F. is obtained, at which temperature it can be maintained with a little management; a small Bunsen burner with a rosette can be used. If the temperature be too high the platinum-black will not be as good as that made at a lower temperature. Washing the platinum-black, after the chloride is taken out, with a solution of caustic potash or soda, and subsequently washing with distilled water, may improve the product.

Commercial Chloral.—Edward R. Squibb, M. D., a manufacturing chemist of Brooklyn, N. Y., sends a valuable paper to the *Chemical News*, containing his practical observations upon the new and powerful agent, chloral. He finds that the finest specimens of chloral crystallize between 118.4° F. and 123.8° F.; those which crystallize at the higher temperature having the most anhydrous chloral, and those which crystallize at the lower temperature having an excess of water. Accurately hydrated chloral crystallizes at about 118.4° F. to 120.2° F. The large crystals contain the most watery liquid in their solutions, and therefore soonest deliquesce. They keep best in an imperfectly-stoppered, wide-mouthed bottle. Small granular crystals which form from the melted chloral, when carefully under-hydrated, are the best form for convenient practical use. An important test of quality for commercial chloral is its boiling-point. Chloral should not begin to boil fairly below 203° F.; if it does, it is too much under-hydrated, and therefore too liable to decomposition; and it should boil down to one-half steadily at 206.6° to 208.4° F. If it boils off above the latter point, the indication is that it is over-hydrated and deliquescent. In conclusion, Dr. Squibb remarks that, while several of the grades of chloral now to be found in the market are worthy of confidence, they are by no means uniform, but are improving in this respect. The enormous scale upon which it has been made in Germany, and the difficulty of reducing this scale to meet the reaction which fatal cases of poisoning in popular use have caused, have overstocked and very much depressed the market; and it is to be feared that some of this overstock may become decomposed before

it can be consumed. The quality should therefore be closely watched, and as soon as a parcel is found to be strongly acid it should be rejected. The test of acidity, by means of a glass rod, wet with solution of ammonia, held near the mouth of the bottle, though useful, is not entirely trustworthy, and is hypercritical, since the vapor of anhydrous chloral, whether of itself or by slight decomposition from air contact, produces a cloud with ammonia.

Artificial Butter.—The Victualling Department of the French Navy some time ago caused experiments to be made upon the artificial production of butter, as a substitute for the real article, which easily becomes rancid. It was observed that cows, kept on a very scanty diet, continued to give milk, although in very much smaller quantity, and that such milk always contained butter; this suggested that the butter was due to the absorption of the fat contained in the animal tissues, which was converted into butter under the influence of the milk-secreting glands. This led to experiments on the splitting up of animal fats, and further, to the following process for making butter artificially: Best fresh beef-suet is first mechanically cut up, by means of circular saws fitted to a cylinder, and is next placed in a vessel containing water, carbonate of potassa, and fresh sheep's stomachs previously cut up into small fragments; the temperature of this mixture having been raised to 45° , the joint influence of the pepsine of the stomachs and heat causes the fat to be separated from the cellular tissue: the fatty matter floating on the top is decanted, and, after cooling, submitted to very powerful hydraulic pressure; the stearine is used in candle-making, and the semi-fluid oleomargarine is used for making the artificial butter in the following manner: 50 kilos. of the fat are poured, along with 25 litres of milk and 20 litres of water, into a churn, while there are added 100 grms. of the soluble matter obtained by soaking for some hours in milk from cows' udders and milk-glands; a small quantity of annatto is also added, and the operation of churning then proceeded with. The butter thus obtained is well washed with cold water, and, if required to be kept for a long time, melted by a gentle heat, to eliminate all the water. According to reports of sanitary committees, as well as of the authorities of the Victualling Department of the French Navy, this artificial butter is really an excellent substitute for genuine butter, and can be exposed for sale if the vessels are marked to distinguish the artificial from the genuine butter.

New Method of obtaining Potassium.—The *American Chemist* prints a note from Prof. A. E. Dolbear, relative to a new and convenient mode of obtaining potassium, which had hitherto only been procurable by the reduction of the carbonate of potash mixed with charcoal, heated to a high degree, in iron retorts. Prof. Dolbear dissolved some white stick caustic

potash of commerce in water, and treated it with sulphuretted hydrogen in the way adopted for making potassium-sulphide. The solution was evaporated until it was solid when cool, when the yellowish mass was mixed with more than its bulk of iron filings and chips, and the whole put into an alembic for distillation. The heat of a furnace was applied till the alembic was of a bright red heat, and the products of distillation were received in common coal-oil. The product was rather small, as some of the potassium-vapor decomposed the heated vessel; nevertheless the potassium showed itself, when the oil was poured off and the residuum turned upon water, by its characteristic ignition and flame. The reaction is simple, and may be thus represented: $K_2S + Fe = FeS + K_2$.

He did not have conveniences for experimenting upon this on a scale large enough to test its comparative value; it needs some special arrangements of protected vessels, as it violently attacks common crucibles, porcelain, and glass. The materials used for thus obtaining it are of the required cheapness, and the iron sulphide product can again be used to furnish sulphuretted hydrogen for another quantity. The author thinks it probable that sodium can be obtained by an analogous process.

Researches on Alcoholic Fermentation.—The eminent French chemist, Prof. J. Dumas, lays down the following laws of Nature in the process of alcoholic fermentation, as observed by himself: "No chemical movement excited in a saccharine liquor can convert sugar into alcohol and carbonic acid; the simple fermentation of a saccharine liquor and yeast may be regulated like any other chemical reaction; the duration of the fermentation is exactly proportionate to the quantity of sugar contained in the liquid; fermentation proceeds more slowly in the dark and *in vacuo*; no oxidation takes place during the fermentation; sulphur is converted into sulphuretted hydrogen by the fermentation; neutral gases do not modify the fermentation-inducing action of yeast; acids, bases, and salts, can exercise an accelerating or retarding, disturbing or destructive, action on fermentation, but the accelerating action is more rarely observed; very dilute acids do not affect fermentation, but acids in larger quantity completely destroy it; the same applies to alkalis; carbonated alkalis only impede fermentation when they are present in, or added to, the fermenting liquid in large quantity; earthy carbonates do not interfere with fermentation; neutral salts of potassa and of some other bases exert no influence upon the process; silicate of potassa, borate of soda, soap, sulphites, hyposulphites, neutral tartrate of potassa, and acetate of potassa, may be applied for the physiological analysis of ferment and for studying its mode of action."

Distillation by Cold.—This is the name of a process by which the author, Mr. D. H. Smee,

proposes to detect and estimate the presence of ammonia and other organic impurities in the atmosphere with greater ease and precision than it can be done by any other method. A glass funnel eight or nine inches long is closed at the pointed end, supported on an ordinary stand, and filled with ice. Condensation of the watery vapor of the atmosphere takes place; the dew collects into drops, which trickle down the outside of the funnel, and at last fall from the point, under which a small receiver is placed to catch them. The total quantity of liquid collected in a given time is measured, and the ammonia determined by Nessler's test. By the method of distillation by cold, the author found it possible to distil many substances which are decomposed at a high temperature. Thus many delicate odors of flowers were distilled by placing the flowers under a bell-glass sufficiently large to cover the funnel containing the ice. The odors were found to be more rapidly and completely abstracted by placing a dish with a little ether under the bell-glass at the time of distillation. He gives the results obtained in 107 experiments, together with the atmospheric conditions prevailing at the time. The experiments were made in a garden, in a bedroom, in hospital-wards, in the open country, etc. A few of the numbers obtained are here given by way of example:

Fluid collected in Minims.	Ammonia in Grains per gallon.	Source.
150	1.9712	Erysipelas.
120	0.1791	Garden.
55	6.8807	Drains.
90	2.1000	Bedroom.
..	2.9563	Stables.
150	0.0385	Victoria Park.

Improved Carbonate of Potash.—In France carbonate of potash is made from the residues of molasses after fermentation, but the product has been found to be injured by the presence of the cyanide of potassium. In trying to destroy this, the manufacturers formed a carbon of the nature of graphite, which blackened the carbonate to a gray shade, rendering it unmarketable. By using a new arrangement of furnaces this difficulty is now overcome. The furnaces are calcining furnaces, and are constructed rather differently from our carbonating furnaces. The working-door is exactly opposite the fire-hole, and the fire escapes through a flue at the top, just above the working door inside. After a certain time the salt gets to that point that it will be impossible to destroy the cyanides, so as to burn out the carbon completely, without fluxing the salt at the same time, because the carbon would be there as graphite, and it is quite impossible to burn it out at a temperature at which the carbonate of potash does not fuse. When it has arrived at that stage the furnace-man fills his furnace with a thick smoke. He then suddenly opens the working-door, which is right opposite the fire, and thus burns the smoke throughout the

furnace; and it appears as if by a kind of infection, perhaps by the local heat produced right through the salt itself, the cyanide is completely destroyed, and also the graphite burnt off. The product coming from this process is a most beautiful white carbonate of potash of great strength.

Nitrification.—M. Houzeau has been analyzing the soil about Tantab, a town situated in the delta of the Nile, where a process of nitrification has for a long time been going on. The deep soil of the mounds there is dug up for manure, and the surface-soil is also rich in the same property. Both soils are of deep guano-yellow color, inodorous, tasteless, and neutral to test-paper, contain ammoniacal salts and nitrates, and yield a red ash free from carbonates. The surface-soil contains a good deal of straw, and some green organic matter, soluble in alcohol, while the deep or ancient soil contains only a little straw, and a very little greenish-yellow organic matter; the recent soil has 13.276 per cent. of moisture, and the older, 10.719 per cent. Both soils were dried at 110° C. per analysis:

	Recent Soil, per cent.	Ancient Soil, per cent.
Organic matter.....	9.915	4.898
Clay, silica, oxide of iron, mag- nesium, phosphate of iron.....	84.093	89.605
Soluble chloride equivalent to chloride of sodium.....	5.147	4.520
Sulphate of calcium.....	0.015	0.129
Nitric acid of the nitrates.....	0.171	0.949
Ammonia (already formed).....	0.089	0.365
Nitrogen of the organic matter.....	0.620	0.124
Total.....	100.000	100.000
Total nitrogen.....	0.696	0.670

From this table it is seen that in the ancient soil half the organic matter has disappeared, and that the quantity of the nitrogen has not changed, but that the quantity of the nitrate of ammonia has increased tenfold at the expense of the organic matter.

This investigation exhibits the process of nitrification in the absence of alkaline bases. Had these been present, as the editors of the "*Annales de Chimie et de Physique*" point out, the ammonia would, no doubt, have been also converted into nitrates.

Iron in the Blood.—Experiments, made by Dr. Boussingault, upon the constituents of blood, have led to the following determinations, thought to be more exact than any previously obtained, with regard to the proportions of iron: 100 parts of fibrine contain 2.151 of mineral matter, and 0.0466 metallic iron. 100 parts of the blood-globules contain 1.325 mineral matter, and 0.350 iron. 100 parts of albumen contain 8.715 mineral matter, and 0.0863 iron. 100 parts of human blood contain 0.3 fibrine, 7.0 albumen, 12.7 globules, 1.0 mineral matter, and 79.0 water. 100 parts of cows' blood contain 0.4 fibrine, 7.4 albumen, 10.5 globules, 1.0 mineral matter, 80.7 water. The large quantity of iron met with in the blood-globules is due to the hematosine, which, when separated from defibrinated blood, is of a deep-brown color, insoluble in

pure water, but soluble in water which has been rendered slightly alkaline. 100 parts of hematosine contain 10.750 of mineral matter, wherein are 6.33 metallic iron, equal to 9.043 peroxide of iron, leaving 1.707 other mineral matter. Further research exhibited the presence of lime and phosphoric acid in the ash of hematosine, which (the ash) was found to consist, in 100 parts, of 84.121 peroxide of iron, 13.512 phosphoric acid, and 2.986 lime. 100 parts of hematosine consist of 89.25 organic matter, 9.04 peroxide of iron, 1.45 phosphoric acid, and 0.32 lime.

The Explosion of Detonating Compounds.—In his researches on gun-cotton and nitro-glycerine, Prof. Abel advanced the hypothesis that explosion takes place in detonating compounds, on the production in most of a certain kind of mechanical action depending on their properties and constitution. On this theory, the heat developed in explosion of the priming is not capable of producing the noticeable change necessary to instantaneous decomposition. MM. Champion and Pellet have made this theory the subject of direct experiments, which are reported in the *Comptes Rendus*. The following is an abstract of their statement:

First Experiment.—Two glass-tubes were joined by a paper band; giving a total length of 2.40, and 13m. internal diameter. In each extremity was placed a little paper boat holding 0.03 grains of iodide of nitrogen. The iodide at one end being exploded by a heated wire, that at the other immediately exploded also. Gradually increasing the length of the tube, it was found possible to explode the same weight of iodide in this way at 7 metres distance. M. Barbe has experimented similarly with dynamite, but he attributes the explosion to the pressure of air caused by expansion of gas. To examine this alleged influence, a small pendulum, consisting of an elder ball suspended by a silk thread, was placed 50 centimetres from one extremity of the tube, and the iodide at the farther end was exploded. The slight shock given to the pendulum was like what would be given it by blowing into the tube with the mouth. By diminishing the quantity of iodide, the ball could even be kept from striking the upper surface on explosion taking place. If the tubes are separated by an interval of 5 or 6 millimetres, explosion in the above manner does not take place, unless the quantity of the compound is very much increased. The direct explosion need not be produced within the tube. A little nitro-glycerine or fulminate of mercury exploded before the mouth of the tube will produce the same effect.

Second Experiment.—Some iodide of nitrogen in a moist state was attached with gold-beater's-skin to the strings of a double-bass; when it was sufficiently dry, the strings were sounded with the bow. The iodide on the lower strings did not explode. That on the string giving the highest note exploded, on the slightest application of the bow. When the latter string was relaxed till it gave *si* natural, no effect was produced by the vibrations. When the sound was again raised several notes, explosion took place. There appeared to be an inferior limit in the number of vibrations necessary, and this was estimated about 60. By putting the two farther removed strings in unison, the explosion caused in the lower induced explosion in the other. No superior limit could be determined in the number of vibrations causing explosion.

Third Experiment.—Metallic plates appeared to give the same results as stringed instruments. Two Chinese tam-tams were tried, one having a diam-

eter of 56 centimetres, and giving very grave sounds; the other 47 centimetres, and giving high metallic sounds. Small quantities of iodide of nitrogen were attached by membranes to the centre, the circumference, and the intermediate parts. On sounding, the larger instrument caused no explosion; the iodide on the other exploded when the vibrations had acquired sufficient amplitude.

Fourth Experiment.—Two parabolic mirrors, of 50 centimetres diameter, were placed opposite each other at a distance of 2.60 m. In the focus of one of them was placed a piece of paper, having attached to it (by gold-beater's-skin) a few centigrammes of iodide of nitrogen. Another portion of iodide (similarly attached) was placed between the mirrors. In the focus of the second mirror, a large drop of nitro-glycerine was exploded; the iodide then exploded in the first mirror, while the other portion of iodide was not affected. In these experiments, they remark, the heat, produced by the explosion of the nitro-glycerine, having been concentrated in the other focus, caused the explosion of the iodide. According to M. Berthelot, one kilogramme of nitro-glycerine exploding in a confined space gives 19,700,000 calories; while gunpowder exploding in open air gives only 644,000 calories. The quantity of nitro-glycerine that was necessary to explode the iodide in the above conditions was 0.08 grains, and represented 591 calories (allowing the detonation to correspond to that produced in a confined space). The quantity of powder giving the same number of calories is 0.9 grains; one gramme of powder was then exploded in place of the nitro-glycerine, but the result was *nil*; and it required 8 to 10 grammes of powder to produce the heat necessary to explosion of the iodide in the other focus.

Newly-found Substances.—Acridine is the name given to a new derivative from anthracene, by its discoverers, MM. Graebe and Caro. They obtain it by the following process: The semi-solid portion of coal-naphtha, boiling between 300° and 360° F., is heated with dilute sulphuric acid, bichromate of potash is introduced, and a brown precipitate appears, which can be dissolved in boiling water. Upon filtration and cooling, this solution yields orange crystals of the chromate of the base, and the free base is yielded up after warming the crystals with ammonia. Acridine melts at 107° F., and distils at a point above 360°, is insoluble in cold water, and slightly soluble in boiling water, but easily dissolved in alcohol, ether, and the bisulphide of carbon. Its dilute solution give a beautiful olive color by reflected light. It takes its name acridine from its irritating action on the skin and mucous membrane. The discoverers do not mention any useful purpose to which it may be applied.

M. Morin has succeeded in separating a substance, which he calls galactine, from animal organisms—sometimes constituent element, sometimes morbid product. It is found in the blood and the gastric juices, also in liquids produced by disease. It closely resembles gelatine, to which it may be transformed by the prolonged action of water or heat. Galactine is soluble in water, but not in alcohol, and may be precipitated by a solution of tannin. In nutritive qualities, it is thought to rank with albumen, fibrine, and caseine.

CHESNEY, General FRANCIS RAWDON, D. C. L., British Army, a distinguished and

gallant officer, the pioneer of the overland route to India, born in Ballyrea, in the north of Ireland, in 1789; died at his country-seat in Ireland, January 30, 1872. He was named Francis Rawdon after his sponsor, the late Marquis of Hastings. He was educated at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, and obtained a commission in the Royal Artillery in 1805. Having seen some active service in 1815, he became captain, and in 1821 was sent to Gibraltar, where, after the death of his wife and daughter, he offered his services to the Government to cross the African Desert to solve the problem of the origin of the Niger, but they were not accepted. In 1827 and 1828 he went over the great battle-fields of Napoleon in France, Italy, and Germany, and afterward carefully examined the battle-fields of the East. In 1829 Captain Chesney sailed for Constantinople, intending to assist Turkey in her struggle with Russia, and on his arrival found that the preliminaries of a hollow peace had been signed at Adrianople. After examining the fortresses and positions occupied by the contending armies, Captain Chesney obtained an extension of his leave of absence for the purpose of visiting Asia Minor, Greece, and Egypt, with a view to the solution of the problem of a regular steam communication with India. He sailed down the Red Sea to Cossier, and reported the practicability of a steam voyage in twenty-one days between Bombay and Suez, and of five more between Suez and Alexandria. After having made these explorations, he went on a journey through Palestine, Arabia Petrea, and across the Arabian Desert to El Kaim, whence the great river was followed to Ana. The result of this expedition was a large map and a memoir forwarded to Sir R. Gordon from Shuster, in June, 1831, describing about eight hundred miles of the river Euphrates. In 1835-'36 Captain Chesney accomplished, though only after encountering great difficulties and dangers, from shipwreck and the perils of the desert, his descent of the Euphrates, from its source to its outlet, and afterward led an expedition across the heart of Arabia from the Mediterranean to the Indian Ocean, returning to England in 1837. He commanded the artillery in China, as brigadier-general, in 1843-'47, held the command of the artillery in the south of Ireland from 1848 till 1852, and was created an honorary D. C. L. of Oxford in 1851. The question of the practicability of the overland route to India for the transport of mails and merchandise has long been decided, and General Chesney has had the honor not only of opening another route to India, but of introducing commerce and civilization into regions which they have never before penetrated. In 1850 he published his "Survey of the Euphrates and Tigris," containing full details of his expedition, of which he had contributed an abridged account to the *Journal of the Geographical Society*. In 1852 he published

his "Observations on the Past and Present State of Fire-arms, and on the probable effects in War of the New Musket;" in 1854, "Narrative of the Russo-Turkish Campaigns of 1828-'29;" and in 1865, a "Critical Review of the Battle of Gettysburg." He attained the rank of major-general in 1855—a tardy acknowledgment of his great services; in 1860 he was promoted to be lieutenant-general, and in 1866 was raised to the rank of general, though without its usual accompaniments of knighthood and investiture with the order of the Bath.

CHILI (REPÚBLICA DE CHILE), an independent state of South America, extending from latitude 24° to 56° south, and between longitude 70° and 74° west; and bounded north by Bolivia, east by the Argentine Republic and Patagonia, south by Cape Horn, and west by the Pacific Ocean. Area, 132,223 square miles; to which may be added 115,590 square miles, the area of that part of Patagonia claimed by the Government. The territory of the republic is divided into fifteen provinces and one colony, which, with their population, in 1870, are as follows:

Provinces.	Population.	Provinces.	Population.
Aconcagua.....	134,178	Maule.....	211,567
Arauco.....	87,677	Nuble.....	125,819
Atacama.....	83,343	Santiago.....	374,078
Chiloé.....	62,983	Talca.....	107,412
Colchagua.....	153,096	Valdivia.....	27,980
Concepcion.....	155,332	Valparaiso.....	144,954
Coquimbo.....	159,698	Magellan Colony..	729
Curicó.....	100,200		
Llanquihue.....	43,342	Total.....	1,972,488

President, F. Errazuriz, September 18, 1871; Minister of the Interior, E. Altamirano, September 18, 1871; Minister of Foreign Affairs, A. Ibañez, December 9, 1871; Minister of Religion and Instruction, A. Cifuentes, September 18, 1871; Minister of Finances, R. Barros Luco, April 12, 1872; Minister of War and Navy, A. Pinto, September 18, 1871.

Archbishop (Santiago), R. V. Valdivieso; Bishops: La Serena, M. Orrego; Concepcion, J. H. Salas; San Carlos de Chiloé, Fr. de Paula Solar.

The army consists of 1,400 foot, 712 horse, 804 artillery, 6 generals, 38 lieutenant-colonels, 54 majors, 141 captains, 256 lieutenants: total, 3,916 men and 540 officers; 165 of the latter belonging to the National Guard. The latter comprises 80,542 foot, 21,800 horse, 245 artillery, and 2,149 officers.

The navy is made up of 10 vessels, with 39 cannon and 121 marines. In January, 1872, an appropriation of \$2,200,000 was made for increasing the naval force of the republic; and it was decided that one small ship-of-war and two iron-clads should be purchased. There are in the navy 1 counter-admiral, 19 captains, 40 lieutenants, 38 midshipmen, 1 battalion of artillery, 400 strong, commanded by 1 colonel, 1 major, 4 captains, and 19 lieutenants; besides which there is at Valparaiso a battalion of marine artillery, with 6 captains, 24 lieutenants, and 910 men.

By far the greater part of the foreign trade is with Great Britain. The imports consist chiefly of cotton and woollen fabrics; linens, silks, paper, perfumery, leather, wines, and brandy; nankeens, tea, sugar, tobacco, spermaceti, candles, oil, etc. From Peru and Central America are received dyes, coffee, pearls, sugar, cacao, tobacco, cotton, rice, salts, and spirits; and from Brazil and the Argentine Republic, maté or Paraguayan tea, and also European goods.

The imports for 1870 were as follows:

Countries.	Value.
Great Britain	\$12,760,000
France	6,050,000
Germany	2,690,000
United States	1,980,000
Peru	1,470,000
Uruguay	30,000
Argentine Republic	820,000
Bolivia	160,000
Brazil	550,000
Central America	170,000
Other countries of America	400,000
Belgium	670,000
Various European States	350,000
Total	\$23,100,000

These figures do not include the value of goods received *in transitu*.

The articles most extensively exported are copper, silver, wheat, flour, barley, hides, and wool. The following table shows the total value of the exports for 1870:

Countries.	Value.
Great Britain	\$16,450,000
Peru	5,220,000
Uruguay	940,000
Argentine Republic	80,000
Bolivia	820,000
Brazil	100,000
Central America	80,000
United States	350,000
Other American countries	270,000
France	1,780,000
Germany	130,000
Belgium	20,000
Other European countries	10,000
Total	\$26,260,000

To the above totals may be added, perhaps, \$200,000 for imports from Asia, etc., and about \$800,000 for exports to countries not enumerated in the table; so that the whole foreign trade of Chili for 1870 may be recapitulated as follows:

Imports	\$28,100,000	
.....	200,000	
Exports	\$26,260,000	\$23,300,000
.....	800,000	
Total	27,060,000	\$55,360,000

The ordinary receipts of the Government amounted, in 1871, to \$11,788,500, and the ordinary expenditures to \$12,542,493, showing a deficit of \$753,993. The deficit in 1869 reached \$2,481,443; in 1870 it was \$2,464,484.

The various sources of the national revenue, with the amounts produced by each, were, in 1870, as follows:

Customs duties	\$6,438,132
State railways	1,607,521
National monopolies	1,407,949
Real-estate tax	649,839
Alcabala (exchange duties)	367,501
Patent rights	347,012
Post-office	160,815
Sale of Mejillones guano	91,500
Sundries	467,462
Total	\$11,537,781

The following table shows the expenditure for the year 1872:

Ministry of the Interior	\$2,620,894
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	112,365
Ministry of Justice, Religion, and Instruction	1,750,023
Ministry of Finances	4,893,958
Ministry of War and Navy	3,137,568
Total	\$12,514,808

The national revenue in 1862 was \$14,000,000; in 1872 it reached \$37,500,000, showing an increase of \$23,500,000 in ten years. The following were the elements of the national debt on the 1st of January, 1871:

HOME DEBT.	Capital.	Interest.	Amortization, 1870.
Debt at 3 per cent.	\$3,216,200	\$97,853	\$45,550
Debts at 8 per cent.	2,585,400	216,128	116,200
Railway loans at 6 per ct.	2,985,000	185,700	110,000
Other debts, from 3 to 5 per cent.	7,945,149	335,144	....
Total	\$16,731,749	835,024	\$271,750
FOREIGN DEBT.			
Loan of 1842, at 3 per ct.	\$1,915,500	58,965	50,000
Loan of 1848, at 4 " ..	6,455,000	294,300	85,000
Loan of 1870, at 5 " ..	5,013,000	252,175	50,500
Loan of 1867, at 6 " ..	9,363,000	575,280	225,000
Loan of 1866, at 7 " ..	5,096,500	366,590	140,500
Total	\$27,843,000	\$1,548,310	\$551,000
Total national debt in January, 1871	\$44,574,749	\$2,383,334	\$822,750

The port movements in 1870 were as follows: Entered: 5,091 vessels, with an aggregate of 2,510,000 tons.

The merchant-navy in 1871 comprised 75 vessels, of 15,870 tons measurement.

There were, in the republic, at the end of 1872, the following railways completed from Santiago to Curicó.

	Kilometres.
From Santiago to Curicó	185
From Santiago to Valparaiso	184
From Caldera to San Antonio	150
From Ovalle to Tongay	68
From Coquimbo to Las Cardas	62
From Pabellon to Chafarillo	43
From Carrizal Alto to Carrizal Bajo	40
From Laillail to San Felipe	29

Total in operation

The following lines are in course of construction: From Talcahuano to Chillan, 180 kilometres; from San Fernando to La Palmilla, 30 kilometres; and from San Felipe to Santa Rosa de los Andes, 15 kilometres. The lines from Santiago to Curicó and from Santiago to Valparaiso are almost exclusively the property of the state, as will also be the lines at present in process of building.

But few telegraph-lines exist hitherto in Chili; but several have been projected, and are in course of construction.

In July, 1872, a transandine line, connecting Santiago and Buenos Ayres (the capital of the Argentine Republic), was opened to the public service.

About the close of 1871 an exclusive privilege was granted to Carlos D. Gibbs, for the introduction of a new method of illumination by means of purified naphtha.

The President of the republic decreed that in every one of the Catholic cemeteries a space should be set apart for the interment of dissenters, who will be buried according to the rites of their respective churches. This measure was denounced by the press as unconstitutional, and against the canonical laws, as depriving the Church of a portion of her property, and devoting it to the sepulture of the bodies of her declared enemies.

In January, 1872, a bill was presented to Congress conceding to one C. D. Ramirez, as discoverer of guano at Magellan's Straits, the right to remove and sell 3,000 tons of that fertilizer from the islands of Santa Magdalena and Cuarto Maiter, for the sum of \$8,000, within the space of one year. A controversy was likely to arise between Chili and the Argentine Republic respecting the Straits territory, the discovery of guano having already caused much noise in the Argentine press, which is clamoring for the Government to examine the question of sovereignty.

About the beginning of the year an offer was made to the Brazilian Government to construct a railway, eighteen hundred miles in length, across Brazil, for £10,000,000. The object proposed to be realized was the union of this line with another to cross Peru, and thus put Rio Janeiro in connection with Lima. The councillor Manuel da Guncha Galvão reported favorably on the subject.

The Chilean Government announced its intention of applying to that of the United States for permission to send on board their ships-of-war a few Chilean youths destined for the naval service, as has been done with respect to the English men-of-war.

Large deposits of coal were discovered in Cobquecura, in the department of Itata.

By virtue of an act of Congress passed in February, the Government was shortly to call for tenders for the construction of a mole in the port of Valparaiso, the cost of which was not to exceed \$400,000.

The Council of State approved of the bills passed by Congress for the navigation of the river Valdivia, and the construction of the Huasco & Vallenar Railway.

A measure was adopted by the Legislature in March, by which religious instruction would no longer be obligatory in private educational establishments, and a spirited discussion was maintained in the periodical press concerning the expediency of that act.

Some of the principal inhabitants of the department of Elqui, which contains a population of 13,000, petitioned the Government to

raise the town of Vicuña to the rank of a city, and the petition was granted.

At the port of Tres Montes, in the island of Guaitecas, in the archipelago of Chiloé, an establishment has been commenced for the purpose of preserving shell-fish, among which the white muscle, which grows so large and fine on this coast, is perhaps the best; \$25,000 were already invested in the enterprise, and it was the intention of the proprietors to invest in it \$25,000 more.

The President of the republic visited the city of Valparaiso in the early part of the year, for the purpose of inspecting in person the different institutions in that city, with a view to the promotion of the material and intellectual progress of that part of the state.

On the 4th of March died, at his country-seat, the General of Division, Don Manuel García, aged 70 years, forty-three of which had been spent in the service of his country; he had lived in absolute retirement from public affairs since 1862, when he ceased to occupy the position of Minister of War and the Navy, in the discharge of which functions he gained much honor. He particularly distinguished himself in the war of independence; and his uprightness and bravery throughout his long military experience elicited universal admiration and esteem. He was several times deputy, and twice minister of state, in which latter capacity his determined and patriotic spirit enabled him on numerous occasions to render signal service to his Government. Another hero of the independence died at Santiago about the same time as General García, at the advanced age of 130 years.

Some idea of the mineral wealth which still abounds in the district of Copiapó may be gathered from the fact that one steamer took from the port of Caldera alone upward of \$9,000,000 worth of gold, silver, and copper.

It was decided that the Caracoles Railway should have Mejillones for its terminus.

The appointment of Señor Don Benjamin Vicuña Mackenna as Intendente of Santiago, in March, was universally hailed with satisfaction. It was now to be hoped that a new era of enterprise and prosperity would dawn upon Santiago. Señor Mackenna is acknowledged to be a man of talent as well as energy. Having returned from abroad shortly before his appointment to his new post, he is undoubtedly imbued with the spirit of enterprise of other lands, and will not fail to see that that wealthy and beautiful city requires many radical improvements.

The streets of Iquique were shortly to be lighted with gas, a twenty-years privilege for which had been granted by the Government.

Several important coal-mines were discovered along the Gulf of Arauco, particularly on both banks of the Carampangue River, near its mouth, where important labors were in prosecution with a view to their working. The coal is considered not inferior in quality

to what has already been worked in the territory. From these discoveries there will accrue not only a profit to the country in general, but a saving to the national treasury, coal being in great demand, for which reason people have had to contract for it at Lota at the rate of \$7 per quintal. According to report, in one single vein five feet in height and about 150 *cuadras* in superficial extent, there are estimated to be 4,000,000 tons.

At Santiago it is in contemplation to form a joint-stock company for the exportation of *quillay*-bark, great quantities of which have been exported for some time back. The new company may cultivate it in this country, establishing new industries and rendering it more productive.

The exportation of silver and copper from Coquimbo during 1871 was as follows:

To *England*.—217 kilos bar-silver; 217½ ditto fine silver; 14,141,539 ditto regulus; 1,708 ditto copper-ore; 37,490 ditto argentiferous copper-ore; and 110,102 ditto silver-ore.

To *France*.—69 kilos fine silver.

To *Peru*.—2,502 kilos bar and ingot copper.

The total value, according to the tariff, is \$4,179,520. The duties paid amounted to \$82,193.16, and the municipal dues to \$112.01.

Congress was opened June 1st, by the President. Among the measures first submitted was one for making vaccination compulsory.

Messrs. Sanchez & Cox have made a proposal to the Government to grant them permission to bring to Chili 5,000 immigrants, possessed of sufficient capital to purchase 450,000 hectares of cultivable land, at or near to Nacimiento, at the rate of \$1 per hectare. In other words, they solicit permission to pay into the national exchequer, during a period not exceeding ten years, the sum, in hard cash, of \$450,000! In exchange for their services, Messrs. Sanchez & Cox demand for themselves 1,000 hectares of land for every 100 colonists they procure, and, for the colonists, exemption from import duty on their effects, exemption from taxes for fifteen years, and a free school to every 500 colonists.

The Santiago correspondent of the *Patria* says that an agent of the house of Rothschild has purchased the Santiago & Valparaiso Railway, and also offered to construct the proposed new line between Valparaiso and Santiago, *via* Melapilla.

The Banco Nacional de Bolivia was declared legally incorporated.

125 tons of ore from Caracoles produced in London an average of over \$10,000 per ton.

An exclusive privilege was granted, for a term of eight years, for the introduction into Chili of an apparatus for the carriage of passengers and goods, by metallic cables affixed to posts, or, in other words, a kind of aerial railway.

President Errazuriz, in his message to Congress, referring to the treaty with Spain, said:

The treaty of armistice and indefinite truce which,

with the mediation of the Government of the United States, was signed at Washington, on April 11, 1871, between the representatives of the allied republics on the one part, and the representative of Spain on the other, has been already ratified by the respective Governments, with the exception of that of Peru, to which was conceded an extension of time, to enable it to obtain the approbation of the Congress which is about to assemble in that republic.

The refusal of Spain to make us the reparation due for her excesses has postponed to an indefinite period the celebration of peace, but the truce entered into has removed the obstacles that the former state of affairs opposed to the security of allies and neutrals, and which was the principal cause that induced us to celebrate that treaty.

With respect to the settlement of the boundary question between Chili and the Argentine Republic and Bolivia, the President spoke hopefully, as follows:

Questions of limits with the Argentine Republic and Bolivia continued to be discussed with all the temperance and moderation which our right and the friendly and fraternal bonds that link us to those countries require; and I hope that in a short time the difficulties now standing in the way of the celebration of definite and mutually satisfactory arrangements will be overcome.

The late troubles and disputes concerning the burial of Protestants, or of those outside the pale of the Roman Catholic Church, have suggested the necessity of the following measure, namely: That in all Catholic cemeteries there be set apart a portion of ground for the reception of the bodies of those to whom the Church denies ecclesiastical burial, and that the cemeteries that may be constructed in future, with their fiscal or municipal moneys, shall be laical or common.

The justice of the latter determination cannot be denied. The money of all ought to be employed in the service of all. But, as some time must elapse before laical cemeteries exist in all our towns, it is necessary to order the separation of the part of which I have spoken, in the Catholic cemeteries. By this measure the repetition of past conflicts will be avoided, and the legitimate interest of all consulted.

The remainder of the message is devoted to indicating measures of social reform.

The opening of Congress was signalized by the presentation of several very important measures. Among them may be mentioned a bill for legalizing civil marriages; one for abolishing the privileges of the clergy (*privilegium clericale*); one for authorizing the President of the republic to enter into contracts with private individuals for the introduction of immigrants; one for the abolition of flogging; one for a new assessment of landed property; one for the abolition of the tobacco monopoly; and another for the repeal of the duty on foreign coal.

The fiscal revenue for 1871 was \$11,788,500.83.

A vast number of subjects of public necessity were laid before Congress after the opening of the session in June; and both Chambers seemed to rival each other in activity and determination to discharge the duties imposed upon them.

Señor Reyes presented a bill to the Senate for the formation of a new plan of the city of Santiago, with a view to widen the streets,

beautify it, and improve its sanitary condition; and another concerning marriage among dissenters. The non-Catholic residents of Valparaiso expressed, in a memorial to Congress, their approbation of Señor Reyes's bill for the reform of the articles of the civil code relative to marriages between dissenters, declaring that they prefer civil marriage to being married by a Catholic priest.

The President asked the permission of Congress to close contracts relating to the colonization of lands belonging to the Government.

In the Chamber of Deputies the business was larger, and a number of projects were proposed, some of which were of considerable importance. Among the latter was one for a reform of the electoral laws, which, if adopted, would justify the claim of Chili to the sovereignty of the people. Another, worthy of mention, was for the abolition of flogging, and suggested by the cruelty with which that punishment had been inflicted in several instances during the year.

The Council of State approved a bill authorizing the President of the republic to appropriate a sum not exceeding \$50,000 to the construction of such works as may be necessary to improve the navigation of Maule bar, which is the port of Concepcion.

Much interest was excited by the publication of the sentence of the Judge of the Court of Appeals, Señor Ugarte Zonteno, for the flogging of José Rei, who died from the effects of the infliction. The judge condemned the chief of police, Don Diego Perales, to the penalty of death; the acting-surgeon, Don Juan N. Favres, to ten years' imprisonment in the penitentiary, forbidding him at the same time to exercise his profession; and the jailer, Guillermo Silva, for the crime of perjury in the same case, to ten years' confinement.

Mr. Studdy Leigh presented a petition to Congress, stating that the obstacles no longer existed which had hitherto prevented the laying of a submarine telegraph-line to connect South America with the United States and Europe. Within eighteen months, at the very latest, the company now engaged in laying telegraphic lines in various parts of the world will devote its whole attention to the submersion of the cable through the Pacific and Atlantic.

The subscriptions of the port of Valparaiso for providing accommodation to the sick through the prevailing epidemic—small-pox—amounts to \$18,000, and it was expected that the fund would reach at least, for Valparaiso alone, the sum of \$27,000, independently of the sums given by the municipality. Liberal subscriptions had been raised for the sufferers. In Santiago they amounted to \$19,504. The directory of the National Bank sent to the intendente a donation of \$2,000. The artillery barracks were transformed into a huge lazaretto. A joint-stock company, with a capital of \$100,000, was formed, for the purpose of establishing drug-stores in Valparaiso, and

such other places as the shareholders might decide upon. The company was called "Drogueria y Botica Nacional."

The Chilean Minister of Finance approved of the articles of association of the new bank called "Banco Sud-Americano." The capital to commence with is \$500,000, and five per cent. to be kept as a reserve.

An attempt was made to form a company for the purpose of constructing a railway from the Palmillos to Port Rapel, or some other post near to Rapel.

The Intendente of Valparaiso addressed a note to the Minister of Marine, recommending, in view of the increase of the navy, the construction of a dry dock in some convenient place in the archipelago of Chiloé. From the report of the Minister of Finance, it is seen that the receipts of the custom-house in 1871 show, as compared with 1870, a falling off of \$495,276.22. The first five months of the present year show an increase of \$356,205.31, as compared with the corresponding period of last year. The net profits of the Estanco in 1871 amounted to \$711,624.85, a decrease, as compared with the previous year, of \$62,959.13.

A new joint-stock company was formed, called *La Empresaria*, with a capital of \$600,000, for the purpose of working several mines at Caracoles. Among the large transactions in mining property that took place during the year was the purchase, by the wealthy firm of Escobar, Ossa & Company, of the mines of Don Federico Verela, at Chañaral, for the sum of \$1,200,000. Messrs. Watson & Meiggs, of Valparaiso, and Don Marcial Martinez, of Santiago, obtained a privilege from the Bolivian Government for the construction of a railway from Mejillones to the celebrated silver-mines at Caracoles, in Chili. The price, including stations, rolling-stock, wharf at Mejillones, water-condensers, etc., was to be \$40,000 per mile. The total length will be about 100 miles. The works were to be commenced six months after the date of the contract, under a penalty of \$200,000; and the line to be finished in three years and a half, under a penalty of \$5,000 a month, the Bolivian Government to pay to the contractors a like sum for each month of delay beyond that time. Payment is to be made in bonds issued at 80; but, if the price should at any time exceed 90, the excess is to be equally divided between the Bolivian Government and the contractors. The contractors oblige themselves to place the bonds at $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. interest, with an accumulative amortization of 2 per cent. It is understood that the construction of the line was intrusted to Mr. Joseph Hill.

The National Agricultural Society distributed a considerable quantity of tobacco-seed, for the purpose of testing the capabilities of Chilean soil for the cultivation of this plant. The Chili Congress was interrupted up to the end of August. Fears of the epidemic—small-pox—was said to be the reason why a quorum could not be obtained.

A rupture of diplomatic relations took place between the Bolivian Minister, Dr. R. Bustillos, and the Chilean Government, toward the end of the year; but friendly sentiments were afterwards reestablished between the two countries.

An International Exhibition was inaugurated at Santiago in September. Among the measures to be taken into consideration by Congress at the close of the year, during an extraordinary session, was the petition of Messrs. Clark & Company, soliciting an exclusive privilege for a period of twenty years for working a railway line that shall cross the Andes and connect the State lines with the provinces of San Juan and Mendoza.

The value of the commerce between Chili and the Transandine provinces, in 1871, was \$1,412,198. Sixty thousand head of cattle are yearly imported from the Argentine provinces. The yearly number of passengers by this line it is calculated would be 90,000. The line of steamers of the *Compañía Sud-Americana* was to be extended as far as Callao not later than January, 1873. The first of the new steamers to arrive in Valparaiso will probably inaugurate the extension of the line to Callao.

A proposition of the Peruvian President to impose an import duty on nitrate of soda created a feeling of uneasiness in Chili. It was alleged by well-informed persons that, if the measure was sanctioned by Congress, Iquique would be ruined.

A subscription was opened for the purpose of defraying the cost of an expiatory column, and a small chapel also, to be erected on the site occupied by the ill-fated church of *La Compañía*, in Santiago. The Hon. J. P. Root, United States minister, addressed a letter to the Minister of Marine, thanking him, in the name of the United States Government and in his own, for the assistance rendered at Punta Arenas to the survivors of the crew of the American vessel *Golden Hyde*. A postal convention between Chili and the United States of Colombia was approved. There were exported from Lota, in July and August, for foreign parts, 2,086 tons of coal, 619,146 kilos. bar copper, and 40,000 fire-bricks.

A joint-stock company was about to be established for the construction of a telegraph-line between Caldera and Lota, communicating with all the principal intermediate towns upon the coast. According to published reports, from the 15th to the 22d of September, there arrived at Santiago, over the Southern Railway, 8,375 persons, being at the rate of 2,000 persons daily. This shows the interest which the late exhibition has excited throughout Chili. The enterprising Intendente of Santiago, Señor Vicuña Mackenna, decided upon two other exhibitions: one, in December, was to be of flowers produced by plants or seeds fecundated and grown in the open air, and of flowers the product of hot-house plants or seeds; the other, from March to April, 1873, will be of fruits and vegetables.

The National Society of Agriculture, an indefatigable toiler in behalf of the agricultural interests of Chili, was preparing to send a collection of various agricultural products to the great exhibition to be opened at Vienna on the 1st of May, 1873.

A company was to be formed at La Serena, for the construction of a railway from that city to Elgin; and the Copiapó Railway Company are to extend their line to the Cordillera. Considerable interest has been awakened concerning the development of the carboniferous deposits of the republic, in consequence of a recent and unexampled advance in the price of coal. Successful explorations have been made in the south, and numerous companies formed for the purpose of working the seams that have been hitherto discovered.

CHINA,* an empire in Eastern Asia. The present name of the Emperor is Tung-Khih (signifying "United Order"). At first the name Kee-tsiang had been adopted for the new government, but it was subsequently changed. The Emperor was born in April 21, 1856, and has ruled since August 21, 1861.

The area of China proper is estimated at from 1,294,000 to 1,548,000 square miles; of China and its dependencies at about 4,700,000 square miles. The population of China proper is about 420,000,000; of the dependencies, Manchooria has 3,000,000; Mongolia, 3,000,000; Thibet, 11,000,000; Corea, 9,000,000; aggregate population of the dependencies, 26,000,000; population of the empire and its dependencies, 446,000,000.

The army is said to consist of 678 companies (of 100 men each) of Manchhoos; of 211 companies of Mongolians, of 106,000 Chinese, all cavalry, and 500,000 native infantry. To these must be added 125,000 irregular militia; total, 820,000. The soldiers when not in active service carry on a trade in their own houses, and China has, therefore, not a regular army like the countries of Europe and America.

The customs returns show the following amount of duties paid:

Duties paid in Haikuan Taels (1 Tael equal to \$1.52) at 8 Francs.

DUTIES.	1870.	1871.
Import duties.....	3,569,250	3,847,969
Export duties.....	5,160,938	6,384,583
Tonnage duties.....	207,815	204,798
Duty paid by coasting trade.	449,214	569,068
Duty on home productions..	158,631	209,718
Total taels.....	9,545,848	11,216,146

The following is the official report of the foreign commerce of China in the years 1869 and 1870—the commercial tael at \$1.43. It embraces a list of the countries with which a trade was carried on, with the imports from and the exports to these countries; also the trade at each of the open ports:

* See AMERICAN ANNUAL CYCLOPEDIA of 1871 for an account of the Council of State.

TRADING COUNTRIES.	1870.		1871.		PORTS OPENED TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.	1871.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.		Imports.	Exports.
Great Britain.....	26,950,000	31,730,000	29,150,000	39,810,000	Shanghai.....	56,970,000	40,150,000
Hong-Kong.....	19,770,000	11,440,000	25,380,000	12,500,000	Canton.....	6,610,000	13,840,000
East Indies.....	20,570,000	120,000	20,920,000	240,000	Swatow.....	5,580,000	430,000
Japan.....	1,430,000	2,700,000	2,120,000	1,330,000	Amoy.....	4,280,000	2,710,000
Australia.....	530,000	1,580,000	430,000	1,880,000	Foochow.....	2,980,000	12,110,000
Singapore.....	790,000	300,000	680,000	300,000	Takao (Formosa).....	430,000	430,000
Siam.....	340,000	100,000	250,000	120,000	Tamsui (Formosa).....	420,000	70,000
Philippine Isles.....	260,000	210,000	220,000	190,000	Ningpo.....	65,000	10,000
Java.....	30,000	240,000	150,000	240,000	Tschin-kiang.....	.....	.....
Cochin China.....	270,000	80,000	210,000	150,000	Kiu-kiang.....	.....	80,000
Amoor Provinces.....	100,000	930,000	140,000	20,000	Hankow.....	130,000	3,550,000
Siberia.....	.....	.....	.....	1,090,000	Tschu-fu (Cheefoo).....	820,000	150,000
United States.....	420,000	8,520,000	50,000	11,690,000	Tien-Tsin.....	1,340,000	120,000
South America.....	200,000	130,000	.....	100,000	New-tschuang.....	210,000	150,000
European Continent.....	540,000	2,990,000	26,000	4,080,000	Total.....	80,410,000	74,860,000
British Channel.....	.....	480,000	.....	340,000	Reexports.....	2,320,000	.....
Other countries.....	.....	80,000	10,000	820,000	Leave.....	78,190,000	74,860,000
Total.....	72,290,000	61,690,000	80,410,000	74,860,000			
Reexports, 1871.....	3,600,000	.....	2,320,000	.....		
Leave.....	69,290,000	61,690,000	78,190,000	74,860,000			

The following table shows the articles of import and export in 1870-'71, and their respective values:

IMPORTS.	Taels.		EXPORTS.	Taels.	
	1870.	1871.		1870.	1871.
Opium.....	25,780,000	29,290,000	Tea.....	30,280,000	40,120,000
Cotton goods.....	22,040,000	29,800,000	Silk, raw.....	21,270,000	25,960,000
Woollen goods.....	6,500,000	4,770,000	Silk goods.....	2,640,000	2,550,000
Cotton, raw material.....	4,000,000	3,970,000	Various.....	8,100,000	6,230,000
Metals.....	3,230,000	2,440,000	Total taels.....	61,690,000	74,860,000
Various articles.....	7,110,000	7,950,000			
Total taels.....	69,290,000	78,190,000			

The movement of shipping, in all the Chinese ports (arrivals and clearances), was as follows:

FLAGS OF	1869.		1870.		1871.	
	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.
Great Britain.....	6,727	3,052,320	6,577	3,125,590	7,160	3,330,881
America.....	4,165	2,745,515	4,547	3,004,746	4,600	3,187,643
Germany.....	2,387	666,266	1,304	370,607	1,489	428,747
France.....	213	100,173	194	79,834	277	135,829
Siam.....	202	86,132	141	63,705	115	45,456
Netherlands.....	184	50,954	276	61,547	203	50,791
China.....	432	29,636	469	29,939	474	30,013
Denmark.....	231	46,157	333	76,866	273	59,371
Spain.....	31	10,120	41	9,626	50	18,454
Sweden.....	100	23,746	195	49,226	213	54,884
Various.....	73	22,053	59	15,552	113	39,488
Total.....	14,802	6,843,072	14,136	6,907,528	14,963	7,381,557

The majority of the people are attached to the religion of Fo (Buddha); next to it the religions of Confucius and Lao-Tse have the largest number of adherents. The Buddhists have numerous monasteries, which have endowments sufficient to maintain their occupants in more or less comfort. Morning and evening service is chanted in Sanscrit, which neither the priest nor his hearers understand. The monasteries afford shelter to travellers, and the inmates are strict vegetarians, for the destruction of life is hateful to Buddha. They are celibate, and they shave the entire head, instead of only the crown. Personally, they seem little respected, but command some consideration in virtue of their office. The people are rather prone to believe evil of them, and still more so of the nunneries. But, if ignorant, lazy, and dirty,

the monks seem at least harmless members of society; they are civil to visitors, and quite tolerant of foreign heretics. They are, moreover, innocent of political intrigue, which is a monopoly of the *literati*.

The Mohammedans belonging to the Chinese Empire number from 1,500,000 to 3,000,000, chiefly in Chinese Toorkistan, and the southwestern province of Yunnan. In both parts of the empire the Mohammedans have been for more than ten years in a state of insurrection against the Chinese Government, and have for years maintained independent states.

The population of the English colony of Hong-Kong, according to the official census of 1871, was 124,193; namely, 5,931 Europeans and Americans, 2,823 Indians, and others of mixed blood, and 115,444 Chinese. These num-

bers include the military establishment, and the crews of ships in the harbor; and allowance must be made for the circumstance that many of the Chinese evade enumeration, suspecting that there may be some covert design in view in taking a census. The resident European and American population is 2,736; 869 of them British, 1,367 Portuguese, 170 Germans, 133 Americans, and 60 French. Mr. Stewart, inspector of Government schools, reports that the number of scholars taught in those schools in 1870 was 1,190 boys and 111 girls, the cost being nearly £3,000. The central school had an average attendance of 237, and the school-fees for the year amounted to \$1,701. Nearly all the first class, and many boys in the second class, were married. The inspector says that their extreme docility makes a school of Chinese boys a disciplinarian's paradise. His annoyance is, that, in case of a marriage or a funeral in the family, nothing less than a month's absence is thought sufficient. The school holidays are now fixed to suit the two most important Chinese holidays—viz., the new year, and the tomb-festival. The boys work hard, stimulated by the desire for respectable and lucrative employment. The failures at the annual examination, by obtaining less than a third of the total number of marks assigned, are few. In the course of the year, 95 boys left the school. Of these, 40 are in business as interpreters, clerks, assistant *compradores*, etc. The village schools, supported or aided by the Government, are purely Chinese schools, using Chinese books alone. Many of the people are in extreme poverty, and the majority of the children do not attend any school at all. The inspector says that, if education were made compulsory, the extreme poverty of many of the people in the villages and in boats would throw on the Government the onus of clothing and feeding as well as educating the children. He adds that this is not peculiar to Hong-Kong; in the villages on the main-land only a fraction of the children attend school.

In the province of Tien-Tsin, disastrous floods again occurred, spreading distress and ruin over a large tract of country. According to the opinion of all the geologists who have visited the country, there is no longer any doubt that the gradual upheaving of the northeast of China, which has long been suspected, and to which the change in the course of the Yellow River some years back is attributed, is throwing out all the natural provisions for the drainage of that wide region, and the accumulated waters of the heavy rains of the summer months, unable to pass away by their accustomed channels, break out annually in disastrous floods in the autumn, lasting throughout the winter. Unless the foreign ministers at Peking induce the native Government to avail itself of the resources of Western science in discovering the direction in which new channels should be cut, and to apply themselves with energy to carry out the plans competent engineers could

devise for doing so, it is feared that the doom of the country round Peking is pronounced.

The Emperor of China was married at Peking, on October 16th. There was no public ceremony outside the palace, except the procession to bring the bride thither, and the whole affair passed off very quietly.

The Panthay or Mohammedan rebels in the western province of Yunnan attracted unusual attention, from the fact that their ruler Suleiman sent his son Hassan as a special messenger to the courts of Europe, in order to establish friendly connections. Sultan Suleiman, who has now, for several years, been able to maintain a complete independence, is described as an intelligent and energetic man, who has gained the confidence of his people to a high degree. He resides at Talifu, and rules with the assistance of four military and four civil mandarins. To the former certain districts are assigned, but every matter of importance must be laid before the Sultan, who, before giving his decision, consults the civil mandarins. As soon as Suleiman appeared to have established his rule on a firm basis, Major Sladen was sent out by the Government of British India, in order to explore this territory. In his report, Sladen states that he had an interview with Suleiman, and that the latter expressed to him his wish to enter into commercial relations with the Western countries. The Sultan was, moreover, represented by the English press of India to be desirous to open a good commercial and military road between Burnah and Yunnan, and to secure the support of England in his struggle for maintaining the independence of his kingdom. The English authorities appeared to be anxious to smooth the way for the establishment of friendly relations, and already have opened two steamship lines between Rangoon and Mandalay, the capital of Upper Burnah and Bhamo, the ancient emporium of the caravan road to Yunnan, where the Dutch formerly had as many as 1,550 factories. In connection with these lines, another between Rangoon and Glasgow has been opened, and thus England is fully prepared to enter into commercial relations with Western China. In order to complete the alliance between Great Britain and Yunnan, the Sultan, probably at the suggestion of the English Government itself, resolved to send a grand embassy to England. The embassy consisted of Prince Hassan, the son, and Prince Yussuf, the nephew of the Sultan, an interpreter, and five high dignitaries. The embassy is intrusted with a letter from the Sultan to the Queen, in which the latter is asked for her patronage and support. The embassy travelled by land to Mandalay, which journey lasted one month; then visited Calcutta and Bombay, and from there paid a visit to Constantinople, where they arrived on October 7th. Accounts from Constantinople state that the prince recognized the Sultan of Turkey as caliph, and head of the orthodox Mohammedans.

The agitation of the natives against the foreigners, and, in particular, against the French and English, continued also throughout the year 1872. The English minister, Mr. Wade, was even insulted in the streets of Peking, and consequently presented to the Chinese court a memorial summing up all the complaints of the foreigners, and demanding satisfaction. Prince Kang recognized the justice of the remonstrances, and promised redress.

The treaty between China and Japan, which was negotiated in the latter part of the year 1871, was kept very secret by both Governments, and the representatives of the foreign powers were led to suspect that it embraced a defensive and offensive alliance directed against the foreign powers; for, in the latter part of the year, it was reported that Japan demanded a modification of the treaty.

CHRISTIAN UNION (THE). The Fourth General Council of the *Christian Union* of the United States met at Woodhull, Henry County, Ill., on the 30th of May. Twenty-six delegates were present from the States of Iowa, Illinois, Missouri, Indiana, and Ohio. A standing committee, appointed at the previous General Council, to meet commissioners from the Quadrennial Convention of the Christian Connection North, reported that they had not been notified of the appointment of any commissioners on the part of the Christian Connection, and that no meeting had been held, and added: "Therefore no official action has been taken. We have been ready and anxious for the consummation of union with all who follow Christ, but not at the cost of Christian liberality and the loss of our unsectarian vantage-ground." A similar committee, who were appointed to confer with commissioners from the Christian Connection South, reported: "We have taken no action in the premises, further than an informal correspondence with a few prominent brethren of said Christian Connection, who have represented their organization as willing to unite, on the conditions of our adopting their articles of religion, rules of order, and organic nomenclature. Conceiving that union, upon such conditions, is not desirable to any of the independent, creedless churches in this Union, and in consideration of the fact that the union we seek is not the amalgamation of sects, or the establishment of any creed, other than the Bible; and, as our chief object is to develop the unity of the Spirit, in striving to promote and intensify esteem and affection among all the true disciples of our Divine Master, we would respectfully submit that the union indicated by the Christian Connection South is not such as would be acceptable on the part of this body." An address on fraternal relations was adopted. It states that the members of the Christian Union "do not propose any interference with the doctrines, peculiarities, or conscientious predilections of Christians for their own modes of worship or external rites;" that,

in their confederate and conciliar relations, they "seek the meeting together of Christians whose sympathies and labors are earnestly directed toward the unity of all God's children who recognize the one head and master of the Church of Christ;" that it is their desire, in their councils, "to confine the worship and business thereof to the momentous and vital points in which there is an avowed agreement; that the oneness of our faith and agreement in the Gospel of Christ may be exhibited, without associating with it other and minor objects, which might, by dividing attention, prevent the importance of union in fundamental objects from being duly recognized;" and that they "recognize the ground of such union to reside in the supreme importance of the points in which all Christians are and must be agreed."

The churches connected with the Union in the different States were represented as generally in a prosperous and peaceful condition. The Council chose a board of missions, and appointed a general missionary. The next meeting of the General Council will be held at Wesley, Montgomery County, Ind., in May, 1874.

CHURCH OF GOD. The Tenth Triennial General Eldership of the Church of God in North America met at Mount Carroll, Ill., on the 20th of May. Delegates were in attendance from the East Pennsylvania, West Pennsylvania, East Ohio, West Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Southern Indiana and Illinois, Illinois, Iowa, and Kansas and Missouri Elderships. The German eldership was represented by letter. The regular business of the session related chiefly to the publishing interests, the newspapers, and missions, of the Church. The publishing interests and papers, though not extensive, were found to be well established and prosperous. The Board of Missions, which was organized in 1869, had conducted missionary work successfully in Kansas and Nebraska, Iowa, Missouri, among the freedmen, and at special points in the Central States, and had founded two funds of \$1,000 each. The most important missionary work had been conducted at Chicago, for the use of which a property, valued at about \$20,000, had been accumulated. Several efforts had been made, between 1854 and 1866, to establish a denominational school, but all had failed. The General Eldership was visited by a fraternal delegate from the Free-Will Baptist General Conference, who proposed, on behalf of that body, that the Church of God should take an interest in Hillsdale College, a denominational school of the Free-Will Baptists at Hillsdale, Mich., by endowing a professorship, and designating a professor. The offer was accepted; a professor was chosen; arrangements were made for paying his salary, and for permanently endowing his chair, by the sale of scholarships, and a visiting committee to the college was appointed. Three frater-

nal delegates were appointed to attend the next General Conference of the Free-Will Baptists. It appeared that some irregularities had taken place in one of the Annual Elderships in designating the name of the Church in the Eldership titles. In view of this fact, the General Eldership directed that the singular form of the word *church* should always be used. The preservation and perpetuation of the German Eldership were recommended. Permission was granted for the organization of an eldership in Maryland. Measures were taken for the collection of material relating to the early history of the Church, particularly to the labors of John Winebrenner, its founder. The Board of Publication were advised to publish annually a Church almanac. The next meeting of the General Eldership will be at Smithville, Ohio, on the last Wednesday in May, 1875.

CLEVELAND, REV. CHARLES, widely known as "*Father Cleveland*," a missionary to the poor in the city of Boston and its vicinity for more than fifty-five years, born in Norwich, Conn., June 21, 1772; died in Boston, June 5, 1872. He lived in Norwich till he was twelve years old, when he became an inmate of the family of an uncle who resided at Salem, Mass. His surroundings at that place incited a fancy for a seafaring life, which, however, a single voyage to the Cape of Good Hope effectually banished. After having passed through a mercantile apprenticeship of two or three years, he was appointed deputy-collector at the Salem Custom-House, which position he retained until 1802. Removing to Charlestown in the same year, he became a clerk in the employ of Mr. Henry Higginson, with whom he remained until seven years later, when he commenced business for himself in Boston as a stock and exchange-broker at No. 21 State Street. This occupation he continued until 1822, when the firm of Cleveland & Dane, of which he was the senior partner, was formed. Their shop was at No. 43 Market Street, since changed to Cornhill, where they dealt, as the Directory of the year informs us, in "English goods," a style of commodities that would now be classed under the head of drygoods. In 1829 the partnership was dissolved, and Mr. Cleveland resumed his old employment as a broker at No. 40 State Street. Here he continued for four or five years, and until he finally abandoned all labors but those of charity. In September, 1816, the Society for the Moral and Religious Instruction of the Poor, in the formation of which he was one of the prime movers, was organized at his house. He applied himself at once to the work of collecting funds for the erection of a mission-house for the use of this Society, which, through his exertions, was finally built, and was dedicated in May, 1821. Nine years later he entered upon the duties of a missionary to the poor of Boston, being associated with Revs. Ethan Smith and D. D. Rossiter. He was not as yet a formally-authorized clergyman, but in

1835 he received a license to preach from the Harmony Association at Upton, and on the 10th of July, 1838, he was ordained as an evangelist. From that time until his final sickness he was incessantly employed in charitable undertakings, his field extending throughout the whole city, and his strength being the only limit to his efforts. Throughout all the districts where poverty and wretchedness abound his familiar step was heard, and his liberal bounty and words of comfort and cheer lightened the sufferings and smoothed the path of innumerable despairing souls. He was at one time or another intimately connected with all the benevolent institutions with which the city abounds, and has contributed in no small degree to their success. His work was, however, independent of them, and he was not formally accredited by any. He had a long list of wealthy and influential gentlemen, who were in the habit of placing in his hands a certain fixed sum annually. These he called his "patrons," and he published a report each year of the way their benefactions had been disposed of. This custom of furnishing a report he had kept up for a great number of years, the last, that of 1871, being the thirty-eighth. His domestic relations were very happy. He was married for the first time, when twenty-six years of age, to a lady with whom he lived in unbroken sympathy and affection until her death, which occurred forty-three years after. At the age of sixty-nine he again married, and this second partner he also survived, although she was his companion for twenty-seven years. She died in November, 1869. Her death was a severe blow to him, and it was soon followed by another scarcely less trying—the loss of his son, Prof. Charles Dexter Cleveland, LL. D., of Philadelphia, who was cut off in the vigor of his powers and at the summit of his usefulness. Through all his trials he preserved a hearty interest for the class whom he affectionately termed "my poor," and his care for them was never relaxed. He was widely known by all conditions of society, and universally respected. No man, it is probable, ever lived who had done so much to create a fellow-feeling between the favored and the unfortunate in respect to worldly possessions, and to build up a mutual interest. His decease was caused as much by old age as by sickness. He suffered but little, and calmly passed away, leaving a host of sincere mourners to sorrow for his departure.

COLOMBIA (UNITED STATES OF), an independent republic of South America, lying between latitude 1° 37' south and 11° 25' north, and longitude 69° 30' and 83° west. It is bounded north by the Caribbean Sea; east by Venezuela and Brazil; south by Ecuador; west by the Pacific; and northwest by Costa Rica. The territory of the republic is divided into nine States, which, with their areas and population (1870), are given in the following table:

STATES.	Areas, Square Miles.	Population.
Antioquia.....	22,790	965,974
Bolívar.....	27,027	225,060
Boyacá.....	33,349	482,874
Cauca.....	257,451	435,078
Cundinamarca.....	79,845	409,602
Magdalena.....	26,950	85,255
Panamá.....	31,921	220,542
Santander.....	16,293	425,427
Tolima.....	18,476	220,221
Total.....	514,102	2,880,633

According to the President's message, April 4, 1872, the national debt was composed of the following elements:

FOREIGN DEBT.	Nominal Capital.	At the Present Rate.
Old Debt.....	\$14,837,250	\$2,819,077 = 19 per cent.
New Debt.....	3,887,000	1,360,450 = 35 per cent.
Suspended Debt	14,633,000	1,317,465 = 9 per cent.
	\$33,357,250	\$5,496,992
HOME DEBT.	9,899,710	\$2,667,521
Tot. Nat. Debt..	\$43,256,960	

Rather less than 1,000,000 of the total population are whites; the rest being divided between mestizos of various degrees, according to the predominance in them of the European, the African, or the Indian type. The population of the capital, Bogotá, is variously estimated from 40,000 to 60,000, probably nearer the former than the latter. President of the republic, Manuel Murillo Toro, from April 1, 1872, to March 31, 1874; Minister Secretary of the Interior and of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Gil Colunje; Minister of Finances, Dr. S. Camacho Roldán; Minister of the Treasury and National Credit, General J. Trujillo; Minister of War, R. Nuñez; Procurator-General, Dr. R. Gomez; Archbishop of Bogotá, J. A. Arbelaez. The chief magistrate of the State of Panamá is no longer called Governor, but has the title of President, the presidential chair being at present occupied by General Neyra. Secretary of State, J. Mendoza; Governor of the city of Panamá, J. Soza; Procurator-General, Dr. M. Iturralde; Commandant-General of the Army, General G. Neyra. The strength of the army of the republic, in time of peace, is 1,420 men; in time of war, each State furnishes a contingent of one per cent. of the population.

The total value of the commerce for the year ending September 30, 1870, was \$14,337,772, divided as follows:

EXPORTS.	
To England.....	\$1,849,000
To France.....	1,491,000
To Germany.....	2,730,000
To the West Indies.....	223,000
To the United States.....	663,000
To Venezuela.....	
To Peru.....	1,333,000
To other countries)	
Total.....	\$8,284,000

IMPORTS.	
From England.....	\$2,891,880
From France.....	1,472,422
From Germany.....	168,502
From the West Indies.....	211,326
From the United States.....	407,254
From Venezuela.....	213,690
From Peru.....	26,571
From other countries.....	663,193
	\$6,053,772

The following table shows the receipts for the financial year 1870:

Net Customs Receipts.....	\$1,431,923
Salt Monopoly.....	753,329
Panamá Railway.....	250,000
Mint.....	229,213
Postal Service.....	51,282
National Property.....	26,600
Public Lands.....	6,817
Sundry Receipts.....	185,613
	\$1,907,854

Thirty-seven and a half per cent. of the customs receipts is applied to the interest and principal of the foreign debt, and ten per cent. to the home debt. Besides ten per cent. is applied to pay foreign indemnities. The law of April 21, 1872, authorizes the Government to negotiate with the foreign creditors for the transformation of the total foreign debt into a debt of \$7,000,000 at five per cent.

There are at present but two railways in the republic; that of Panamá, about 48 miles in length, and that from Sabanilla to Barranquilla, 18 miles long. The number of passengers carried by the first, in 1867, was 35,076. Some other lines are projected, or in process of construction, as will be seen hereafter. There are telegraphs along the two lines already mentioned, and a submarine cable from the port of Aspinwall to that of Kingston, Jamaica. As the Colombian Government was anxious to have a railway built from Bogotá to the Lower Magdalena, General Hurlbut, the United States minister, proposed to that Government to guarantee the construction of the same to an amount not to exceed \$10,000,000; that is to say, the constructing company should be guaranteed by the United States interest at six per cent. on all sums expended by them up to \$10,000,000, for fifteen years. In return, the United States were to have the privilege of opening, free of rents and charges, the long-projected Inter-oceanic Canal. At the beginning of the year the public press entered extensively into the subject of the necessity for peace and liberty of discussion, in opposition to the Church authority, who, as a body, are opposed to the latter.

It was expected that Bogotá would soon be lighted with gas.

Dr. Maria Mallarino, formerly President of the republic, died January 6th.

Various representations were made to the Legislative Chambers by merchants of note in Cúcuta, claiming the intervention of the General Government for the opening of the road of Sardinata, which would afford communication with foreign markets.

The relations with Venezuela were characterized as in the highest degree shameful and humiliating. The vexations to which Colombians were subjected for the mere use of the waters which lead to the ocean were equivalent to a prohibition; while Colombia, on the other hand, to the injury of its own interests, had frankly opened its territory to Venezuela, in order that it might supply the State of

Tachira and a great part of Casanare and Mérida.

The House of Representatives rejected, by 14 votes against 7, the contract between the National Government and Messrs. Saravia and Duran, for the opening of a road from San Agustín, in the State of Tolima, to San Sebastián on the Cauca.

In the Senate, at the session of February 2d, the following secretaries were voted for: Señor Aquileo Parra, Secretary of the Treasury; Señor Florencio Vezga, Secretary of the Interior and Foreign Relations; Señor Manuel Abello, Secretary of War; Señor Ramon Santo Domingo Vila was black-balled for Secretary of the Treasury.

The Senate declared that "the political conduct of Citizen Eustorgio Salgar, as President of the Union, had satisfied, as far as the present circumstances of the country permitted, all parties. The administration which terminates will be held as the happiest in the annals of Colombia." A copy of the resolution, duly signed and authorized, was sent to Señor Salgar, "in testimony of the national esteem which he gained as first magistrate of the republic."

In the House of Representatives, Señor M. A. Arango asked for the collection of the acts in force issued by the Provisional Government, relative to a convention celebrated for the settlement of accounts with Mexico, as well as the documents which refer to the claims of ancient Colombia, known as the "claims for the cacao of Maracaibo."

The telegraph-line between Bogotá and La Mesa is in working order. The English engineers destined to survey the north road were to commence their labors in April.

In Bolívar, a merchant of Barranquilla exported to Europe 800 tierces of raw sugar, in cakes, known as *panela*. The tobacco of Carmen was in demand. The industry of the State was becoming rapidly developed. The production of sugar and panela increases at a rapid rate, the value of that exported being not less than two millions and a half annually. The financial and political condition of the State of Boyacá was not satisfactory. The public roads were bad, and the money advanced for them by the national Government had somehow disappeared; public instruction was at a stand-still, and there was no money to pay the teachers. Tolima was occupied, both Government and people, with the schools and roads of the State.

An important law was passed in April, in reference to the foreign debt of the republic. The following is a summary of it:

ARTICLE I. The Executive power is hereby authorized to enter into arrangements with foreign creditors for the purpose of converting the foreign debt, conformably to the Convention of Paris, of March 21, 1871, into a new debt to the amount of \$7,000,000, with an interest of 5 per cent. per annum.

ART. II. The Executive has the power of appropriating, for the payment of the interest of the new

debt, the branches of the Federal income which it may deem convenient. It can also arrange the manner and time of said payments, so as to give complete security to creditors in regard to the fulfillment of the new agreement.

ART. III. If the Executive power cannot come to any general agreement for the conversion and amortization of the foreign debt, according to the terms of this law, it can also convert the debt, in the terms of Article I., partially, or as a whole, within and without the Union, at the following rates: The new debt active, to the extent of 40 per cent; the old debt active, to 24 per cent; the deferred debt, 14 per cent. The Government bonds of the foreign debt obtained in this way will, like the others, go into circulation toward the collection of the interest, and to the reduction of the debt on account of the republic, in conformity with the existing agreement, until the entire conversion of the debt has been effected.

ART. IV. While the income of the Federal Treasury is not sufficient to meet the expenses of the public administration, the Executive power can reduce to a minimum of \$300,000, guaranteed by Article IV. of the convention now existing, the sums appropriated to the payment of interest, and the amortization of the foreign debt. The difference between those \$300,000 and that produced by the 37½ per cent. of the rents of the customs, applied to the foreign debt, shall be carried by the general Treasury to the account of deposits, to be faithfully paid over as soon as the causes mentioned in this article cease.

ART. V. The agreement made by the Executive in accordance with the cases of the present law, shall be definitive, and not require the further sanction of Congress. Given in Bogotá, this 21st day of April, 1872.

The balance of £72,100, the value of the foreign debt bonds emitted in 1845 and 1861, is by Congress declared to have been cancelled.

The House of Representatives, among other matters, voted an additional credit of \$50,000 in case of war with Venezuela, Brazil, or Ecuador.

A memorial, signed by numerous influential citizens, was presented to Congress, petitioning that body to cause the Indians of the Goajiro Peninsula to be instructed and civilized, in order that they might be united politically and socially with the rest of Colombia.

The Congress of 1872 passed the following bills: The law prohibiting pearl-fishery with diving-machines; a law reforming that of June 10, 1870, respecting the custom-house of Cácuta; a law designating places of detention, and punishment of violators of the constitution and national laws.

The Senate on the fourth day (February 6th) proceeded to verify the ratification of the act reformatory of the constitution establishing a federal district. There were eight votes affirmative and one negative. The former were of the States of Antioquia, Bolívar, Boyacá, Cauca, and Tolima, and the latter the State of Cundinamarca.

The following resolution, dictated by Senator Carlos Holguín, was agreed to: To recommend to the Executive power the active prosecution of the suit against the house of James S. Hermann, his trustees or legal representatives, to make effective the guarantee given for the North American steamer "Uncle Sam,"

in case the transaction referred to in the law of the 2d of June of last year be not verified.

The following law was passed concerning the Panama Railroad:

ARTICLE I. In the event provided for in section 7th of Article I. of the legislative decree of August 15, 1867, with respect to the Panama Railroad, the Executive power shall exact the strict fulfilment of the stipulations of Article XXIX. of the contract to which said legislative decree refers.

ART. II. The Panama Railroad being turned over to the republic, in fulfilment of the aforesaid stipulation, the Executive power shall dictate the necessary dispositions to secure its good management, while it endeavors to celebrate a contract to rent said railroad to an individual or company, national or foreign, which gives guarantees of fulfilling the conditions which the Executive power thinks fit to exact.

ART. III. To this effect the Executive power shall publish tenders in Europe and America, six months beforehand, of the day of the celebration of the contract, and shall endeavor to have inserted into said contract all stipulations required for the interests of the republic. The contract entered into must have the sanction of Congress before it can be valid.

Bogotá, April 29, 1872.

The President of the Colombian Union, on the 7th of May, convoked Congress by decree to hold extraordinary sessions, beginning on the 8th, for the purpose of finishing affairs of a general character still pending, and any others that might be presented to it by the Executive power.

The message sent by the President to Congress in sessions extraordinary, among other matters, recommended a bill to be brought forward for the construction, on account of the Union, of an interoceanic road from the bay of Buenaventura on the Pacific, crossing the valley of Cauca, and descending the Magdalena to the Atlantic. But that which concerns Panama more particularly is the section between Buenaventura and the river Cauca, which, by opening up a communication with the valley of Cauca, would bring the valuable exports of that fertile valley by way of the Panama Railroad.

The Bogotá poor-house was to be closed in May, for want of funds.

President Murillo dismissed, as unnecessary, the guard stationed at the government palace.

A few immigrants had arrived from the Canary Isles and from Alsatia.

General dissatisfaction reigned in those parts of the republic bordering upon the lake of Maracaibo (the whole of whose waters belong to Venezuela), caused by the onerous duties levied by the Venezuelan Government upon Colombian merchandise entering or leaving the republic by that lagoon, which forms the natural and easiest outlet for the productions of those regions which are separated from the Magdalena by the Central Cordilleras. The Colombian Government had remonstrated with that of Venezuela on this subject. "Colombia," says the Bogotá press, "has at her disposal two ways of remedying the evil: diplomacy, which is the best, or building a road

through her own territory to fluvial or maritime ports of her own." It would, however, be found cheaper to keep peace with Venezuela by admitting her claim to moderate protective imports, than to try to make a railway across the Andes to the Magdalena River. It was a grand oversight that Colombia did not secure for her citizens the right to one-half of the Maracaibo waters; but it is not too late, nor is Venezuela in a state at present to dictate the law to the United States of Colombia, above all in a question of limits and the vexatious abuse of her citizens. The legation about to be sent to Caracas will be adequate to the mission with which it is intrusted by the nation. In 1871 Venezuela received by way of transit duty on effects introduced into Colombia, and exports by the same route, the value of \$148,372.98. The importations and exportations into Colombia, by the port of Los Cachos, produced to Venezuela in 1871 \$656,293. The conviction is that, if a railroad were constructed between Cúcuta and the Magdalena, in ten years there would be exported no less than 240,000 bags of coffee, while the above \$656,293, Venezuela dollars, would remain in Colombia.

Public works and public instruction were equally prosperous in Boyacá and Santander. In the month of March there were 11,494 children attending the schools. Bolívar was chiefly occupied with the advancement of its agriculture; and the State of Magdalena with the consideration of its water and road communication.

A numerous meeting of Catholics was held in Zapaquirá, to resolve what should be done in view of the recent law of Cundinamarca, which excludes religion from the public schools. A proposition to found schools, essentially Christian, at the expense of Catholics, was adopted. A collection was taken up, which gave \$400 toward that object, which is considered, besides, to be the most dignified rebuke to the Government.

Six curates were to be sent, at the expense of Government, to the territory of Casanare, each to establish and direct a school for primary education; \$3,600 per annum were appropriated from the national Treasury to defray the expenses of the missions.

Society in Bogotá was reported to be in a state of continual alarm; and assassinations were becoming frequent.

A railway from the port of Buenaventura, on the Pacific, to the river Cauca, in the State of that name, was contracted for.

Dr. N. R. Cheyne, a distinguished physician of Bogotá, died at that city, in July. The *Tradicionista* states that he came to South America about the termination of the War of Independence. Bolívar and the other heroes of that time were his particular friends. He had been suffering for some time back with a painful disease, which ended his life at the age of seventy-three years. The Government or-

dered that at his funeral the honors due to a medical officer of the Army of Independence should be shown to his remains.

A firm of Barranquilla, in June, entered into a contract with the Government of New Granada to lay a submarine cable from Aspinwall to Carthagena and Santa Martha.

The epidemic called the *lomba*, which closely resembles the yellow fever, had been raging for several months in Carthagena, but was not very fatal. There had been 5,500 cases, only 300 of which proved fatal.

The Aspinwall and Jamaica cable (date, November 27th) was still silent, as it has been since the 5th of November. It probably will not be repaired for some time. Sir Charles Bright, who has charge of this cable, is at variance with the West India Cable Company. No tariff for through business has yet been agreed upon, nor will any be fixed until the trouble between the managers is settled.

The conduct of business on the West India Company's lines (the cable from Cuba to Kingston, Jamaica, etc.) is stated to be very unsatisfactory to the public.

A revolution broke out in the State of Cauca, December 18th. General Mosquera, the existing President of Cauca, was determined to sustain at any sacrifice his party—the Liberals—in power, and place, as his successor, a candidate of his own selection in the presidential chair, regardless of the wishes of the people. The constituent assembly or convention, which had been called for the consideration of needed reforms in the State, laid aside its legitimate work, and took up that of designating who should be the next President of the State. The body soon divided into parties, each of which had its own candidate for the high office. Messrs. Palan, Trojillo, and Payan, were the names respectively selected, but none of them suited the views of Mosquera, who, in opposition, named General Peregrino Santacoloma, formerly President of the State of Panama, and ever a most devoted Liberal, to be his successor. Mosquera made a speech in support of his own candidate, and denounced the other three, against whom he threatened to "make all kinds of sacrifices, even to the loss of life," rather than that any of them should succeed him. General Santacoloma being the first Designado to exercise the presidential power, it only required a well-managed *coup d'état* to place him permanently in the chair of the first magistrate, and secure to General Mosquera two years more for carrying out his views. The Conservative party opposed this move of General Mosquera, and the Liberals had taken up arms in defence of their rights, the Church, in the person of Bishop Pasto, heading the revolution, that prelate being dissatisfied that the management of the schools had been taken out of the hands of the priests. General Santacoloma had taken the field against the revolutionists of Pasto, who were marching on Buquerras,

Obando, and Barbacoas. It was rumored that an engagement had occurred.

In Panama, the government put up at public auction the right to sell ice, which has been hitherto a government monopoly. The cession is for five years, and the price restricted to fifteen cents a kilogramme.

Politics on the Isthmus were in an unsettled state, not so much from any contemplated struggle between Liberals and Conservatives, as from divisions in the Liberal party itself.

There was a great inundation of the city of Bogotá, caused by the overflowing of two of the small rivers that run through it. Several lives were lost, and property damaged to the value of \$150,000. This is the first inundation since the establishment of the city at the time of the conquest.

COLWELL, STEPHEN, an American publicist, political economist, and philanthropist, born in Brooke County, Va., March 25, 1800, died in Philadelphia, January 15, 1872. He was educated at Jefferson College, Pa., whence he graduated in 1819, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in Virginia in 1821, practised his profession for some years in Pittsburgh, but about 1830 removed to Philadelphia, and became an iron-merchant. Fond of study, and especially of investigating knotty questions of finance, political economy, social science, and ethics, he soon commenced publishing his views. His first published work was a pamphlet, "Letter to Members of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, on the Removal of Deposits from the Bank of the United States by order of the President," over the signature of "Mr. Penn," 1834; in 1850 he published an able essay, entitled "The Relative Position in our Industry of Foreign Commerce, Domestic Production, and Internal Trade," by Jonathan B. Wise. In 1851 a new work appeared from his pen, which attracted much attention and some sharp criticism; it was entitled "New Themes for the Protestant Clergy;" two reviews of it were published, to which he replied in "Hints to a Layman," and "Charity and the Clergy," both published in 1853. In 1852 he published "Politics for American Christians," and an elaborate article in the *Merchants' Magazine*, on "Money of Account," and subsequently (in 1857) discussed the subject still further in the *Bankers' Magazine*. In 1855 appeared a very able essay on the "Position of Christianity in the United States, in its Relations with our Political System and Religious Instruction in the Public Schools;" and, in 1856, "The South; a Letter from a Friend in the North with Reference to the Effects of Disunion upon Slavery." He edited the same year, with preliminary essays and numerous notes, "Frederick List's Treatise on National Economy;" and in 1858 published a large and valuable work, entitled "The Ways and Means of Commercial Payment." At the commencement of the late civil war, Mr. Colwell was

earnest in the support of the Union, was one of the founders and an active member of the Union League of Philadelphia, and by purse, pen, and voice, sought to further its work. He was also an associate of the Sanitary Commission, and did good service in caring for the soldiers. After the war, he was appointed by the Government one of the commissioners to examine the whole internal revenue system, and suggest such modifications as might lighten its burdens and increase its efficiency, and to this work he devoted much time and labor. He was connected with most of the prominent literary, scientific, and benevolent institutions of Philadelphia, and was a liberal giver to all objects of benevolence. He had accumulated a large and very valuable library, which was especially full on political and social science, and this he bequeathed to the University of Pennsylvania, with an endowment for a professorship of Social Science.

COMET (BIELA'S). About the close of 1872 news was received in England of the rediscovery of Biela's comet by Mr. Poyson, the government astronomer at Madras. This comet, which has a period of about six and three-quarter years, had not been previously seen since 1852. At that time it appeared in the form of two distinct comets, as also it did on the occasion of its return in 1846, before which time it was a well-defined single object. In 1859 Biela's comet was invisible—supposed to be lost to observation in the sun's light. It was not found in 1866, and then the impression obtained that in some way it had been dissipated or destroyed. Subsequently, the distinguished astronomer M. Schiaparelli advanced and ably sustained the theory that meteoric showers are phenomena caused by the passage of the earth through cometic matter. This theory, generally accepted by physicists, is now confirmed in the most striking manner, as follows: Calculations showed that Biela's comet, if in existence, would cross the orbit of the earth November 27, 1872. On that particular day occurred a great star-shower, especially visible over a large part of England. The champions of M. Schiaparelli's theory ascribed the magnificent meteoric display to the fact that the earth on November 27th had actually passed through the tail of Biela's comet. At a meeting of the Royal Astronomical Society, Mr. Hind, superintendent of the *Nautical Almanac*, pointed out how closely the phenomenon of the shower accorded with the theory. A Continental astronomer, M. Klinkerfues, followed up the subject. It occurred to him that since the earth had passed through the train of the comet, the actual track pursued by the comet was indicated; and, after some calculations, he sent this dispatch to Mr. Poyson at Madras: "Biela touched earth on 27th; search near Theta Centauri." In November and December that constellation is not visible to advantage except in the Southern Hemisphere. Mr. Poyson did as

requested, and, surely enough, in December he found what appeared to be a comet in the region pointed out. It presented a circular aspect with a bright nucleus and a faint but distinct tail, about as long as a fourth part of the moon's apparent diameter. At the date of our advices Mr. Poyson had not rendered a full and clear report of his observations; but there was no doubt that he found a comet on the track where Biela's, as calculated, should have been. Nothing is said of a companion comet (the half of the original one) which was first seen in 1846. This reported rediscovery of Biela's comet confirms most remarkably the theoretical considerations by which the star-shower of November 27th had been attributed to collision with the comet's tail. The radiant point of the shower was in Andromeda, and it had been calculated that Biela's comet would overtake the earth in that constellation. The following is from the pen of a well-informed writer in the *Cornhill Magazine*, prepared before the news of Mr. Poyson's good luck had reached England:

It thus appears certain that the display of November 27th was a shower of Bielan meteors. But the reader may desire to have some evidence showing that this is not an after-thought, but in accordance with ideas expressed before the display took place. It may be well, therefore, to mention that, in the Monthly Notices of the Astronomical Society published on October 24, 1872, a month before the star-shower, there appeared a list of 132 meteor-streams, among which is one (No. 120), whose date is set at November 30th by the Italian observers, Schiaparelli and Zesiola, while our English meteor students set it down for November 25th; and not only is the radiant of this shower set in Andromeda, but the remark is appended that the shower is "supposed by D'Arrest and Weiss to be connected with Biela's comet." Then, in the same number, but in another article, Prof. Herschel invites astronomers to be on the watch for a display of Bielan meteors, mentioning that "the date of the earth's passage through the comet's orbit now falls in the end of November."

But the actual appearance of the shower, so soon after Biela's comet had passed, combined with the perfect agreement between the movements of the meteors and the position of the comet's path, must be regarded as rendering certain that which before had been but highly probable. Those who witnessed the display of November 27th may be perfectly assured that they were then watching the fall of bodies associated with one of the most interesting of all the comets ever studied by astronomers. The collision so dreaded in 1832 was in 1872 actually in progress; the process of dissipation commenced in January, 1846, was illustrated and, perhaps, carried to a further stage last November; and, lastly, the disappearance of Biela's comet becomes explicable when we perceive of what slight materials the comet's train is formed. During the five hours of the display the earth tunneled a path (as it were) through this train—a path a quarter of a million miles long, and having a circular section nearly 8,000 miles in diameter; and yet, in this enormous tabular section of the train, having a volume of about twelve millions of millions of cubic miles, there were but some thousands of scattered shreds of matter, so minute as to be unable to penetrate our atmosphere. Melted and vaporized high in the more tenuous regions of the atmosphere, these small bodies doubtless sank in the form of an impalpable powder to the surface of the earth, occupying many days, perhaps, in their descent.

COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES.

The general commerce of the country, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872, shows the sum of \$640,337,540 in foreign imports (gold value), being an increase of \$98,843,832 on the total imports for the same period in 1870-'71. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872, the total exports amounted (gold estimate) to \$501,164,971, being a decrease of \$11,879,302 from the total exports of the previous fiscal year. Re-exports for the same period—up to June 30, 1872—foot up \$22,769,749, or less by \$5,690,150 than those for the fiscal year preceding. The value of foreign goods in warehouse, June 30, 1872, was \$122,211,266, as compared with \$68,324,855, June 30, 1871—a difference of \$53,886,411.

Annexed are summaries of the last two fiscal years:

PERIOD.	Imports.	Domestic ex-ports, specie values.	Re-exports.
Twelve months ending June 30, 1872.	\$640,337,540	\$501,164,971	\$22,769,749
Twelve months ending June 30, 1871.	541,498,708	513,044,278	28,459,899

The following were the respective amounts of the foregoing, which consisted of merchandise, and of specie and bullion:

Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1872.

ARTICLES.	Imports.	Domestic ex-ports, specie values.	Re-exports.
Merchandise.....	\$626,593,654	\$428,206,731	\$15,690,455
Specie and bullion.	13,743,886	72,958,240	7,079,294

Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1871.

ARTICLES.	Imports.	Domestic ex-ports, specie values.	Re-exports.
Merchandise.....	\$519,593,684	\$423,889,017	\$14,421,270
Specie and bullion.	21,900,024	84,805,256	14,038,629

The respective amounts of the foreign commerce of the country, carried in American and foreign vessels, and in cars and other land-vehicles, stand thus:

Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1872.

VESSELS.	Imports.	Domestic ex-ports, mixed values.	Re-exports.
American.....	\$177,335,806	\$180,319,860	\$6,732,462
Foreign.....	445,417,270	381,620,892	12,311,355
Land vehicles.....	17,634,455	6,279,157	3,735,932

Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1871.

VESSELS.	Imports.	Domestic ex-ports, mixed values.	Re-exports.
American.....	\$163,235,710	\$180,624,658	\$9,753,804
Foreign.....	363,020,844	376,476,609	16,325,323
Land vehicles.....	15,187,354	5,417,384	2,380,772

From these tables it appears that, of our total foreign trade for the fiscal year ending

June 30, 1872, carried in vessels, about 71 per cent. was in foreign bottoms, while, in 1871, it was a little over 68 per cent. The number and tonnage of vessels which entered and cleared at United States ports are as follows:

Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1872.

VESSELS.	ENTERED.		CLEARED.	
	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.
American.....	10,621	3,711,283	10,488	3,681,824
Foreign.....	18,647	7,091,843	18,749	7,048,691
Total.....	29,268	10,803,126	29,237	10,730,515

Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1871.

VESSELS.	ENTERED.		CLEARED.	
	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.
American.....	10,715	3,742,740	10,573	3,746,945
Foreign.....	19,406	6,266,444	19,288	6,151,537
Total.....	30,121	10,009,184	29,861	9,998,482

Full comparative tables of commerce at the port of New York for the year 1872 are given by the *Journal of Commerce*. The total imports for the year are over \$482,000,000, exhibiting a gain of more than \$47,000,000 on the imports for 1871. The relative totals of these imports for the last ten years are thus tabulated:

Foreign Imports at New York.

YEAR.	Dutiable.	Free Goods.	Specie.	Total.
1863....	174,521,766	11,567,000	1,525,811	187,614,577
1864....	204,128,236	11,731,902	2,265,622	218,125,760
1865....	212,208,301	10,410,837	2,123,281	224,742,419
1866....	284,093,567	13,001,588	9,578,029	306,613,184
1867....	238,297,955	11,044,131	3,306,389	252,648,475
1868....	232,344,418	11,764,027	7,085,389	251,193,834
1869....	275,779,976	14,769,235	15,788,452	306,337,673
1870....	283,613,878	13,716,500	11,864,434	315,200,022
1871....	349,635,398	23,578,294	6,348,608	384,562,300
1872....	369,088,458	57,429,020	5,594,208	432,106,686

Goods entered directly for consumption, and the total entered for warehousing, are included under "Dutiable." The specie and bullion mostly came *in transitu* to foreign ports, and the greater part appears again included in the exports. The following are the tables of monthly summaries for five years:

Foreign Imports entered at New York during the Years 1869, 1870, 1871, and 1872.

MONTH.	ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.			
	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.
Jan....	\$11,698,755	\$11,970,771	\$14,169,556	\$17,940,512
Feb....	14,305,473	13,739,351	16,995,041	21,033,566
March.	17,590,069	14,447,775	22,692,471	30,779,299
April.	13,836,593	14,423,458	18,516,940	22,363,493
May....	12,514,151	13,027,399	16,544,919	16,368,458
June....	10,510,444	12,267,273	14,778,135	19,739,316
July....	12,560,292	13,573,723	16,410,318	9,885,624
Aug....	15,895,735	18,732,322	23,609,664	28,353,773
Sept....	12,938,666	17,745,075	21,432,482	17,298,016
Oct....	10,288,541	14,087,056	17,423,743	15,342,844
Nov....	11,015,790	14,004,294	13,123,708	10,305,495
Dec....	9,080,463	12,716,366	11,643,251	11,929,042
Total..	\$152,434,901	\$170,780,863	\$207,287,248	\$196,959,418

ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING.

MONTH.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.
Jan....	\$9,378,719	\$10,132,477	\$11,058,118	\$14,904,602
Feb....	8,548,655	9,334,667	13,046,484	14,570,487
March...	13,428,973	11,826,891	13,271,955	15,585,953
April...	16,497,691	13,137,232	12,023,501	20,310,346
May....	12,876,131	10,474,170	14,842,569	23,002,975
June....	12,380,145	10,484,645	13,382,176	17,913,638
July....	10,705,702	10,042,048	12,468,220	20,318,307
Aug....	10,008,548	9,965,882	12,389,981	12,289,624
Sept....	8,840,059	7,748,840	8,869,861	9,143,531
Oct....	5,841,349	7,163,067	10,315,541	8,446,254
Nov....	6,913,527	9,886,963	9,371,091	7,079,647
Dec....	7,925,576	8,701,333	11,308,353	8,008,676
Total..	\$123,345,075	\$118,888,015	\$142,348,150	\$172,124,040

WITHDRAWAL FROM WAREHOUSE.

MONTHS.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.
January..	\$8,506,630	\$8,674,238	\$13,006,264	\$12,399,012
February..	9,880,388	9,981,615	9,685,252	11,734,891
March....	9,661,447	9,985,981	11,695,478	10,998,300
April....	8,954,512	12,822,634	10,029,482	11,136,287
May.....	8,379,918	10,615,377	10,070,612	10,199,829
June.....	7,604,330	8,654,527	8,711,237	7,584,971
July.....	8,151,534	8,463,853	9,940,489	25,779,161
August....	11,706,296	11,305,475	12,596,633	22,874,347
Sept.....	11,121,143	10,732,135	12,889,575	15,156,684
October..	10,704,752	8,802,588	10,862,097	11,699,337
Nov.....	7,518,234	6,325,530	9,005,491	8,574,885
December	5,509,480	5,596,030	7,163,756	6,146,201
Total...	\$107,908,664	\$111,659,983	\$125,661,966	\$154,083,905

FREE GOODS.

MONTH.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.
Jan....	\$1,243,777	\$1,108,271	\$3,355,702	\$2,729,060
Feb....	1,190,397	757,538	2,951,198	2,244,389
March...	1,792,591	979,288	2,577,244	2,561,827
April...	1,202,000	1,006,584	2,094,332	3,306,479
May....	1,566,112	1,115,039	2,758,281	3,111,784
June....	1,277,514	1,475,026	2,086,100	2,926,874
July....	1,214,472	988,444	1,985,993	5,390,400
Aug....	1,322,024	1,141,293	2,087,145	7,298,792
Sept....	1,200,764	1,409,353	2,708,233	7,849,413
Oct....	879,329	1,193,348	2,300,611	6,367,654
Nov....	1,151,880	1,491,905	1,609,142	5,574,918
Dec....	1,147,395	1,050,409	2,384,363	6,997,490
Total..	\$14,789,235	\$13,716,500	\$38,878,294	\$57,429,020

SPECIE.

MONTH.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.
Jan....	\$221,278	\$1,523,856	\$208,686	\$105,322
Feb....	1,182,755	1,536,442	4,498,601	177,701
March...	1,771,668	2,441,679	207,394	291,189
April...	4,513,287	805,025	332,888	63,619
May....	403,267	667,807	142,477	96,023
June....	914,005	188,150	1,352,006	43,724
July....	202,487	194,990	176,640	2,041,904
Aug....	159,927	490,726	396,395	94,956
Sept....	8,864,904	592,496	331,679	2,088,045
Oct....	3,880,817	417,860	605,862	262,946
Nov....	156,286	2,734,075	33,779	155,482
Dec....	312,781	331,538	122,201	173,297
Total..	\$15,788,462	\$11,864,644	\$6,348,608	\$5,594,208

TOTAL IMPORTS.

MONTH.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.
Jan....	\$22,542,529	\$24,735,375	\$28,792,062	\$35,679,496
Feb....	25,827,280	25,367,998	35,491,324	38,206,143
March...	34,793,290	29,695,633	38,696,064	39,218,268
April...	36,354,651	29,372,299	32,967,661	46,443,987
May....	27,049,661	25,284,415	34,288,496	42,579,240
June....	25,082,108	24,415,094	31,598,417	30,653,532
July....	24,682,893	24,805,305	31,041,171	38,136,235
Aug....	27,387,134	30,280,025	38,403,303	42,987,085
Sept....	24,344,393	27,495,764	33,342,255	36,379,005
Oct....	20,590,036	22,861,321	30,645,757	30,919,698
Nov....	19,237,483	23,117,327	24,137,720	23,805,522
Dec....	18,466,215	22,799,646	25,453,168	27,098,505
Total..	\$306,357,673	\$315,200,022	\$384,862,300	\$432,106,636

The subjoined table, giving the monthly withdrawals, completes the exhibit of the warehouse movement. This movement was quite irregular, owing to the storing of goods at last made free by changes of tariff and the withholding of others, to take advantage of reduction of duties. The largest portion of these consisted of tea, coffee, sugar, and other articles of general merchandise.

Imports at the port of New York for the last three years are thus classified :

Classification of Imports at New York.

	1870.	1871.	1872.
Dry goods.....	\$109,498,523	\$132,480,737	\$136,831,612
Gen'l merchandise	193,836,855	246,032,915	289,680,866
Specie.....	11,864,644	6,348,008	5,594,208
Total imports...	\$315,200,022	\$384,862,300	\$432,106,636

The monthly cash receipts for duties in each of the last three years are :

Receipts of Customs at New York.

MONTHS.	1870.	1871.	1872.
January...	\$9,840,502 99	\$12,010,020 67	\$13,317,086 82
February..	11,750,424 06	12,258,147 69	14,710,928 03
March....	11,977,323 42	15,305,799 14	14,095,994 24
April.....	12,799,593 49	12,535,000 06	13,948,999 00
May.....	11,473,142 25	11,490,140 42	10,806,468 92
June.....	9,740,549 89	10,092,909 95	6,943,232 70
July.....	10,592,841 37	11,934,957 33	7,251,160 35
August....	15,078,512 90	16,932,839 65	19,325,156 81
September	14,182,516 12	15,733,891 86	13,124,126 81
October...	11,161,364 60	12,066,671 28	10,655,390 80
November.	9,017,833 32	9,365,944 55	7,274,100 46
December.	7,696,126 44	8,044,777 08	6,603,157 70
Total..	\$135,310,995 85	\$147,770,289 68	\$138,215,802 69

The general statistics of commerce at the port of New York are completed by the following series of tables showing the export movement monthly for the past four years. The figures are given chiefly in paper currency. The shipments of gold are mostly counted at their tale value, but all others, with unimportant exceptions, are reckoned at their market value in paper money at the time of shipment :

Exports from New York to Foreign Ports during the Years 1869, 1870, 1871, and 1872.

DOMESTIC PRODUCE.

MONTH.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.
Jan....	\$12,672,824	\$11,833,151	\$18,370,758	\$18,179,488
Feb....	10,507,041	11,180,695	18,259,723	16,746,878
March...	11,942,672	14,965,213	21,211,713	15,602,687
April...	14,671,026	13,741,650	17,923,694	16,118,266
May....	15,443,499	14,167,414	17,066,292	14,746,837
June....	16,555,107	16,811,500	17,432,787	19,048,152
July....	18,450,323	15,965,557	17,147,740	19,140,243
Aug....	17,975,524	12,599,436	18,900,769	19,569,529
Sept....	16,510,234	15,157,390	20,100,569	18,950,374
Oct....	18,419,645	16,018,569	21,755,792	24,374,195
Nov....	16,896,617	24,125,836	18,603,793	23,462,482
Dec....	17,928,174	19,173,650	17,783,999	20,536,351
Total..	\$187,512,776	\$185,740,061	\$275,553,247	\$225,475,687

FOREIGN FREE.

MONTH.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.
Jan....	\$7,965	\$63,623	\$43,412	\$36,642
Feb....	4,941	46,162	29,805	272,341
March..	31,103	50,900	121,095	120,905
April..	4,600	45,157	97,823	64,958
May....	49,261	29,879	169,250	36,977
June....	59,001	38,395	71,712	97,264
July....	27,020	24,522	121,596	61,806
Aug....	54,356	23,116	148,519	335,153
Sept....	16,960	11,451	193,707	81,297
Oct....	71,962	1,905	935,092	108,660
Nov....	44,159	1,963	64,464	180,202
Dec....	37,423	15,271	56,845	161,805
Total..	\$408,660	\$352,084	\$1,133,263	\$1,598,010

FOREIGN DUTIABLE.

MONTH.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.
Jan....	\$472,293	\$996,392	\$423,706	\$684,874
Feb....	312,380	713,289	450,214	895,550
March..	615,121	927,292	906,521	806,427
April..	739,461	911,018	908,557	906,560
May....	583,846	918,306	783,607	1,097,133
June....	605,608	851,088	890,659	946,144
July....	604,923	737,794	600,377	858,934
Aug....	594,339	806,944	461,249	569,061
Sept....	690,680	923,627	569,095	652,937
Oct....	577,748	638,930	585,343	641,894
Nov....	512,226	785,553	564,338	932,532
Dec....	693,260	651,405	936,140	743,164
Total..	\$7,005,270	\$9,853,638	\$7,979,727	\$9,735,600

SPECIE AND BULLION.

MONTH.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.
Jan....	\$3,214,380	\$2,683,392	\$2,149,311	\$1,540,362
Feb....	3,238,083	2,194,255	4,022,066	972,637
March..	2,389,963	1,521,601	7,569,880	2,713,604
April..	1,767,601	1,698,616	9,593,029	4,499,518
May....	2,512,330	4,485,373	9,615,688	14,850,556
June....	2,335,531	4,257,362	8,604,738	12,638,202
July....	6,474,624	16,922,451	11,233,695	17,248,688
Aug....	3,027,940	10,548,076	2,701,287	2,586,148
Sept....	1,769,171	4,616,856	2,130,320	4,432,685
Oct....	2,531,076	2,416,356	2,086,891	4,729,143
Nov....	1,126,845	4,896,257	2,124,539	4,663,953
Dec....	1,732,899	1,950,879	2,094,192	3,968,576
Total..	\$32,108,448	\$58,191,475	\$63,865,546	\$71,959,042

TOTAL EXPORTS.

MONTH.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.
Jan....	\$16,377,997	\$15,576,558	\$20,987,087	\$20,491,366
Feb....	14,056,895	14,194,402	22,761,806	18,887,826
March..	14,978,863	17,464,696	29,709,212	19,243,623
April..	17,176,688	16,396,441	25,523,103	21,589,302
May....	18,588,936	19,600,972	27,635,483	30,731,503
June....	19,555,247	21,958,345	26,999,876	32,629,762
July....	25,556,300	33,640,324	29,103,248	37,309,676
Aug....	21,652,159	23,979,572	23,211,824	23,049,891
Sept....	18,990,135	20,709,324	22,993,622	21,117,433
Oct....	21,600,331	19,075,760	24,443,118	29,853,892
Nov....	18,519,847	29,809,609	21,357,126	28,489,169
Dec....	20,291,766	21,791,205	21,806,176	25,424,896
Total..	\$227,335,154	\$254,137,208	\$298,531,793	\$308,813,339

The total foreign trade of New York is usually about two-thirds of the imports and about 40 per cent. of the exports of the whole United States.

A quarterly summary (herewith given) of the exports hence to foreign ports is exclusive of specie and bullion, includes reshipments of foreign products, but is chiefly made up of domestic produce and manufactures:

Exports from New York to Foreign Ports, exclusive of Specie.

Quarter.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.
1st....	\$36,566,724	\$40,776,407	\$59,716,950	\$53,396,192
2d....	48,705,409	47,514,407	55,344,997	53,062,291
3d....	54,933,449	46,241,837	58,243,492	60,209,529
4th...	55,021,124	61,413,082	61,360,798	70,191,285
Total..	\$195,226,706	\$195,945,733	\$234,666,237	\$236,859,297

CONGREGATIONALISTS. The National Congregational Council held at Oberlin, Ohio, in November, 1871, had appointed a committee to confer with the directors of the American Home Missionary Society, and arrange some plan by which the churches in the West might participate more directly in the work of the society. Early in January, a conference was held in New York, at which a plan was agreed upon, substantially as follows:

1. The general conference or association of each State is to organize a home missionary society in that State.
2. By this State society an executive committee of three is to be appointed in each district conference; this committee to act as the agency of the American Home Missionary Society, and, coöperating with the superintendent of missions employed by that society in each State, to have a general oversight of the work within its own boundaries.
3. The chairmen of these several district committees constitute a State Board of Home Missions, to which the general oversight of the work in the State shall be committed, and by which the State superintendent of missions shall be nominated, the society at New York commissioning and sustaining him.
4. The superintendents and the executive committees are to labor for an increase of contributions, and to avoid, if possible, any conflict with other denominations.
5. Each State society is to have a treasurer, who is to keep an accurate report of the collections in the State, and who is to account to the parent society for the money received.
6. More efficiency and enterprise in occupying the frontiers are promised.
7. As soon as the churches in the several States are able to support the work within their boundaries, their State societies will be merely auxiliary to the parent society, and will transmit to that society only their surplus funds.

The collections for the American Home Missionary Society during the year ending May 1, 1872, were \$294,566, being \$11,000 more than the collections of any previous year. The gifts to the society exceeded those of any previous year by \$48,500. The society during the same year supported nine hundred and sixty-one missionaries in twenty-nine States and Territories. Six thousand three hundred and fifty persons were added to the missionary congregations. Eighty-four churches were organized, and forty-six churches attained a condition of self-support. The increase in the number of missionaries over those of the previous year was twenty-

one; the increase in the number of congregations was fifty-four.

The Woman's Board of Missions has more than two hundred auxiliaries and about one hundred mission circles, which are situated in different parts of the country, from Canada to California. It supports thirty-six missionaries and about thirty Bible women, and maintains eleven school-houses in India, Turkey, and China. The "Home" at Constantinople is in successful operation. Connected with it are a seminary and a dispensary, the latter in charge of a competent woman-physician. The total receipts of the society for 1871 were \$51,103; its expenditures were \$46,235.

The receipts of the American Congregational Union for the year ending May 1, 1872, were \$78,124.09; its disbursements to aid in building churches and for necessary expenses, \$69,005.58, leaving a balance in the treasury of \$9,118.71.

The receipts of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, for the year ending October 1, 1872, were \$428,693.40. The expenditures were as follows:

COST OF MISSIONS.	
I. Zulu Mission.....	\$29,155 41
Gaboon Mission.....	18,900 25
Mission to European Turkey.....	76,069 43
Mission to Western Turkey.....	21,830 61
Mission to Central Turkey.....	31,774 50
Mission to Eastern Turkey.....	39,444 19
Mahratta Mission.....	41,901 93
Ceylon Mission.....	19,118 42
Foochow Mission.....	15,071 42
North China Mission.....	26,911 60
Mission to Japan.....	18,720 07
Sandwich Islands Mission.....	20,193 42
Micronesia Mission.....	10,573 43
North American Indians, Dakota.....	11,870 44
Total.....	\$381,634 22
II. Cost of Agencies.....	10,363 40
III. Cost of Publication (above receipts).....	5,084 92
IV. Cost of Administration.....	18,930 31
Total Expenditures.....	\$416,693 49

For missions in "nominally Christian lands," \$17,130.70 were received, and \$9,920 were expended upon the same.

The following is the general summary of the missions of the Board:

MISSIONS.	
Number of missions.....	16
Number of stations.....	77
Number of out-stations.....	445
LABORERS EMPLOYED.	
Number of ordained missionaries (7 being physicians).....	130
Number of physicians not ordained.....	7
Number of other male assistants.....	5
Number of female assistants.....	192
LABORERS SENT FROM THIS COUNTRY.	
Number of native pastors.....	334
Number of native preachers and catechists.....	94
Number of school-teachers.....	242
Number of other native helpers.....	419
Whole number of laborers connected with missions.....	189
THE PRESS.....	1,273
Pages printed, so far as reported.....	7,947,870
THE CHURCHES.	
Number of churches.....	173
Number of church-members (so far as reported).....	9,019
Added during the year (so far as reported).....	919

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Number of training and theological schools.....	12
Number of boarding-schools for girls.....	20
Number of common schools.....	462
Number of pupils in common schools.....	15,480
Number of pupils in training and theological schools and station classes.....	294
Number of pupils in boarding-schools for girls.....	541
Other adults under instruction.....	807
Whole number of pupils.....	17,122

The report of the Board, dated October 1st, characterized the past year as one of steady and healthful growth in all departments of the work. In the old fields, except in Eastern Turkey and Japan, it had been impossible to enlarge the work, for want of the necessary men, beyond what could be done by the native agency in occupying new points within the limits of existing stations. Prof. Julius H. Seelye, of Amherst College, had been commissioned by the Board to spend a few months in Bombay and its vicinity, to test the possibility and practicability of reaching the educated class of India. An earnest effort was made to establish a new college in Central Turkey, in addition to the three colleges formerly established through the agency of the Board, namely, the Robert College at Constantinople, the college at Beirut, in Syria, and the college at Jaffna, in Ceylon. Two hundred students were enrolled at Robert College. The college at Jaffna was opened during the year with a class of twenty students.

The annual meeting of the American Missionary Association was held at Racine, Wis., October 30th. The receipts for the year preceding were \$330,146.66; the expenditures were \$327,997.67, of which \$209,969.65 were on the Southern field. During the year the debt of the association had been reduced \$2,347.99. It stood at the time of the anniversary, \$59,513.85. The following statement was made of the work of the society:

HOME FIELD.	
Number of teachers and missionaries sent into the Southern field.....	331
Number of primary schools.....	300
Number of collegiate schools.....	7
Number of graded schools.....	22
Number of theological schools.....	3
Number of churches.....	52
Number of pupils in the schools.....	15,000
Number of church-members.....	3,000
Number of admissions the present year.....	618

FOREIGN MISSIONS.	
Number of missionaries and teachers in the Jamaica Mission, West Indies.....	10
Missionaries in the Mendi Mission, West Africa.....	17
In the Sandwich Islands.....	7
In the Siam Mission.....	5
Number of missionaries and laborers in the Indian Mission.....	30
Number of Chinese missions in California.....	12

It appeared during the discussions of the meeting that the society had a large number of applicants for employment as missionaries and teachers, who could not be engaged for the want of sufficient funds. The Financial Committee recommended \$500,000 as the sum needed to be asked for during the ensuing year. The subjects of the work among the freedmen, the Chinese in the United States,

and the Indians, received especial attention. A missionary, who had spent two years with the Chippewa Indians, spoke of an extraordinary arousing of mental activity, and the awakening of a desire to better their condition among that tribe. During two years they had built up for themselves about one hundred and fifty houses.

The Congregational Union of Ontario and Quebec met at Montreal on the 5th of June. The chairman, in his address, spoke of the progress of the body as not entirely satisfactory. Sixteen years previously, the number of members of the churches was reported as 2,877, and the number of attendants on worship as 11,980. In the last year, the number of members was 5,052, and the number of attendants 14,205. He thought that the growth of the churches was hindered by failure to make the peculiarities of the denomination sufficiently prominent, and by impatience of results, manifesting itself in the frequent severance of pastoral relations. Hardly more than half the students who had been trained in the colleges were now in the country as pastors. The statistical secretary complained of the incompleteness of the returns. Many of the churches had not reported at all. Of 61 churches which had reported, all but 13 showed an increase in the number of their members. The net increase was 265. The increase in the amount of contributions for all purposes was \$3,350. The receipts of the Congregational Missionary Society were \$5,059. The society had aided 49 missionaries. The income of the Indian Missionary Society was about \$2,000. The operations of the society are on Manitoulin Island, and the north shore of the Georgian Bay. Several stations and schools are maintained, and the work is enlarging. Thirteen students had attended the college. Fraternal courtesies were exchanged with the conferences of the Wesleyan Connection and of the Methodist Episcopal Church. A motion was offered to recommend the French Canadian Missionary Society to the good-will of the churches. Upon this, the question was asked if this society was not becoming to all intents and purposes a Presbyterian society. Explanation was made that the funds contributed from Presbyterian churches for the society were devoted, to a large extent, to the support of the Presbyterian college, and that the students of that institution became Presbyterian ministers. Several distinctively Presbyterian churches had been formed among the French. The *Synod Evangelique*, which was formed with the hope and intention of absorbing all the converts, was not thriving. After this explanation, the Union gave its recommendation to the society.

The annual meeting of the Congregational Union of England and Wales was held in London, May 6th. An increase was reported of more than three hundred churches in alliance with the Union.

A conference had been held in London at an earlier date, between Baptists and Congregationalists, to endeavor to effect an arrangement by which small churches of these two denominations might be amalgamated, or caused so to act together as to avoid unnecessary and unprofitable divisions. A liberal disposition had been exhibited on both sides with reference to the communion, but the efforts to adjust the differences in reference to baptism were not successful. The Baptist ministers insisted that they would not baptize children, and the Congregationalist ministers would not consent to baptize over again persons who had been baptized when children. No agreement was reached. The committee of the Congregational Union reported back to it the failure of the conference to accomplish its object.

The Congregational Union of Scotland met at Glasgow, in April. Reports were made of the condition of its various enterprises. The Theological Hall had 14 students. The Chapel-building Committee had resolved to aim at raising a capital sum of £5,000, as a permanent loan-fund.

The statistics of the Congregational churches, for the year 1872, according to the *Congregational Quarterly*, for January, 1873, were as follows:

STATES.	Churches.	Church-Members.	In Sabbath-Schools.
Alabama	5	204	639
California	55	2,577	5,274
Colorado	6	173	374
Connecticut	294	49,524	49,952
Dakota	9	161	380
District of Columbia...	1	338	1,187
Georgia	6	420	697
Illinois	241	19,538	24,437
Indiana	35	1,324	1,537
Iowa	210	11,880	11,792
Kansas	93	3,883	4,594
Kentucky	5	391	443
Louisiana	15	1,099	997
Maine	239	19,310	20,997
Maryland	1	109	210
Massachusetts	503	81,453	91,183
Michigan	180	12,370	16,069
Minnesota	78	3,648	5,135
Mississippi	3	99	196
Missouri	68	2,910	4,855
Nebraska	43	894	1,493
Nevada	1	19	95
New Hampshire	187	18,416	21,632
New Jersey	19	2,224	3,469
New York	253	27,010	30,927
North Carolina	5	122	640
Ohio	159	17,264	19,976
Oregon	8	460	963
Pennsylvania	46	5,308	5,580
Rhode Island	20	4,255	5,451
South Carolina	1	218	200
Tennessee	9	461	747
Texas	4	78	181
Vermont	156	18,798	20,430
Virginia	2	71	186
Washington Territory..	1	41	65
West Virginia	1	26	Union
Wisconsin	185	12,465	18,086
Wyoming	1	25	76
Total United States...	2,487	318,916	371,110
Ontario and Quebec	66	4,627	4,627
New Brunswick	3	323	447
Nova Scotia	7	846	885
Jamaica	6	517	505
Total North America.	2,569	325,264	377,574

CONGRESS, UNITED STATES. The second session of the Forty-second Congress* commenced at Washington on December 4, 1871. (For the President's Message, *see* PUBLIC DOCUMENTS, ANNUAL CYCLOPÆDIA, 1871.) The Vice-President, Schuyler Colfax, presided in the Senate, and James G. Blaine presided as Speaker of the House.

In the House, on December 4th, Mr. Beck, of Kentucky, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President of the United States

*The following is a list of members of the second session of the Forty-second Congress.

SENATE.

Alabama—George E. Spencer, William Goldthwaite.
Arkansas—Benjamin F. Rice, Powell Clayton.
California—Cornelius Cole, Eugene Casserly.
Connecticut—Orris S. Ferry, William A. Buckingham.
Delaware—Thomas F. Bayard, Eli Saulsbury.
Florida—Thomas W. Osborn, Abijah Gilbert.
Georgia—Joshua Hill, T. M. Norwood.
Illinois—Lyman Trumbull, John A. Logan.
Indiana—Oliver P. Morton, Daniel D. Pratt.
Iowa—James Harlan, George G. Wright.
Kansas—Samuel C. Pomeroy, Alexander Caldwell.
Kentucky—Willis B. Matchett, John W. Stevenson.
Louisiana—John Ray, J. E. West.
Maine—Hannibal Hamlin, Lot M. Morrill.
Maryland—George Vickers, William T. Hamilton.
Massachusetts—Charles Sumner, Henry Wilson.
Michigan—Zachariah Chandler, Thomas W. Ferry.
Minnesota—Alexander Ramsey, William Windom.
Mississippi—Adelbert Ames, James L. Alcorn.
Missouri—Carl Schurz, Frank P. Blair.
Nebraska—Thomas W. Tipton, P. W. Hitchcock.
Nevada—James W. Nye, William M. Stewart.
New Hampshire—James W. Patterson, Aaron H. Cragin.
New Jersey—John P. Stockton, F. T. Frelinghuysen.
New York—Roscoe Conkling, Reuben E. Fenton.
North Carolina—John Pool, Matt. W. Ransom.
Ohio—John Sherman, Allen G. Thurman.
Oregon—Henry W. Corbett, James K. Kelley.
Pennsylvania—Simon Cameron, John Scott.
Rhode Island—William Sprague, Henry B. Anthony.
South Carolina—Frederick A. Sawyer, Thos. J. Robertson.
Tennessee—William G. Brownlow, Henry Cooper.
Texas—J. W. Flanagan, Morgan C. Hamilton.
Vermont—Justin S. Morrill, George F. Edmunds.
Virginia—John F. Lewis, J. W. Johnson.
West Virginia—Arthur I. Boreman, Henry G. Davis.
Wisconsin—Timothy O. Howe, Matthew H. Carpenter.

HOUSE.

Alabama—Benjamin S. Turner, Charles W. Buckley, W. A. Handley, Charles Hayes, Peter M. Dox, Joseph H. Sloss.
Arkansas—James M. Hanks, O. P. Snyder, Thomas Bales.
California—S. O. Houghton, A. A. Sargent, J. M. Coghlan.
Connecticut—Joseph K. Hawley, S. W. Kellogg, H. H. Starkweather, Wm. H. Barnum.
Delaware—Benjamin T. Biggs.
Florida—Josiah T. Walls.
Georgia—A. T. McIntyre, Richard H. Whitely, John S. Bigby, Erasmus W. Beck, D. M. DuBoise, William T. Price, Pierce M. B. Young.
Illinois—Charles B. Farwell, John F. Farnsworth, Horatio C. Burchard, John B. Hawley, Bradford N. Stevens, Henry Snapp, Jesse H. Moore, James C. Robinson, Thompson W. McNeely, Edward Y. Rice, Samuel S. Marshall, John B. Hay, John M. Crebs. At large, John S. Beveridge.
Indiana—William E. Niblack, Michael C. Kerr, William S. Holman, Joseph M. Wilson, John Coburn, Daniel W. Voorhees, Mahlon D. Manson, James N. Tyner, John P. C. Shanks, William Williams, Jasper Pickard.
Iowa—George W. McCrary, A. B. Cotton, W. G. Donnan, Madison M. Walden, Frank W. Palmer, Jackson Orr.
Kansas—D. P. Lowe.
Kentucky—Edward Crossland, Henry D. McHenry, Joseph H. Lewis, William B. Read, Boyd Winchester, William E. Arthur, James B. Beck, George M. Adams, John M. Rice.
Louisiana—J. Hale Snyper, Lionel A. Sheldon, C. B. Darrell, Aleck Boorman, Frank Morey.
Maine—John Lynch, William P. Frye, James G. Blaine, John A. Peters, Eugene Hale.
Maryland—Samuel Handlerton, Stevenson Archer, Thomas Swann, John Ritchie, William M. Merrick.

† Appointed by the Governor.

be, and he is hereby, requested to inform this House under what provisions of the law of April 20, 1871, if any, and, if not under that law, by what authority, he has caused the Constitution and laws of the United States, and the constitution and laws of the State of South Carolina, to be set aside, and martial law declared, and the writ of *habeas corpus* suspended in Spartanburg, Union, and seven other counties in the State of South Carolina, whereby the courts and civil authorities are unable to afford protection to the lives, liberties, and rights of the people therein, and all of them left at the mercy of such military subordinates as he has seen or may see fit to place over them. He is specially requested to

Massachusetts—James Buffinton, Oakes Ames, Ginery Twichell, Samuel Hooper, Benjamin F. Butler, Nathaniel P. Banks, Constantine C. Esty, George F. Hoar, Alvah Crocker, Henry L. Dawes.

Michigan—Henry Waldron, William L. Stoughton, Austin Blair, Omar D. Conger, Jabez G. Sutherland, W. D. Foster.

Minnesota—Mark H. Dunnell, John T. Averill.

Mississippi—George E. Harris, J. L. Morphis, Henry W. Barry, George C. McKee, Le Grand W. Pence.

Missouri—Erastus Wells, G. A. Finkelnburg, J. R. McCormick, H. E. Havens, Samuel S. Burdett, A. Comingo, Isaac C. Parker, James G. Blair, Andrew King.

Nebraska—John Taft.

Nevada—C. W. Kendall.

New Hampshire—Ellery A. Hibbard, Samuel N. Bell, Hosea N. Parker.

New Jersey—John W. Hazleton, Samuel C. Forker, John T. Bird, John Hill, George A. Halsey.

New York—Dwight Townsend, Thomas Kinsella, Henry W. Slocum, Robert B. Roosevelt, William E. Roberts, Samuel S. Cox, Smith Ely, Jr., James Brooks, Fernando Wood, Clarkson N. Potter, Charles St. John, John H. Ketcham, Joseph H. Tut-hill, Eli Perry, Joseph M. Warren, John Rogers, William A. Wheeler, John M. Carroll, Elizur H. Frindle, Clinton L. Mer-ham, Ellis H. Roberts, William E. Lansing, E. Holland Duell, John E. Seely, William H. Lamport, Milo Goodrich, Horace B. Smith, Freeman Clarke, Seth Wakeman, William Williams, Walter L. Sessions.

North Carolina—Clinton L. Cobb, Charles R. Thomas, Alfred M. Waddell, Sion H. Rogers, James M. Leach, Francis E. Shober, J. C. Harper.

Ohio—Ozro J. Dodds, Job E. Stevenson, Lewis D. Campbell, J. F. McKenney, Charles L. Lamson, John A. Smith, Samuel Shellabarger, John Beatty, Charles Foster, Erasmus D. Peck, John T. Wilson, Philadelphia Van Trump, George W. Morgan, James Monroe, William P. Sprague, John A. Bingham, Jacob A. Ambler, William H. Upson, James A. Garfield.

Oregon—Joseph H. Slater.

Pennsylvania—Samuel J. Randall, J. V. Creely, Leonard Myers, William D. Kelley, A. C. Harmer, E. L. Acker, Washington Townsend, J. Lawrence Getz, Oliver J. Dickey, John W. Killinger, John B. Storm, L. D. Shoemaker, J. D. Straw-bridge, John B. Packer, Richard J. Haldeman, B. F. Meyers, R. Milton Spear, Henry Sherwood, Glenn I. Schofield, Samuel Griffith, Henry D. Foster, James S. Negley, Ebenezer McJun-kin, William McClelland.

Rhode Island—Benjamin T. Eames, James M. Pendleton.

South Carolina—Joseph H. Ratney, Robert C. De Large, Robert B. Elliott, Alexander S. Wallace.

Tennessee—Roderick R. Butler, Horace Maynard, A. E. Garrett, John M. Bright, E. J. Golladay, W. C. Whitthorne, Robert P. Caldwell, W. W. Vaughan.

Texas—Wm. S. Herndon, John C. Conner, D. C. Giddings, John Hancock.

Vermont—Charles W. Willard, Luke P. Poland, Worthing-ton C. Smith.

Virginia—John Critcher, James H. Platt, Jr., Charles H. Porter, W. H. H. Stowell, R. T. W. Duke, John T. Harris, Elliott M. Braxton, William Terry.

West Virginia—John J. Davis, Frank Hersford, James C. McGrew.

Wisconsin—Alexander Mitchell, George W. Hazleton, J. Allen Barber, Charles A. Eldridge, Philetus Sawyer, Jeremiah M. Rusk.

DELEGATES.

Arizona—Richard C. McCormick.

Colorado—Jerome B. Chaffee.

Dakota—Moses K. Armstrong.

District of Columbia—N. T. Chapman.

Idaho—Samuel A. Merritt.

Montana—William H. Craggett.

New Mexico—José M. Gallegas.

Utah—William H. Hooper.

Washington—Selucius Garfield.

Wyoming—William T. Jones.

lay before this House all the acts of insurrection, resistance, or opposition to the laws of the United States, committed in each of those counties at any time after the 20th of April, 1871, prior to the date of his proclamation of martial law, giving the character of the offences, the facts relative thereto, and the names of the offenders so far as ascertained. He is further requested to lay before the House any cases of resistance to the execution of the process of the civil courts, or the officers either of the United States or of the State of South Carolina, by any of the citizens of any of the counties in which the guarantees of constitutional liberty have been annulled by his proclamation aforesaid since the passage of the act of April 20, 1871, aforesaid; and that he give the names of all of said citizens who have been arrested or imprisoned under and by virtue of the authority conferred by his proclamation, with the violations of law with which each is charged, and the dates at which it is alleged they committed the offences for which they were so arrested and imprisoned; and that he give this House full information as to all the statements of fact on which he acted on issuing his proclamation aforesaid, giving the names of his informants, their statements when made to him in writing, and the substance of them when made verbally, so that this House can determine what steps are necessary to restore to the citizens of the counties aforesaid, and especially to those who are not guilty of offences against the United States, the equal protection of the laws with the people of other portions of the country, under the forms prescribed by the Constitution of the United States.

The resolution was referred to the joint committee on the condition of the late insurrectionary States.

In the Senate, on the same day, a similar resolution was offered by Mr. Blair, of Missouri, and laid over.

Mr. Blair, on the next day, asked the Senate to take up his resolution, saying: "Mr. President, this resolution contemplates that the President shall lay before the Senate an account of the manner in which he has executed the extraordinary authority devolved upon him by Congress. I understand that large numbers of citizens have been arrested for alleged crimes in the State of South Carolina, in the counties designated in the President's proclamation, and that of all those arrested nine-tenths were arrested for alleged crimes committed before the passage of the act of Congress of April 20, 1871, giving the President this authority. I have seen statements in the papers of the names of the parties, and of the crimes alleged to have been committed by them, which prove to be the same incidents or circumstances in regard to which the Committee on Outrages in the Southern States have examined witnesses, and those circumstances all occurred prior to the passage of the act under which the President proclaimed martial law, so that these parties have been arrested for offences, or alleged offences, committed anterior to the time when the Federal courts had any jurisdiction whatever, and anterior to the time when the authority was conferred upon the President."

Mr. Morton, of Indiana, said: "On the question of taking up the resolution at this time,

I desire to say a single word. It occurs to me that the substance of this resolution was pretty well answered yesterday by the President's message. But, aside from that, it seems to me this resolution can be much more intelligently discussed after we have the report from the investigating committee in regard to Southern outrages. For that reason I shall vote against taking it up this morning."

Mr. Blair: "In reply to what has fallen from the Senator from Indiana, I will say that the President's message does not give us any of the information asked for in this resolution. The resolution asks for a detail of the names of the parties arrested, the crimes alleged to have been committed by them, and the time at which they are alleged to have been committed, none of which facts the President gives us in his message. The President states in his message that the testimony taken before the committee on Southern affairs amply sustains him in his proclamation of martial law. I do not know how the President got that information. Certainly, he could not have got it by any report from the committee. Nobody was authorized by the committee to make any such report to the President. As a member of the committee, I can give my opinion that the facts elicited by that examination did not justify the proclamation of martial law, and I suspect that I know more about the facts elicited before the committee than the President himself. There was no authority given by the committee to any one to submit those facts to the President, or to make any report to him. And while I am not surprised that the President should have exercised the authority given to him, as his education and his genius are arbitrary and look to arbitrary measures, I am astonished, sir, at the servility of Congress in submitting the rights of all citizens of this country to his discretion, and depriving them of the guarantees of the Constitution. And I think, sir, that it becomes us, after having given him that authority, at least to ask him to show us the manner in which he has exercised it."

The Vice-President: "The question is on the motion of the Senator from Missouri."

Mr. Blair called for the yeas and nays, and they were ordered; and, being taken, resulted—yeas 11, nays 45; as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Blair, Casserly, Cooper, Davis of West Virginia, Johnston, Kelly, Saulsbury, Stevenson, Stockton, Tipton, and Vickers—11.

NAYS—Messrs. Alcorn, Ames, Anthony, Boraman, Brownlow, Buckingham, Caldwell, Cameron, Chandler, Clayton, Conkling, Corbett, Cragin, Edmunds, Fenton, Ferry of Connecticut, Ferry of Michigan, Frelinghuysen, Gilbert, Hamlin, Harlan, Hitchcock, Howe, Logan, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, Morton, Nye, Osborn, Patterson, Pomeroy, Pool, Ramsey, Rice, Robertson, Sawyer, Scott, Sherman, Spencer, Sumner, Trumbull, West, Wilson, Windom, and Wright—45.

ABSENT—Messrs. Bayard, Carpenter, Cole, Davis of Kentucky, Flanagan, Hamilton of Maryland, Hamilton of Texas, Hill, Kellogg, Lewis, Pratt, Schurz, Sprague, Stewart, and Thurman—15.

So the motion was not agreed to.

In the House, on December 5th, Mr. Wood, of New York, said: "The gentleman (Mr. Dawes) proposes, in one of the resolutions which have been read, to refer a portion of the President's message to what he is pleased to call the Committee on the Insurrectionary States. I deny that there are any insurrectionary States, or that there is any such committee of this House. I will say that we had in the last Congress a committee on reconstruction; that several efforts were made by the distinguished colleague of the gentleman from Massachusetts, the late chairman of the committee, to revive that committee in this Congress, and that on every occasion this House voted down the proposition to revive the committee on reconstruction. And when the other committee to which I have referred was first moved here, it was for a temporary purpose, to go into the Southern States to act in conjunction with a committee of the Senate, and to do certain things. In my judgment, that committee, when it reports to this House, has performed all the duties this House delegated to it, and has no further function. Therefore I am opposed to reviving that committee for this session in this surreptitious manner."

Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, said: "There are various answers to the gentleman from New York; and the first is, that he seems to have forgotten that the resolution under which the committee was raised by its terms continued it during the present Congress. And, if that were not so, the gentleman should remember that yesterday certain measures were referred to that committee, and that the House by that act revived the committee if it had expired, as the gentleman seems to think it did. The committee, by the terms of the resolution appointing it, was to continue beyond the last session, and, if it were not, it was revived by a vote of the House yesterday, and is now in existence."

"It was fondly anticipated by all lovers of peace and good order, I doubt not, that the committee would be able to discover some remedy for existing evils. The evils seem, however, to continue to exist in spite of the best efforts of that committee, certainly to such an extent that all lovers of good order will desire that it may have an opportunity to report to the House. I do not see any view the gentleman can take of it which will not bring the committee standing right up before his eyes as a committee existing."

Mr. Maynard, of Tennessee, said: "I would remind the gentleman from Massachusetts that the resolution creating the committee referred to, by its terms authorizes the committee to report at the then next session, the present session of Congress, or any subsequent session. By its terms, therefore, it continues the committee to this present session, or, if the committee shall find it necessary, to any subsequent session of this Congress. I make this remark in order that the statement shall not

go out unchallenged that this is a side-wind to continue a committee which has already discharged its functions, and which ought to be dissolved. It is possible that when the report of the committee shall be made, and the facts gathered by it this summer shall have been brought before the House, the House may see the importance not merely of their past work, but of their continuing to prosecute the same general line of investigation that they have done."

In the House, on December 5th, Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, said: "I would like to direct the attention of the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Dawes) to one clause in his resolutions, which proposes to establish a special committee upon postal telegraphy. I am aware that there is a proposition to be submitted to the House and to the Congress of the United States looking to the purchase of the telegraphic lines of this country, and that the owners of those telegraphic lines estimate the cost to the Government at \$35,000,000, or thereabout. I have seen during my service here the evil effect of creating special committees to consider such subjects."

Mr. Farnsworth, of Illinois, said: "Mr. Chairman, I was about to move to amend the resolution of the gentleman from Massachusetts, so as to refer so much of the President's message as relates to the union of the telegraphic system with the Post-Office Department to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads; because it is proposed to connect so intimately the telegraphic system with the Post-Office Department, that, it seems to me, no other committee can properly take jurisdiction of the subject. It is proposed, I understand, to buy all the telegraphic lines in the United States, and to incorporate them into the Post-Office Department, and make them a part of the postal system of the United States. If that is to be done, the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads, it seems to me, should have jurisdiction of the subject. I do not know what reason there is for the appointment of a select committee."

Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, said: "The very suggestion of the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Randall) that it approaches a matter valued by its owners at a great many millions of dollars, the suggestion of the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. Farnsworth) that it affects the whole postal system, the suggestion that my colleague from Massachusetts (Mr. Banks) is about to make, that it affects the foreign relations of the country in the matter of ocean-cables—any view of it that any gentleman, who will listen to the suggestions that that committee did for some considerable time, may take, will satisfy him that no one committee, as constituted in this House, can take jurisdiction of the whole matter. And, after all, I think the Committee on Appropriations, rather than any other committee, might feel as

if they ought to have this matter to consider, if it is proposed to take very many millions of dollars out of the Treasury to purchase these telegraph-lines."

Mr. Niblack, of Indiana, said: "I desire to call the attention of the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Dawes) to a particular point of his remarks, in order to suggest to him another very important view which we ought to take of this question. I refer to the immense patronage which it is proposed to confer on the appointing power. According to the estimates which have been submitted to me, the number of persons to be appointed would necessarily be at least eight thousand to take charge of this telegraphic business on behalf of the Government, and to discharge the duties that would be imposed upon the Government in case we should purchase all the telegraph-lines and assume their control on behalf of the Government. To me the proposition is appalling, and that consideration would control my vote in any event, were there no other reason to operate upon me. I think that consideration is just as important to be considered as the statement of the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Randall), that it would probably cost \$35,000,000 to purchase the telegraph-lines in this country.

"But I have sought the floor at this time for the purpose of entering my protest against this proposition in all its length and breadth. And, if it had not come from the Executive of the United States in the form it does, I would denounce it as the most extraordinary proposition brought before Congress."

Mr. Farnsworth, of Illinois, said: "It is proposed, I understand, by the President and by the Postmaster-General, to establish in every post-office in the United States, where there is a sufficient number of inhabitants, a telegraph-office, and to make every postmaster a telegraph-operator, or else to put an expert in his office to operate the telegraph. It is proposed that we shall not only legislate here for post-routes, but that we shall legislate from year to year for telegraph-routes; that every member of Congress, and every Delegate from a Territory, shall come in here from session to session with his little bill to establish a telegraph-route from one insignificant town to another.

"It is proposed that the Government shall do all the telegraphic business; for private citizens cannot compete with the Government in any kind of business which it undertakes. The Government is a monopolist, and must be such necessarily; because no citizen can compete with the Government in the prosecution of any business. Whatever the Government undertakes to do must be under its control exclusively. If it undertakes telegraphing, it must do all the telegraphing of the country, private, confidential, financial, and commercial. Every member of Congress will of course be importuned by his constituents to secure the

establishment of a telegraphic station at every post-office, involving the employment, at a high salary, of an operator, an expert in manipulating the wires. We shall be called on to establish wires all over the country and throughout the Territories, to every little remote place. All these telegraphic operators are to be appointed by the Postmaster-General, which is another reason why this subject should go to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads. This business is all to be done under the Post-Office Department; and all the confidential and business communications throughout this country are to come under the view of the various postmasters, who are to be appointed, as they are now appointed, on account of their partisanship. All these things are to come under the control and direction of the Post-Office Department. That is the proposition of the President's message, and of the Postmaster-General's report. Therefore I do not see the necessity or propriety of sending this matter to a select committee."

Mr. Beck, of Kentucky, said: "I only desire to say a word. I was a member of the select committee of eight, which investigated this question most carefully during last Congress. On the committee I differed from both sides, and opposed either the Government undertaking the service itself or going into partnership with any corporation, on the ground that it would produce just what the minority said it would, a political monopoly, and give to the Postmaster-General, to begin with, the control of what they here enumerate:

The United States have about five thousand telegraph-stations, seventy-five thousand miles of line, and over seventy thousand employes, and transmit over eleven million five hundred thousand messages annually. Under the Government plan there will be at least twenty thousand telegraph-offices, one hundred and fifty thousand miles of line, and from twenty thousand to twenty-five thousand employes.

"That is from the report made by the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. Palmer), and indorsed by the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Dawes) himself. They went on to show that the lowest estimate of it was \$40,000,000, while the owners of the lines were claiming an amount very largely in excess of that. My friend from Pennsylvania (Mr. Randall) must see, therefore, that he has understated what the system would cost the Government by one-half."

The amendment of Mr. Farnsworth that the reference should be to the Committee of Appropriations was adopted in Committee of the Whole and reported to the House.

The question was taken; and it was decided in the affirmative, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Acker, Adams, Ambler, Archer, Arthur, Barnum, Beck, Bell, Beveridge, Biggs, Austin Blair, Braxton, Bright, Caldwell, Campbell, Carroll, Clarke, Comingo, Conner, Coghlan, Cox, Crebs, Critcher, Crossland, Davis, Dox, Du Bose, Duke, Dunnell, Eldridge, Ely, Farnsworth, Farwell, Finkelnburg, Forker, Garrett, Getz, Griffith, Halde-

man, Hambleton, Hancock, Handley, Hanks, Harper, John T. Harris, Hereford, Hibbard, Hill, Holman, Kerr, King, Kinsella, Lamson, Lamport, Leach, Lewis, Manson, Marshall, McClelland, McCormick, McHenry, McKinney, McNeely, Merriek, Benjamin F. Meyers, Moore, Morgan, Niblack, Hosea W. Parker, Eli Perry, Peters, Poland, Potter, Price, Randall, Read, Edward Y. Rice, John M. Rice, Ritchie, William R. Roberts, Robinson, Rogers, Shanks, Sherwood, Shober, Slater, Slocum, Sloss, Worthington C. Smith, Snapp, R. Milton Spear, Stevens, Storm, Sutherland, Swann, Terry, Washington Townsend, Tuthill, Van Trump, Waddell, Waldron, Warren, Wells, Whitthorne, Willard, Winchester, and Wood—107.

NAYS—Messrs. Ames, Averill, Banks, Barber, Beatty, Bigby, Bingham, George M. Brooks, Buffinton, Burchard, Burdett, Roderick R. Butler, Cobb, Coburn, Conger, Cotton, Darrall, Dawes, Donnan, Duell, Eames, Charles Foster, Wilder D. Foster, Frye, Garfield, Hale, Halsey, Harmer, George E. Harris, Havens, Gerry W. Hazleton, John W. Hazleton, Hoar, Houghton, Kelley, Kellogg, Ketcham, Killinger, Lansing, Lowe, Lynch, Maynard, McCrary, McGrew, McJunkin, McKee, Mercur, Merriam, Monroe, Morphis, Leonard Myers, Negley, Orr, Packard, Packer, Palmer, Isaac C. Parker, Peck, Pendleton, Perce, Aaron F. Perry, Platt, Porter, Prindle, Rainey, Ellis H. Roberts, Rusk, Sessions, Sheldon, Shellabarger, Shoemaker, H. Boardman Smith, John A. Smith, Snyder, Thomas J. Spear, Sprague, Starkweather, Stevenson, Stoughton, Stowell, Strong, St. John, Sypher, Taft, Thomas, Dwight Townsend, Twichell, Tyner, Upson, Wakeman, Walden, Walls, Washburn, Wheeler, Whiteley, Williams of Indiana, Jeremiah M. Wilson, and John T. Wilson—98.

NOR VOYING—Messrs. Barry, Bird, James G. Blair, James Brooks, Buckley, Benjamin F. Butler, Creely, De Large, Dickey, Edwards, Elliott, Henry D. Foster, Golladay, Goodrich, Hawley, Hay, Hays, Hooper, Kendall, McIntyre, Mitchell, Morey, Roosevelt, Sawyer, Scofield, Seeley, Turner, Vaughan, Voorhees, Wallace, Williams of New York, and Young—81.

So the amendment was agreed to, and the resolution adopted.

In the Senate, on December 4th, Mr. Sumner, of Massachusetts, said: "I offer the petition of a large number of colored citizens of Brooklyn, in the State of New York. As it is very brief, I will read it:"

We, the undersigned, citizens of the city of Brooklyn, State of New York, feeling ourselves aggrieved, inconvenienced, and degraded because of our color, and for the want of a law like unto the one offered to the Senate by Hon. Charles Sumner, known as Sumner's bill, supplementary to the civil rights bill, do respectfully pray for the passage of the same; and as in duty bound we will ever pray.

"As that bill is on the calendar of the Senate, I ask that this petition lie on the table."

The Vice-President: "The petition will lie on the table."

Mr. Sumner: "I also offer the petition of Dr. Augusta, professor of anatomy in the medical department of Howard University, and Dr. Purvis, professor of medical jurisprudence in Howard University, which is very brief, and therefore I will read it:"

We, the undersigned petitioners, respectfully represent to your honorable body that the Medical Society of the District of Columbia, an institution chartered by Congress, seeks to degrade us as medical practitioners on account of our race and color, and in contravention of the Constitution and laws of

the United States, by denying to us rights accorded to white practitioners, and thereby violating its act of incorporation. We therefore most respectfully petition that the charter of said society be repealed. And your petitioners will ever pray.

"It will be remembered that at the last Congress I reported a bill from the Committee on the District of Columbia in pursuance of the prayer of these very petitioners. There was no final action on that bill, and of course it fell with the expiration of the Congress. I seize this earliest occasion to call attention again to that question by presenting this petition. It seems to me that Congress owes it to the colored race everywhere throughout the country to put an end to outrage, at least here in the national capital. As the Committee on the District of Columbia is not yet appointed, I ask that the petition lie on the table."

The Vice-President: "It will lie on the table for the present."

In the Senate, on December 12th, Mr. Morton, of Indiana, said: "If it is in order, I move to proceed to the consideration of the concurrent resolution that I offered yesterday in regard to the final adjournment, and which was then laid on the table under the rule."

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the following resolution:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That each House of Congress shall be adjourned *sine die*, by the Presiding Officer thereof, on the third Monday of May, 1873, at twelve o'clock meridian.

Mr. Sumner, of Massachusetts, said: "I offer the following amendment, to be added to the resolution by way of proviso:"

Provided, That there shall be no adjournment of Congress until after the passage of a supplementary civil rights law securing equality before the law without distinction of race or color.

Mr. Schurz, of Missouri, said: "Will it be in order to move an amendment to the amendment?"

The Vice-President: "Certainly."

Mr. Schurz: "Then I move to add to this amendment:"

A bill to reduce the tariff and internal taxation, and a bill to reform the civil service of the United States.

The Vice-President: "The question is on the amendment to the amendment proposed by the Senator from Missouri."

Mr. Trumbull, of Illinois, said: "Mr. President, I do not know that I am in favor of all the propositions which are suggested. I am certainly in favor of an early adjournment; and I am in favor of giving equal rights to all our people; and I am very much in favor of a reform in the civil service; and I am for reducing taxes; but it is manifest that we cannot dispose of all those questions this morning, and I think it will be a mere waste of time to discuss this resolution. I move to lay on the table the pending propositions,

with a view of asking the Senate to take up the bill for the removal of political disabilities."

The Vice-President: "The Senator from Illinois moves that the pending resolution, with the amendment and the amendment to the amendment, be laid on the table for the purpose indicated by him in his remarks."

The yeas and nays were ordered; and, being taken, resulted as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Alcorn, Bayard, Cooper, Davis of West Virginia, Fenton, Ferry of Connecticut, Hamilton of Maryland, Hill, Johnston, Lewis, Morrill of Vermont, Rice, Robertson, Saulsbury, Sawyer, Schurz, Stockton, Sumner, Thurman, Tipton, Vickers, and Wilson—22.

NAYS—Messrs. Ames, Anthony, Boreman, Brownlow, Buckingham, Caldwell, Carpenter, Chandler, Clayton, Conkling, Corbett, Edmunds, Ferry of Michigan, Flanagan, Frelinghuysen, Gilbert, Hamilton of Texas, Hamlin, Harlan, Hitchcock, Kellogg, Morrill of Maine, Morton, Nye, Patterson, Pomeroy, Pratt, Ramsey, Scott, Stewart, and Wright—31.

ABSENT—Messrs. Blair, Cameron, Casserly, Cole, Cragin, Davis of Kentucky, Howe, Kelly, Logan, Osborn, Pool, Sherman, Spencer, Sprague, Stevenson, Trumbull, West, and Windom—18.

So the motion was not agreed to.

The Vice-President: "The question recurs on the amendment to the amendment proposed by the Senator from Missouri."

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business, without final action on the amendments.

In the Senate, on December 7th, Mr. Trumbull, of Illinois, said: "I offer for adoption the following resolution: "

Resolved (the House of Representatives concurring), That a joint select committee on retrenchment, consisting of four members of the Senate and seven members of the House, be appointed by the Presiding Officers of the two Houses, and that said committee be instructed to inquire into the expenditures in all the branches of the service of the United States, and to report whether any, and what, offices ought to be abolished; whether any, and what, salaries or allowances ought to be reduced; what are the methods of procuring accountability in public officers or agents in the care and disbursement of public moneys; whether moneys have been paid out illegally; whether any officers or agents or other persons have been or are employed in the service without authority of law, or unnecessarily; and generally how, and to what extent, the expenses of the service of the country may and ought to be curtailed. And also to consider the expediency of so amending the laws under which appointments to the public service are now made as to provide for the selection of subordinate officers after due examination by proper boards; their continuance in office during specified terms, unless dismissed upon charges preferred and sustained before tribunals designated for that purpose; and for withdrawing the public service from being used as an instrument of political or party patronage. That said committee be authorized to sit during the recess of Congress, to send for persons and papers, and to report by bill or otherwise; and that said committee may appoint a clerk for the term of six months, and no more.

The Presiding Officer: "Objection being made, the resolution will lie over under the rules."

In the House, on December 11th, Mr. Wood, of New York, asked unanimous consent to introduce the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Republican party, having a large majority in both Houses of Congress, and the President, and those possessing ample power, should at once take measures to provide for the immediate reduction of direct taxation and of import duties to a strictly revenue standard; to provide for the immediate reduction of public expenditures in all the Departments of the Government; to abolish all sinecure offices and the system of collecting the revenue by secret informers and spies; to restore to the people of the States and their local governments the rights originally possessed by them under the Constitution; to abolish governmental paper money and to restore the only constitutional money—gold and silver; to reduce the Army to a peace footing, and abolish a system, recently established, of employing military officers in the discharge of civil duties; to provide against the accumulation and retention of large sums of money in the public Treasury, by which the interests of the people are subordinated to Government influence, and made dependent upon the caprice and personal views of the head of that Department; to prevent the purchase and sale of the public credit by the Secretary of the Treasury, at his own option, with no other control than his individual and personal will; to bring the President and his Cabinet advisers under the authority of law, making them obedient to its provisions, and, alike with others, subject to its penalties; to restore to the Southern States and people peace, prosperity, and contentment, which can only be accomplished by a cessation of vindictive legislation and military interference and a recognition of their equal rights, including self-government and political equality with the other States and peoples of the Union; to revive American commerce; to restore American credit; to inaugurate American republicanism in the administration of public affairs; and to aid by all proper legal and constitutional authority in the full development of the agricultural, mineral, and commercial resources of the country.

He then moved to suspend the rules in order to pass the resolution, which was refused, and the resolution lost by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Acker, Adams, Archer, Arthur, Bell, Biggs, Bird, James G. Blair, Braxton, Bright, Caldwell, Campbell, Carroll, Comingo, Conner, Cox, Crebs, Crossland, Davis, Dox, DuBose, Duke, Eldridge, Garrett, Getz, Golladay, Haldeman, Hancock, Handley, Hanks, Harper, John T. Harris, Hereford, Hibbard, Holman, Kerr, King, Lamson, Leach, Lewis, Manson, Marshall, McCormick, McHenry, McKinney, McNeely, Benjamin F. Meyers, Mitchell, Morgan, Niblack, Hosea W. Parker, Eli Perry, Potter, Price, Read, Edward Y. Rice, John M. Rice, Ritchie, William R. Roberts, Robinson, Sherwood, Shober, Slocum, Sloss, Storm, Swann, Terry, Tutthill, Van Trump, Vaughan, Waddell, Wells, Whitthorne, Williams of New York, Winchester, Wood, and Young—77.

NAYS—Messrs. Ambler, Ames, Averill, Banks, Barber, Barry, Beatty, Beveridge, Bigby, Bingham, Austin Blair, George M. Brooks, Buffinton, Burckard, Burdett, Roderick R. Butler, Clarke, Cobb, Coburn, Conger, Cotton, Coghlan, Darrall, Dawes, Dickey, Donnan, Duell, Dunnell, Eames, Elliott, Farnsworth, Farwell, Finkelnburg, Charles Foster, Henry D. Foster, Wilder D. Foster, Frye, Garfield, Goodrich, Griffith, Hale, Harmer, George E. Harris, Havens, Hawley, Gerry W. Hazleton, John W. Hazleton, Hoar, Hooper, Kelley, Kellogg, Ketcham, Killinger, Lampart, Lansing, Lowe, Lynch, Maynard, McClelland, McCrary, McGrew, McKee, Mercur, Merriam, Monroe, Moore, Morphis, Leonard

Myers, Negley, Orr, Packard, Packer, Palmer, Isaac C. Parker, Peck, Pendleton, Perce, Aaron F. Perry, Peters, Platt, Poland, Porter, Prindle, Rainey, Randall, Ellis H. Roberts, Rusk, Sawyer, Scofield, Seeley, Shanks, Sheldon, Shellabarger, Shoemaker, H. Boardman Smith, John A. Smith, Worthington C. Smith, Snapp, Snyder, K. Milton Speer, Thomas J. Speer, Sprague, Starkweather, Stevens, Stevenson, Stoughton, Stowell, Sypher, Taffe, Thomas, Turner, Twichell, Tyner, Upson, Wakeman, Walden, Waldron, Walla, Walls, Washburn, Wheeler, Whiteley, Willard, Williams of Indiana, Jeremiah M. Wilson, and John T. Wilson—126.

NOT VOTING—Messrs. Barnum, Beck, James Brooks, Buckley, Benjamin F. Butler, Creely, Critcher, DeLarge, Edwards, Ely, Forker, Halsey, Hambleton, Hay, Hays, Hill, Houghton, Kendall, Kinsella, McIntyre, McJunkin, Merriek, Morey, Rogers, Roosevelt, Sessions, Slater, Strong, St. John, Sutherland, Dwight Townsend, Washington Townsend, Voorhees, and Warren—34.

In the Senate, on January 10th, Mr. Carpenter, of Wisconsin, said: "I ask leave to offer a resolution, to be laid on the table, and I give notice that at an early day I shall ask the Senate to proceed to its consideration, for the purpose of submitting some remarks on the recent political delusion called 'civil service reform,' by transferring the patronage of the Government from the officers in whom the Constitution vests it, to a board of schoolmasters to sit in Washington."

The resolution was read, as follows:

Whereas, The Constitution of the United States requires the President to nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate to appoint, all officers of the United States whose appointments are not in said Constitution otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law, subject to the power of Congress by law to vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they may think proper in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of Departments: Therefore,

Resolved, That any law or regulation which is designed to relieve the President, and in the cases pertaining to them the courts of law or heads of Departments, of the full responsibility of such nominations or appointments is in violation of the Constitution.

In the Senate, on January 22d, Mr. Blair, of Missouri, said: "I offer a resolution and ask that it be read, printed, and laid on the table:"

Whereas, The island of Cuba is no longer necessary to the safety of any continental dominions of Spain, and is of vast importance to secure the southern shores of the United States from invasion, and the commerce floated from the great rivers of the continent into the Gulf of Mexico from depredation: and whereas the acquisition of Cuba by the United States would enhance its commercial importance not only to the United States, but to all the commercial nations of the world, and especially to Spain, and for the same reason that the incorporation of the colonies of England, France, and Spain, under the Government of the United States, has promoted the development of their commerce with their mother-countries: and whereas the acquisition of Cuba would free the American Continent from the last vestige of slavery by the operation of the Constitution of the United States, and would open for emigration, to the freedmen of African descent now residing in the United States, a congenial climate and rich soil adapted to their physical constitution, where their intelligent labor would find its richest

rewards, promoting the improvement of the race, and guaranteeing their prosperity and equality under free institutions: Therefore,

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and is hereby, requested to open negotiations with Spain for the purchase and cession of the island of Cuba.

The resolution was ordered to lie on the table, and be printed.

In the House, on February 5th, Mr. Brooks, of New York, said: "I move to suspend the rules and pass the following resolution:"

Resolved, That we recognize the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth amendments to the Constitution as valid parts thereof.

The question on suspending the rules and passing the resolution was taken, and resulted as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Ambler, Averill, Banks, Barber, Barnum, Beatty, Beck, Bell, Beveridge, Bigby, Bingham, Bird, James G. Blair, Bright, George M. Brooks, James Brooks, Buckley, Buffinton, Burchard, Burdett, Benjamin F. Butler, Roderick R. Butler, Campbell, Carroll, William T. Clarke, Cobb, Coburn, Comingo, Conger, Cotton, Cox, Crebs, Creely, Dickey, Donnan, Dox, Duell, Duke, Dunnell, Eames, Edwards, Eldridge, Ely, Farnsworth, Farwell, Finkelburg, Charles Foster, Wilder D. Foster, Frye, Garrett, Getz, Golladay, Goodrich, Griffith, Haldeeman, Hale, Hancock, Handley, Harmer, Harper, George E. Harris, Havens, Hawley, Hay, Hays, Gerry W. Hazleton, John W. Hazleton, Herndon, Hibbard, Hoar, Holman, Hooper, Houghton, Kelley, Kerr, Ketcham, Killinger, King, Lamson, Lampport, Leach, Lowe, Lynch, Manson, Marshall, Maynard, McClelland, McCormick, McGrew, McIntyre, McJunkin, McNeely, Mercour, Merriam, Merriek, Monroe, Moore, Morphis, Leonard Myers, Negley, Packard, Packer, Palmer, Hosca W. Parker, Isaac C. Parker, Peck, Pendleton, Perce, Eli Perry, Peters, Platt, Poland, Porter, Prindle, Rainey, Randall, Edward Y. Rice, Ellis H. Roberts, William R. Roberts, Robinson, Roosevelt, Sargent, Sawyer, Seeley, Sessions, Shanks, Sheldon, Shellabarger, Sherwood, Slocum, John A. Smith, Worthington C. Smith, Snapp, Thomas J. Speer, Starkweather, Stevens, Stevenson, Storm, Stoughton, Stowell, Strong, Sutherland, Swann, Sypher, Thomas, Washington Townsend, Turner, Twichell, Tyner, Upson, Waddell, Wakeman, Walden, Waldron, Wallace, Walls, Warren, Wells, Wheeler, Whiteley, Willard, Williams of Indiana, Jeremiah M. Wilson, John T. Wilson, and Wood—166.

NAYS—Messrs. Acker, Adams, Arthur, Biggs, Conner, Critcher, Crossland, Davis, DuBose, Hambleton, Hanks, Hereford, Lewis, McHenry, Niblack, Read, John M. Rice, Ritchie, Terry, Voorhees, Wincheater, and Young—22.

NOT VOTING—Messrs. Ames, Archer, Barry, Austin Blair, Braxton, Caldwell, Freeman Clarke, Coghlan, Darrall, Dawes, DeLarge, Elliott, Forker, Henry D. Foster, Garfield, Halsey, John T. Harris, Hill, Kellogg, Kendall, Kinsella, Lansing, McCrary, McKee, McKinney, Benjamin F. Meyers, Mitchell, Morey, Morgan, Orr, Aaron F. Perry, Potter, Price, Rogers, Rusk, Scofield, Shober, Shoemaker, Slater, Sloss, H. Boardman Smith, Snyder, R. Milton Speer, Sprague, St. John, Taffe, Dwight Townsend, Tutthill, Van Trump, Vaughan, Whitthorne, and Williams of New York—51.

So (two thirds voting in favor thereof) the rules were suspended, and the resolution was agreed to.

In the Senate, on December 11th, Mr. Conkling, of New York, moved to postpone the pending and all previous orders, and proceed to the consideration of the resolution offered by him.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the recent defalcation of J. L. Hodge, late a paymaster in the Army, and into the facts connected therewith, and to ascertain and report to the Senate whether any other officer or officers of the Government are derelict in duty in respect of the observance of regulations and safeguards intended to prevent such occurrences, and also whether other or further legislation or regulation is needed for the future.

Mr. Trumbull, of Illinois, said: "I move to amend that resolution by inserting the resolution which I offered to the Senate the other day, which I will ask to have read."

The Chief Clerk read the amendment, which was to strike out all after the word "resolved," and to insert in lieu thereof the following:

(The House of Representatives concurring,) That a joint select committee on retrenchment, consisting of four members of the Senate and seven members of the House, be appointed by the Presiding Officers of the two Houses, and that said committee be instructed to inquire into the expenditures in all the branches of the service of the United States, and to report whether any, and what, offices ought to be abolished; whether any, and what, salaries or allowances ought to be reduced; what are the methods of procuring accountability in public officers or agents in the care and disbursement of public moneys; whether moneys have been paid out illegally; whether any officers or agents or other persons have been or are employed in the service without authority of law, or unnecessarily; and generally how, and to what extent, the expenses of the service of the country may and ought to be curtailed. And also to consider the expediency of so amending the laws under which appointments to the public service are now made as to provide for the selection of subordinate officers after due examination by proper boards; their continuance in office during specified terms, unless dismissed upon charges preferred and sustained before tribunals designated for that purpose; and for withdrawing the public service from being used as an instrument of political or party patronage. That said committee be authorized to sit during the recess of Congress, to send for persons and papers, and to report by bill or otherwise; and that said committee may appoint a clerk for the term of six months, and no more.

Mr. Trumbull: "I should have preferred to have had the amendment which I have offered come before the Senate as a distinct proposition, and not to have had it complicated by the resolution offered by the Senator from New York; and, if I could have got the floor to make the motion, it would have been better for the Senate to have considered this resolution first, because, so far as I am concerned, if the Senate should think proper not to continue the Committee on Retrenchment, which we had at the last Congress and for the two previous Congresses, then I should be in favor of the resolution of the Senator from New York.

"The only reason that I offer this as an amendment is, that I think it would be proper, if this committee is to be raised, that the Senator's resolution should go to this committee. If there was any parliamentary way by which we could act first on the resolution I have offered, I should much prefer it, but the Senator from New York insists upon pressing his resolution. I do not know whether he means to interpose any objection to the passage of the resolution which I have offered or not.

"Now, Mr. President, I want this committee appointed for the purpose of following up the investigations that have been begun in regard to the use of patronage. I want a reform, and a substantial reform, in the civil service. I have believed, and I still believe, that it would be a long step toward a reform to pass a law disconnecting members of Congress from all appointments. At a former session I introduced a bill to that effect, and, if no man were to be appointed to any office who had obtained the recommendation of either a member of the Senate or House for the place, it would, in my judgment, bring about a very salutary reformation in the civil service. Not only that, but it would have a salutary effect upon the members of Congress, and upon the heads of Departments. The independence of members of Congress, and of the heads of Departments, cannot be maintained so long as they continue to put themselves under obligations to each other in the matter of appointments of friends to office.

"Why, Mr. President, I think it is no unusual thing, even in this body, for appointments to be held up until other appointments are made; or at least in former times such things have occurred. The appointing power has been given to understand that, unless certain other nominations were made, certain pending ones might not be confirmed. But, sir, whether or not this has actually been the condition of things in any given case, it is liable to be. I think that it would have been a great relief to the Departments and to the members of Congress, and would have been highly promotive of the public service, if a law could have been enacted forbidding Congressmen to make recommendations for office; but the Senate seemed not disposed to pass such a law.

"But it is not simply with regard to abuses in the use of patronage that I desire this committee to be continued. I wish it continued to suggest remedies, if it be possible, against the robbery of the public by its officials. These defalcations have become too frequent to be passed over without investigation. Let us examine into them, and let us examine thoroughly; let us go to the bottom without fear or favor to any one; and if the abuses do exist, if the organization in the Treasury Department, in the pay department, in the customs department, or anywhere else, is such as to afford facilities for robbing the public, let us

apply the proper remedy. If the system is as perfect as we can make it, if the accusations recently made in the newspapers of the country as to the abuse in the use of patronage, particularly in the city of New York, be untrue, let the fact be made known. I have heard nothing in reference to the present collector. The investigation from which I have read took place before he was appointed, and I hope he may bring about all the reforms we desire in his office. If he has done so, and is administering the collector's office honestly and faithfully, let the country know it.

"Throughout the land there is an impression that corruption exists, and that there is great demoralization in the public service. The recent exposures, showing that the people of the city of New York had been robbed of millions of dollars, have awakened a public sentiment throughout the nation; and how, Mr. President, was it possible for Tammany to perpetrate its frauds? Only upon this principle of partisanship in official position. Do you suppose that all of the many millions of which the people of that city have been robbed remained in the hands of the robbers? Do you suppose the persons who were arrested in the city of New York for robbing that city have got the many millions of dollars that they took from the public treasury? They may have a portion of it, but millions of it, I doubt not, have gone to perpetuate themselves in power from year to year. It has been paid to just such persons as are spoken of in this report—persons who had political influence. It has been paid to pack conventions, to carry elections, and to stuff the ballot-boxes. I have no doubt millions have gone in that way."

Mr. Edmunds, of Vermont, said: "Mr. President, I believe the question is up now, and the last speech of my friend from Illinois is fully to the point. I think, however, that my friend misapprehends a little what the precise point of discussion here is, after all. I think everybody on all sides of the Chamber will agree with him in condemning robbery, peculation, dishonesty, favoritism, every thing that is mean and unholy. I know the Republicans here will, and I have no doubt the Democrats will. The point is not whether it is wise and right to purify every department of the Government, but what is the wisest and most effectual method of doing it. That is the question, and that is all the question. My honorable friend need not spend time in reading pieces of testimony taken in the city of New York to show that appointments to office in the custom-house at New York can be improved. He does not need any special committee, or any joint select committee, to show that the appointments in the custom-house in New York and in other custom-houses can be improved. It is a waste of the public treasure to enter upon any such inquiry for such a purpose, because every Senator who hears

me, and every intelligent man in the country knows and has known for a great many years, that the system of selections for appointment to subordinate offices—and not very subordinate either, for I would go up pretty high, higher perhaps than my friend would be willing to go—has not been the system best adapted to subserve the public interests.

"Whether another can be devised is a subject that the Committee on Retrenchment at the first session of its existence acted upon, exhausted itself, reported upon; and it attempted with all the zeal and ability it possessed then to persuade Congress to pass the bill regulating the civil service of the United States, which I had the honor the other day to introduce in the identical language in which the committee reported it the last time I was on the committee. But there are difficulties about this business, as my friend from Illinois knows perfectly well, difficulties that I hope he and I and the other members of the Committee on the Judiciary, to which the bill to which I have just referred has gone, will be able to overcome. Where, for instance, are you to draw the line (as he speaks of it) between appointing a man on account of his political status and appointing a man on account of his want of political status, or some other reason, is the difficulty. He has read from the testimony of Horton as showing a case of grave misconduct on the part of Murphy, and it may have been—I pronounce no opinion on that—his statement when asked upon whose recommendation he was appointed to office: 'Well, I guess my own political status gave me the position.' That is exactly the answer that might be truthfully made by my friend from Illinois as to his being in this Chamber at this moment. It was his political status that made him a Senator. It was not, I suspect, because he was thought exclusively and solely the only man in the State of Illinois whose private character and whose fidelity to the Constitution were above question, for, as high as we all place that, and I certainly place it as high as possible, nobody will maintain that Senators are selected upon that ground solely.

"But, I think we have misconceived the issue here a little. The point is not whether we are to have a civil service reform—which is a subject referred to my friend's own committee, where, I trust, it will meet prompt and favorable action—but the point simply is whether we are to have a particular committee raised, which the Senate at the last session decided there was no occasion for, or whether we are to proceed with the duties of investigation that belong to this body according to the ordinary course of requiring each committee charged with a particular branch of the public service to make inquiries into that. That is all there is to it.

"Another thing I was a little sorry for, and that was, to hear my friend boldly assert,

and in terms, that the President of the United States in his message had said that the civil service of the United States was demoralized. That is the language which he imputed to the President of the United States. I have read that message with some care and a great deal of satisfaction. I find no such clause in it. The President of the United States has said in his message, to his honor, that the public service of the United States in respect to appointments to office could be improved. He has shown, by his return of the management of affairs during the period of his administration, that, instead of the public service in his hands being demoralized, it has become moralized from the condition of demoralization in which he found it at the expiration of the term of Mr. Johnson. He has expelled peculators and defrauding officers from the service, and he has done it as quickly and as readily whenever he has found people who have been appointed by himself as he has in respect to officers who were appointed by others."

The Senate then went into executive session, and further discussion was suspended indefinitely.

In the Senate, on December 13th, Mr. Anthony, of Rhode Island, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That a standing committee of seven, to be known as the Committee of Investigation and Retrenchment, be created, to investigate and report on such subjects as may be committed to it by the Senate, such committee to be elected by the Senate as other standing committees.

By unanimous consent the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. Trumbull, of Illinois, said: "Mr. President, if this resolution is to be adopted, creating a standing committee of the Senate for the purpose of making investigations to bring about retrenchment and correct abuses in the Government, I desire that it should be vested with the same powers that were conferred on the joint select committee which formerly existed. Some objections are made to a joint committee of the two Houses for this purpose. It will be remembered that I introduced some days ago a resolution providing for a joint committee on retrenchment, and now the Senator from Rhode Island introduces a resolution for a standing committee of the Senate on retrenchment. My object is to get at the retrenchment and correct abuses in the Government, and I have no preference as to whether it be done by a joint select committee of both Houses or by a standing committee of the Senate, if one is as thorough as the other. I will move, therefore, to amend the resolution of the Senator from Rhode Island by adding to it the following:"

And the said committee be instructed to inquire into the expenditures in all branches of the service of the United States, and to report whether any and what offices ought to be abolished; whether any and

what salaries or allowances ought to be reduced; what are the methods of procuring accountability in public officers or agents in the care and disbursement of public moneys; whether moneys have been paid out illegally; whether any officers or agents, or other persons have been, or are employed in the public service without authority of law or unnecessarily; and generally how and to what extent the expenses of the service of the country may and ought to be curtailed.

And also to consider the expediency of so amending the laws under which appointments to the public service are now made as to provide for withdrawing the public service from being used as an instrument of political or party patronage.

That said committee be authorized to sit during the recess of Congress, to send for persons and papers, and to report by bill or otherwise; and that said committee may appoint a clerk.

Mr. Anthony: "The amendment which the Senator from Illinois proposes covers the ground of subjects which will be referred to this committee; but I think it is much better to appoint it as we appoint all the other committees, and then the Senator from Illinois can move to refer to this committee the subjects embraced in his amendment. We have a committee on naval affairs, but in constituting that committee we do not say that to that committee shall be referred all subjects relating to the navy. I should vote to refer those subjects to this committee immediately after its formation, but I think it is more parliamentary and orderly, more in conformity with the usage of the Senate, to state the name of the committee and its object, if at all, very generally."

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, said: "Mr. President, I hope that in organizing this committee on retrenchment we shall pursue the ordinary usage of the Senate. When we organize a committee on retrenchment, as a matter of course every one knows what that means. You cannot make the definition broader than the word, because the word is known, and no definition can make it any broader. As to the power to send for persons and papers, to summon witnesses, to go about, if necessary, and take testimony—all these are powers which are conferred upon any committee of this body whenever the committee itself asks for them. I would not myself, in any case, unless it was a gross case, where an abuse of power might result from it, refuse to give these requisite powers on the request of the committee.

"Why not, then, let this committee stand like all other committees? and if any proposition is introduced and referred to this committee, and it sees proper in that particular case to send for persons and papers, an intimation of that kind from the committee, or a resolution of that kind introduced here, would be followed by the authority being conferred as usual. Why not pursue the same course in the organization of this committee? It seems to me that the attempt to define power always limits power. If, as I have no doubt is true, the Senator from Illinois desires a committee

organized to have power to investigate into all matters of retrenchment, all matters of public abuses, let the resolution be passed as it is presented, and it will be very easy at any time for this committee to call for the requisite power to investigate such matters."

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, said: "Mr. President, we all agree, or profess to agree, and I have no doubt we are all sincere in it, that we desire to do every thing here that can be done to prevent abuses or to correct them when they have occurred. Now, sir, a proposition was brought in to appoint a joint committee with certain powers, and they are the powers that were given to joint committees in past years. It is thought best to have a Senate committee, a standing committee of this body, to be not only a standing committee now, but to continue perhaps in years to come as a standing committee of the Senate, whoever may be President of the United States. It is a general proposition, which has nothing to do with any abuses that have grown up recently or at any other time, but applying to the general service of the country, and I think applying for years to come.

"Now, sir, the proposition is to establish this committee to accomplish the very purposes suggested by the Senator from Illinois in his amendment. The Senator from Rhode Island says he will vote for that proposition just as soon as the committee is ordered. Why, then, have an apparent division here in the Senate on that subject? If he is ready to vote for it when the committee is appointed, what is the difficulty in voting for it when you make the committee? I am perfectly willing to vote for the committee, and then for the proposition of the Senator from Illinois; or I am willing to vote for the committee and for the amendment of the Senator from Illinois in one proposition. There is no real difference between the two. It is only the difference between tweedledum and tweedledee. It is an apparent difference here when in reality there is none."

Mr. Thurman, of Ohio, said: "The difference with the committee to be raised on the resolution of the Senator from Rhode Island, if it be passed without amendment, is that that committee will have cognizance of nothing but what shall be referred to it specifically by the Senate. The argument will be immediately, if that committee is to have an investigation, there must be some charge made against A B or against C D in open Senate, and then that charge referred to that committee; that instead of its being a committee to hunt up abuses itself and report them to the Senate, the Senate is to find out the abuses and prefer them to the committee. That is the truth of it, and I undertake to say that if this committee is raised on this resolution of the Senator from Rhode Island, without amendment, and then the course is taken that it is to have jurisdiction of nothing but such specific charges

as may be referred to it by the Senate, it will not be worth the paper the resolution is written on."

Mr. Trumbull said: "If there were only the difference which the Senator from Massachusetts thought between the offering of the amendment which I have offered now, and waiting until the committee is formed and then offering it, I should withdraw it at once and offer it afterward. I should be entirely willing to do that if he were right about it; but, sir, he is evidently mistaken. There is something more here than the difference between tweedledum and tweedledee. The Senator from Rhode Island tells me he would vote for my proposition, and the Senator from Ohio (Mr. Sherman) gives us notice that he would vote to give this committee authority to make investigations on the statement of a Senator, or on the request of the committee he would give them power to send for persons and papers. I want to vest this power originally in the committee, so that they shall have it without having their attention called to the particular subject. I cannot express that in better language than the Senator's colleague expressed it. The object which I have in view in the creation of this committee is, to have a committee that will itself inquire into these abuses if they exist, into the manner of keeping accounts, and try and correct them, without being moved upon by the Senate. I want this committee to get the information for the Senate, and not the Senate to have the information and send it to the committee to investigate afterward. There is the difference. It is very manifest, from what the Senator from Ohio says, that he does not propose to have the committee vested with power to send for persons and papers, vested with power to examine into those abuses on its own motion, but it must be done when a particular case is called to their attention. I think such a committee as that will amount to nothing."

Mr. Anthony said: "It seems to me that the difference between what the Senator from Illinois proposes and what is proposed in the original resolution, so far as he desires, is merely a technical one. It is whether this committee shall be invested in the beginning with all the powers with which we can invest it, and with which we do invest other committees from time to time, or whether it shall stand precisely on the same platform as all our other standing committees. The Senator from Ohio farthest from me (Mr. Thurman) objects because the committee will not investigate matters of its own motion. That is a recommendation, in my view. I do not want a committee to investigate any matter unless there is sufficient ground for accusation for it to be referred to them, and, whenever any thing comes to the knowledge of any member of a committee that ought to be investigated, it is the duty of that Senator to make a motion in this body referring the matter to the

committee, and it is done continually. Half the business that is referred to our committees is referred upon the motion of the members of the respective committees themselves."

Mr. Edmunds, of Vermont, said: "Mr. President, when this subject was before the Senate the other day, the discussion as to the nature of the committee to be appointed for this purpose was very slight indeed. The subject seems rather to have been opened in a manner which in old times, when there was any such difference of parties as amounted to any thing, might have been called the opening of a presidential campaign. If I had been a stranger here and had not known that the politics of the country were pretty much all one way, and had listened to the speech of an honorable and respectable gentleman that I did listen to, I should have said that the presidential campaign was about to be opened in form, and that that mental malaria which sometimes obscures the eyes of great men, and of which they are themselves unconscious, had obscured the mental vision of the distinguished Senator who made a speech on that occasion, not alluding to myself, so that in seeing the brightness of a distant object he had gone into what a Massachusetts Senator once called the 'sounding and glittering generalities' of affairs with a view to open to the eyes of the American people the fact that we had suddenly fallen upon very evil times; that, instead of having improved public affairs after emerging from the war, and after having emerged from that condition of things which was rather worse than war in all civil respects—the period of the administration of Mr. Johnson—we had been rapidly growing worse and worse ever since, and that the whole people were crying aloud for vengeance upon the entire body of public officers who were plundering them in every direction, and for reform in a dozen respects that were of course entirely new, such as reducing taxes and a variety of other things which no other means of reaching could be attained than that of reviving a committee that expired in the last Congress!

"But of course, Mr. President, this would be an entire mistake on the present occasion. I am sure that no unconscious malady has attacked my honorable friend from Illinois. I am sure that he is looking with an eye single and an eye clear to the mere details of public administration. I am sure that he believes, as I believe, and I am sure that he knows as I know (so far as any public man engaged in affairs can know about large operations), that the administration of this Government for the last three years, in respect to the fidelity of the whole body of its twenty thousand agents, leaving out deputy-postmasters, will compare favorably with any administration that ever preceded it from the days of George Washington to this day, when you take into consideration the number of persons necessarily employed in the Government now, compared to

its early days, and the larger amount of the transactions that they are obliged to perform.

"But what I have now said is intended to meet, in the humble and weak way which I confess is the only way I can meet, the observations of my good friend from Illinois, which had the appearance, and which were treated in a good many of the public papers as having had the intention, certainly the effect, to produce the impression upon the public mind that we were now in a very extraordinary condition of evil as it respects the administration of our Government, and that extraordinary measures in this great crisis must be resorted to. I think the contrary is quite true, and that our simple business is to go straightly and calmly on, as we have done in the last few years, applying a correction to every wrong that comes to our knowledge, improving by legislation every possible means which can be adopted to diminish the public expenditures and to insure faithfulness in the public service."

Mr. Thurman said: "In respect to this matter, I must confess that I am a little surprised at the objections to the amendment of the Senator from Illinois, objections made by gentlemen, every one of whom I venture to say voted for the appointment of the joint committee on retrenchment, with far larger powers than would be conferred on this committee if the amendment of the Senator from Illinois should be adopted. But let it be so, Mr. President. The majority of the Chamber can shape this resolution and pass it just as they please. They can pass it in such wise that the country will believe that there is an earnest determination to ascertain whether there are abuses and frauds, and there are some people in the country who will not take the round and whitewashing statement of the Senator from Vermont, much as he is respected, as complete and conclusive evidence of the purity of the officeholders of the United States. There are some people uncharitable enough to require further evidence than that, and who think that something like a grand-jury ought to sit to make these inquiries. You may pass a resolution that will be regarded all over the country as evidence that the Senate intends to make a thorough investigation, or you may pass it in such form that the whole country will see, or a least will think they see, that you mean that there shall be no investigation at all. The responsibility is upon the majority of the Senate."

Mr. Schurz, of Missouri, said: "I do not think there is a Senator on this floor, unless he became a member of this body during this Congress, who has not at least once voted for the powers formerly conferred on the Committee on Retrenchment, and I have yet to hear of the first objection that was made to the practice. It was done by general consent; it was considered a matter of eminent propriety. I have never heard a single complaint of the abuse of this power except in

one single instance, and that was, unless I am greatly mistaken, by the Senator from New York (Mr. Conkling) when the committee brought in its last report on the New York custom-house.

"Well, sir, this Committee on Retrenchment, with such powers, was organized five years ago. What was the occasion for its organization, and why were such discretionary powers conferred upon it? The Senator from Vermont (Mr. Edmunds) stated that at that time the civil service of the United States was in a very demoralized condition. I take it for granted that was the reason and no other, for certainly I cannot imagine that the Senate would have organized a committee like this actuated by mere motives of political hostility to the Administration. But if it was organized for the purpose of ferreting out abuses connected with the public service, then I think if the reason was good then the reason would be good now, unless the character of the civil service has changed so immensely as to make what was very imperfect then very perfect now.

"The Senator from Vermont has told us that great improvements have taken place. I have no doubt of it. I think in course of time all things are bound to improve, and yet I doubt whether there is a single Senator on this floor who would undertake to assert that the civil service of the United States is to-day as perfect as it ought to be or as it might be. Nay, sir, if you search the history of this country you cannot point out to me four consecutive months during which so many embezzlements and defalcations have come to light as have been laid bare to the public eye during the last three or four months. If I am mistaken, I shall be glad to be corrected. A great many of these frauds, embezzlements, and defalcations, were not discovered by diligent inquiry or investigation, but by something like accident; we simply stumbled over them, and there they are. So it would seem that as to the condition of the civil service, however much it may have improved, yet it is not so perfect at this time that a measure which was once considered eminently conducive to the public good in ferreting out abuses and wrongs can be cast aside now as entirely useless.

"For years and years the Senate without a single dissenting voice has been voting for conferring exactly those powers which the Senator from Illinois now demands upon the Committee on Retrenchment. Now it is suddenly found entirely improper, nay, even dangerous. There is something said of secret proceedings, of putting our hands into the private concerns of other people, of ruining innocent persons, of star-chambers, and other frightful things. Why, sir, if a committee with such powers was not dangerous before, I ask in all candor why it should be dangerous now? If it is dangerous now, I should like to

know how Senators could find it compatible with their conscientious convictions to vote for such a dangerous thing before? Either they were not conscientious when they did it before, or they would be equally conscientious in doing it to-day. Either it never was a proper thing, or it is now just as proper as it ever was. What has happened, I should like to be told, that you should look at this committee with its powers now with such remarkable apprehensions as a source of mischief and danger? Who has been injured in the past by the exercise of the powers this committee possessed, and which are now claimed for it again? Look into its record. Whose rights have ever been violated by it? Whose private affairs have been invaded? Where is the innocent person that has been harmed by it? Whom did it injure? None but corrupt men whose misdeeds ought to have been dragged into the light of day.

"I tell you, gentlemen, whatever we may say of the improvements that have taken place in the civil service, the people of the United States are startled at the frequency and the enormity of the disclosures which are now accumulating from day to day. Do not give yourselves up to any delusions in this respect. The American people demand honest government, and to secure it they want to have all the means used that are compatible with the laws of the country. The people of the United States demand the exposure and overthrow of corruption, regardless of the advantage of any party, and of the interest of any person, however high or low.

"It seems to me we are standing at the threshold of a great moral revolution in our political life that bids fair to sweep beyond the overthrow of Tammany Hall at New York, and in that revolution the science 'how not to do it' will be at a great discount, and all the arts of concealment will not be of avail much longer. Neither will the cheap declamation against corruption in the abstract, against the sinfulness of sin, and about the beauties of virtue in general, as it resounds so frequently in this Chamber, avail much longer. We have had enough of that. The people will not much longer take that worthless currency as a legal tender; the people want to see energetic and fearless efforts to put down abuses bodily, not in theory but in practice; and, if we mean to serve the country and to command its confidence, we must take such measures as shall make it clear to the whole world that we hate no political party more than we hate corruption, and that we love no party more than we love honest and good government."

Mr. Morton, of Indiana, said: "Mr. President, the first suggestion I have to make is that that resolution as it stands is much broader than the resolution offered by the Senator from Illinois; that the amendment offered by the Senator from Illinois is a limitation upon

a resolution much broader in its scope and consequences than the proposition which he offers. The resolution offered by the Senator from Rhode Island embraces all matters of retrenchment. Whatever may tend to retrench the expenses of this Government in reference to any department of the Government is embraced within the jurisdiction of the committee under that resolution; but the amendment moved by the Senator from Illinois is in its nature a limitation; it narrows it.

"But, Mr. President, the discussion has proceeded upon another theory. The resolution offered by the Senator from Rhode Island authorizes the investigation by the committee of such matters as may be referred to it by the Senate; of course, embracing within it the powers necessary for that investigation; but it has been assumed in the discussion that the committee should have the power to initiate investigations upon its own motion without any order from the Senate, and have power to send for persons and papers. I insist that such a power has never been committed to a standing committee of this body. To give to a standing committee the power to initiate investigations and to send for persons and papers is to make it an inquisition. It ceases to be a committee and becomes an inquisition, becomes a tyrant. That power might not be abused, and perhaps would not be in this instance; but we put it into the power of a committee, upon its own motion, to investigate the conduct of any officer of this Government, or any man connected with the Government, directly or indirectly, upon mere private information given to that committee, or it may act without information, if it chooses to abuse its power.

"No standing committee has ever had this power. Why has not the Committee on Commerce this power? Can they not be as safely intrusted with a general power to initiate investigations as this new committee? And yet that power has never been conferred. It is so high that it is never granted to a committee except upon special occasion. But here it is asked to give it in general terms to a committee, to be exercised year in and year out. I understand that no such power ever has been given in Congress, or in Parliament, or by any legislative body.

"I am not mistaken about the whole drift of this debate. It has been to show that there is corruption existing under this Administration, and gross corruption. The drift of this debate is a reflection upon the Republican party. I might appeal to those distinguished Senators and ask them if there is any ground for special assault upon the Republican party in that direction. I ask if ever there has been a party in this country that has exerted itself more systematically to expose and to destroy corruption than the Republican party? I ask if there has been an Administration within the memory of any man on this floor that has more promptly punished crime when it has

been brought to light, or has more promptly removed the offender from office? I think none of us remember an Administration entitled to higher credit than the present.

"We propose to raise this committee. We do not propose to confine it to the narrow limits specified by the Senator from Illinois in his resolution in the first branch of it, but to give it jurisdiction over all matters of retrenchment, and at the same time to give it power to send for persons and papers whenever in the opinion of the Senate the committee should be invested with that extraordinary power; but we cannot give it these general powers to initiate investigations upon its own motion, and to arrest any man, to take his private papers and bring them to the public gaze."

Mr. Schurz said: "Now, sir, my motives have been reflected upon, and we have been asked what objects we pursue. I am ready to tell the Senate in a few words. My object is to uncover, to denounce, and to have corrected any and every abuse wherever I can lay my hand upon it, without regard to the effect it may have on the interests of any party, and without regard to the likes or dislikes of any person. That, and no other, is the aim I pursue.

"I desire, also, to make a remark in reply to something that fell from the lips of the Senator from Indiana (Mr. Morton). He disclosed a most horrible picture of tyranny to which the operations of the investigating committee would most certainly lead if it were invested with the powers embodied in the amendment of the Senator from Illinois. It is just as if we were discussing an entirely new thing; as if the Committee on Retrenchment, invested with just such powers, had never been heard of in this body; as if it had never held a single sitting; as if it had never conducted a single inquiry and investigation; as if it had never reported to this body; as if the Senate had never acted upon its suggestions. We have witnessed and sustained the exercise of these very same powers, *verbatim et literatim*, for the last five years of our history. The Committee on Retrenchment held a meeting almost every week, and was almost continually engaged in some investigation under the very eyes of both Houses of Congress, and never, not a single time during those five years, have those immense dangers been discovered which we are now threatened with in such thrilling language, if we continue to do what we have been doing for five long years. Not once has there been a whisper in this Chamber or in the other about any abuse of these powers which the Committee on Retrenchment might have been guilty of. Not a single person has been discommoded in his private affairs; the rights of nobody have been violated. Nay, there has not even been a single complaint of anybody being dragged before that Star-Chamber, as it is called now. Only once, that I remember, were the proceedings of that

committee called in question, and that was when the committee rendered its report about the very abuses in the New York custom-house of which I have just been speaking; and mark you, that was one of the very few instances when the committee did conduct an investigation in pursuance of a resolution of the Senate. All those investigations which were conducted by the committee of its own motion, the investigation concerning the transit route, the investigation concerning the postal contracts in Texas, and many others, have never given rise even to a whisper of censure. And now we are suddenly told that the liberties of the American people will be in danger if we continue to do what all the Senators using that extravagant language have been voting for from 1866 to the opening of this Congress. Is it not an astonishing spectacle? Whence this bugbear which is raised before our eyes? What flimsy material is it made of?

"The Senator from Indiana has said something which I think is worth considering. He said:

I am not mistaken about the whole drift of this debate. It has been to show that there is corruption existing under this Administration, and gross corruption. The drift of this debate is a reflection upon the Republican party.

"A reflection upon the Republican party! How so? Do we not all profess to be in favor of reform? We have listened to the most fervid protestations in this debate time and again. There is not a Senator on this floor, it appears, who will not be glad and happy to disclose corrupt practices and to see them corrected. So we hear. The cry for reform is general and enthusiastic among us, and yet when a member of this body does attempt to lay bare a gross abuse existing in this Government, at once we are reprovingly told, 'This is done for the purpose of hurting the Republican party.' Gentlemen, either the party is not what you pretend it to be, a party of reform, or the party should, instead of repelling the denunciation of abuses, rather encourage that spirit which will prompt members of the party fearlessly and without hesitation, whenever they find a wrong in this Government, to disclose it before the eyes of the country."

The Presiding Officer (Mr. Wilson in the chair): "The question is on the amendment of the Senator from Illinois" (Mr. Trumbull).

Mr. Sumner, of Massachusetts, called for the yeas and nays, and they were ordered; and, being taken, resulted as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Alcorn, Bayard, Blair, Casserly, Cooper, Davis of West Virginia, Fenton, Hamilton of Maryland, Johnston, Kelly, Logan, Patterson, Robertson, Saulsbury, Schurz, Stevenson, Stockton, Sumner, Thurman, Tipton, Trumbull, Vickers, West, and Wilson—24.

NAYS—Messrs. Ames, Anthony, Boreman, Brownlow, Buckingham, Caldwell, Cameron, Carpenter, Chandler, Clayton, Conkling, Corbett, Cragin, Ed-

munds, Ferry of Michigan, Flanagan, Frelinghuysen, Gilbert, Hamlin, Hitchcock, Howe, Kellogg, Lewis, Morrill of Vermont, Morton, Nye, Osborn, Pomeroy, Pratt, Ramsey, Sawyer, Scott, Sherman, Spencer, and Stewart—35.

ABSENT—Messrs. Cole, Davis of Kentucky, Ferry of Connecticut, Hamilton of Texas, Harlan, Hill, Morrill of Maine, Pool, Rice, Sprague, Windom, and Wright—12.

So the amendment was rejected.

The Presiding Officer: "The question recurs on the original resolution offered by the Senator from Rhode Island" (Mr. Anthony).

The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. Trumbull: "I now move that the committee be instructed to inquire as was proposed in my amendment to the resolution just adopted. I now move that amendment as an independent proposition."

The Presiding Officer: "The resolution will be read."

The Secretary read as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee of Investigation and Retrenchment be instructed to inquire into the expenditures in all branches of the service of the United States, and report whether any and what offices ought to be abolished; whether any and what salaries or allowances ought to be reduced; what are the methods of procuring accountability in public officers or agents in the care and disbursement of public moneys; whether moneys have been paid out illegally; whether any officers or agents, or other persons, have been, or are, employed in the public service without authority of law or unnecessarily; and, generally, how and to what extent the expenses of the service of the country may and ought to be curtailed.

And also to consider the expediency of so amending the laws, under which appointments to the public service are now made, as to provide for withdrawing the public service from being used as an instrument of political or party patronage.

Mr. Trumbull said: "Whatever others may say, I have no disposition to have an investigation that is hostile to the Republican party. I disagree utterly with the Senator from Indiana that an investigation of the kind that I propose is hostile to the Republican party. I believe that the Republican party has done great good to this country. It started as a reform party; it proclaims everywhere its devotion to honesty, integrity, purity in the Government; and the Senator from Indiana is not to put me in the position of saying that the Republican party is more impure than other parties have been. He insisted yesterday that the Republican party was as pure as any of the parties that had preceded it. Did I ever suggest any thing different? But I trust we are progressing and improving, and when I propose to have an inquiry made into the expenditures of the public service and to learn whether any, and what, offices can be abolished, and an inquiry into the accountability of public officers and agents, is that hostile to the principles of the Republican party?"

"I am utterly astounded at the position taken by some members of this body. Shall it go out to the people of this country that an inquiry to ascertain what are the methods of

procuring accountability in public officers or agents in the care and disbursement of public money is hostile to Republicanism? Is that the idea of Senators? Why this zeal to rush in to the defence of Republicanism and the President when nobody proposes to assail either?

"This resolution is in aid of purifying the public service, elevating the public morals, bringing about greater security in the collection and disbursement of public money, and I am utterly astounded at the apparent effort made here by certain Senators to place others in a false position before the country. I do not know that they design it. I made no appeals to party considerations. I disclaimed them at the outset; but we find some Senators speaking of the amendment I offered as if it was hostile to some party or person. Now, sir, my hostility extends to abuses. It is against the system I protest. I am for purifying the public service, and that is my only object. It is not to hit at any individual, and no Senator here will be more gratified than I if the investigations, when they take place, show honesty and fidelity in all departments of the Government. But we have seen enough of defalcations within the last few months to justify an inquiry as to how the accounts are kept; and I think that there ought to be no objection to such an instruction to the committee as I have proposed."

Mr. Morton said: "Mr. President, I cannot permit myself or those with whom I act in this matter to be put in a false position by the remarks of the Senator from Illinois. He has represented me as saying here that a proposition to investigate the affairs of the Government is hostility to the Republican party. I have said no such thing; I have meant no such thing; but, on the contrary, I have said, and it is so recorded in the *Globe*, that the Republican party can bear investigation, that it courts investigation, and that it claims the merit of having exceeded other parties who have gone before it in its zeal to bring to punishment its own members who may have been guilty of crime.

"Now, Mr. President, I wish to say one word in regard to reform. There seems to be a disposition on the part of some people in this country to become professional reformers, to have it understood that they are the reformers *par excellence*. They seem to desire to monopolize that business, and to have it understood by the country that they of all others hate corruption, and that they are to make it the business of their lives to hunt down those who are corrupt. I desire to say to those gentlemen, wherever they may be, that for one I shall not permit them to monopolize that business, that I claim to be as good a reformer as any of them, although I may not say so much about it, or make such high pretensions.

"Now, Mr. President, one word in regard to this resolution. As was stated a moment

ago by the Senator from Ohio, I believe the Republican members on this floor have been in favor, from the first, of a standing committee on retrenchment. They were not in favor of the resolution offered by the Senator from Illinois, for reasons which have been given heretofore, and I will not go over them again. But it has been said that because we were opposed to investing a committee with general power to send for persons and papers in regard to matters that have never been before the Senate, to investigate anybody at all times upon any public or private charge that might be made, and thereby cast imputation, we were against the exercise of a power which has been conceded to this committee for the last five years. I want to call the attention of my friend, the Senator from Illinois, to the fact that, if that power has been ever exercised for the last five years by the committee, it was not given by the resolution creating it."

No final action was taken on this resolution.

In the Senate, on December 18th, Mr. Anthony, of Rhode Island, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee of Investigation and Retrenchment consist of Mr. Buckingham (chairman), Mr. Pratt, Mr. Howe, Mr. Harlan, Mr. Stewart, Mr. Pool, and Mr. Bayard.

Mr. Sumner said: "I should like to have my friend, the Senator who makes the motion, state whether on that committee there are any of the Senators who brought forward this inquiry and who urged it upon the Senate?"

Mr. Anthony: "The Senator knows that as well as I do. I think they are exceedingly judicious and sensible men, moderate men—men who command in the highest degree the confidence and the respect of their associates and the confidence of the country. I do not know whether they have, any of them, made themselves particularly conspicuous in the charges which have been made, or whether they have qualified themselves, any of them, to do justice in the matter by pronouncing an opinion in advance."

Mr. Sumner: "Certainly I have nothing to say except in kindness and good-will toward every Senator named on this committee; but as I listened to the list I was astonished by the absence of certain names. On this list I do not find the name of a single Senator who had urged this investigation, as I believe, unless it be the Democratic Senator over the way—he will pardon me for that designation—the Senator from Delaware (Mr. Bayard), who did vote for investigation in the strongest form. The Senators on the list all voted against investigation in the strongest form. Thus, Senators in favor of investigation in the strongest form, every one, except the Democratic Senator, are excepted. It is for the Senate to consider whether a committee organized in this way, after the debate that has occurred, can justly satisfy the country.

"Perhaps also it would be worth while to consider whether it is in conformity with parliamentary law—I will not say simply usage, but parliamentary law, for the law is found in usage.

"Now, as I understand, this inquiry was first presented by the Senator from Illinois (Mr. Trumbull), and urged by him in an elaborate and able speech, which has already awakened echoes throughout the country. I miss his name from the committee. In that debate the Senator from Illinois was most ably and eloquently sustained by the Senator from Missouri (Mr. Schurz), I miss his name. There were other Senators who spoke on the same side; certainly there were others who voted on that side. I miss all their names; I think the country will miss them. Then there was for five years previously a Committee on Retrenchment, joint in character, still with representatives from the Senate. I know not if any member of that committee is on the list.

"My friend before me (Mr. Schurz) says, 'No, not one member;' not the honorable chairman from New Hampshire (Mr. Patterson), who had gained much experience in examining and exposing these abuses; not one of his associates finds a place on this committee. Why, sir, to me it is simply inexplicable on any ground of justice or parliamentary law. I am at a loss to understand how my excellent friend from Rhode Island, in whom reigns, I have always believed, the spirit of justice, should bring forward a proposition for such a committee at this time."

Mr. Anthony: "I do not know what my friend from Massachusetts means when he speaks of the Senators here who were opposed to this inquiry. I do not know of a Senator in this body who is opposed to the most searching and thorough inquiry into any charges of corruption, by whomsoever brought in this Chamber. Every Senator who has spoken during the debate—there was no debate on this resolution, but during the debate on a cognate resolution—every one expressed himself earnest for a thorough and complete investigation. Sir, I ask you to read the names of the men on this committee, and say if there is a man there whom you believe would cover up corruption, if there is a man there who would endeavor to shield his best friend as a public man from any just charges of corruption made against him? I consider the committee an eminently judicious one, and in my experience in the Senate this is the first time that I have ever heard a committee objected to on account of the character of its members, and I am very glad that the first example has been made in the case of men against whom so very little can be said."

Mr. Thurman, of Ohio, said: "Mr. President, I submit to the good sense of the Senate that the Senator from Rhode Island is entirely evading the question. There is no Senator here who will stand up and utter one word in

disparagement of the character of any one of the Senators who is proposed as a member of this committee, and no such issue can be forced upon the Senate. We are not here to try the character of those individuals, but we are here to inquire if this proposed committee will be, if appointed, in accordance with parliamentary usage and good, sound sense."

Mr. Anthony: "Will do their duty."

Mr. Thurman: "Well, sir, will do their duty. It is not a question at all as to the purity of men's motives. They may be ever so pure-minded, ever so honest, and yet their actions will be more or less governed by their opinion, by their belief; and it is upon this ground—"

Mr. Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey, said: "I wish to ask my friend this question: whether the parliamentary rule is not that persons who vote for the measure should be on the committee? I understand that every one of the persons on this committee did vote for this measure. But the insistent seems to be that we ought to place on the committee those who voted against it."

Mr. Thurman: "I do not say any such thing. The Senator says everybody voted for it. Then nobody voted against it. The argument is not so at all. I do not understand the Senator when he says that the argument is that somebody should be put on who voted against it."

Mr. Frelinghuysen: "I wish my friend to understand me. I understand the parliamentary rule to be that the committee ought to consist of those who favored the resolution, and that that is the parliamentary rule insisted upon by the Senators from Massachusetts and Ohio. Now, the record shows that every member of this committee did vote for this measure."

Mr. Thurman: "There is another rule of parliamentary usage, and that is that the Senator who moves an inquiry is to be placed at the head of the committee if he is of the party that is dominant in the body. Is the Senator from Illinois, who moved the first broad, sweeping resolution, placed at the head of this committee? No, sir, he is not on it at all.

"Mr. President, I had said that the reason of the rule to which I referred is that there are in every legislative body differences of opinion; and in this particular case here in the Senate some Senators affirm in their places that there is great necessity for investigation; that they believe great abuses exist which ought to be exposed, and the exposure of which ought to lead to action on the part of Congress. Other Senators do not so believe, or they do not believe it so strongly as those Senators who have made these declarations. And it is because of this difference of belief, which will influence the action of Senators, that the rule is that those who are in earnest in favor of investigation shall constitute a majority of the committee; and it is not at all a satisfac-

tion of this rule to say that you may appoint a committee out of any seven Senators who voted for the resolution ordering the committee. Upon that question there was no division at all. Everybody who voted at all did vote for the resolution which the Senate adopted. I believe there is one member of this proposed committee—I am told there is—who did not vote for that resolution, who did not vote at all, and that the *Globe* shows that that is the case—one who did not vote for it. But, though that may be, that does not touch the question. The question is not on the appointment of a committee or ordering that there shall be a standing committee of this character—upon that, as I said, there was no division; but the question is, upon the investigation; the question is, how Senators vote on the subject of investigating these abuses.

“The resolution offered by the Senator from Illinois provided for a thorough and searching investigation. It proposed to give to the committee the powers that had heretofore been given for five years to the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform—powers that no man will say were ever abused; powers that resulted in good to the country in the mass of testimony that the committee laid before the two Houses of Congress. The question was upon raising a committee with these ample and plenary powers, upon making an investigation that should be an investigation, raising a committee favorable to investigation, and clothing it with powers that should enable it to be effective in its work; and how was the vote on that? That is the test question. Where were the Senators who were in favor of this thorough investigation, of this broad and comprehensive investigation? All voting for the resolution of the Senator from Illinois. Where are they in reference to this committee? Not one of them is upon it.

“Now, Mr. President, this cannot be got rid of by saying that the proposed members of this committee are respectable and honest men. No such issue as that can be forced on the Senate. The rule depends on no such question as that. We do not admit in parliamentary language and in parliamentary usage that this Senate is composed partly of honest men and partly of villains; and this rule could have no existence at all if it were founded upon any such supposition as that.

“Then there is still another singular fact about this committee, and that is that there is but one Democrat allowed upon a committee of seven, and that a committee of investigation whose inquiries are to be as broad as the Republic, if they are to amount to anything at all. That was not so in your joint Committee on Retrenchment. There were two Democrats of the House on that committee, and one of the Senate, giving us three. Then there was a Democrat on every sub-committee of that joint Committee on Retrenchment. Here is an investigation broader than that. That

investigation was limited to eleven States of the Union. Here is an investigation that goes to the whole thirty-seven States of the Union. You appoint a committee of investigation into the conduct of Government officials; into the conduct of this Administration, and you allow the Opposition to the Administration but one member upon that committee, and that a gentleman charged already with the important and onerous duties of a member of the Committee on Finance and a member of the Committee for the Investigation of Southern Outrages.

“I do say, therefore, Mr. President, without uttering one word in disparagement of the *personnel* of this committee, that it is proposed to be appointed in violation of parliamentary usage, and in violation of what is due to the minority on this floor, who, though they may be very small here, you know very well, Mr. President, represent within a small fraction one entire half of the people of the United States.”

Mr. Bayard, of Delaware, said: “It will not do by empty professions to say that you are in favor of reform and yet vote to impede, embarrass, and restrict every practical step taken to secure the information necessary to base it upon. There must be works in this case. There must be acts, not hollow professions; and, however ingeniously gentlemen may seek to explain away their votes, the meaning and operation of their votes cannot be gotten rid of, and I do not think will be misunderstood by the common-sense of the people of this country. This demand has been growing since the war closed. The period of necessary excitement in which our whole country was placed by the terrible convulsions of civil war enabled men under a patriotic cloak to avail themselves of the excitement to enrich themselves at public expense and intrench themselves behind abuses. Gradually, as the excitement of the war has passed away, as the country is resuming once more the sober-suited garb of peace, the demand for investigation, retrenchment, and reform is increasing.

“There is in this country undeniably a wide-spread suspicion and belief that the tenure of civil office in the United States is now a mere reward for partisan service and a mere weapon for party success. I am one of those who consider it most important that that fact should be determined one way or the other. There can be no greater evil to a country inflicted than to destroy the confidence of the people in those who rule it.”

Mr. Trumbull: “I move to amend the resolution by adding these words:”

And that said Committee of Investigation and Retrenchment be instructed to inquire into the expenditures in all branches of the service of the United States, and to report whether any and what offices ought to be abolished; whether any and what salaries and allowances ought to be reduced; what are the methods of procuring accountability in pub-

lie officers or agents in the care and disbursement of public moneys; whether moneys have been paid out illegally; whether any officers or agents, or other persons, have been, or are, employed in the public service without authority of law or unnecessarily; and generally how, and to what extent, the expenses of the service of the country may and ought to be curtailed.

And also to consider the expediency of so amending the laws under which appointments to the public service are now made as to provide for withdrawing the public service from being used as an instrument of political or party patronage.

That said committee be authorized to sit during the recess of Congress, to send for persons and papers, and to report by bill or otherwise; and that said committee may appoint a clerk.

Mr. Morton: "Mr. President, it has been said here to-day that the country believes, from what has taken place in the Senate in the course of this discussion, there is some great corruption existing in this Administration, and that there was a majority of the Republicans in the Senate who were afraid to have it investigated, and who are working to cover it up. Those Senators who have said this may believe it to be true, but I for one desire to say that I think the country believes no such thing. There is a great deal of intelligence in the country, and I think the people will put a very different estimate on this whole proceeding, and, so far from imputing to the majority of this Senate a desire to cover up fraud and protect criminals and to prevent investigation, they will be apt to suppose that there have been other motives and other purposes at work.

"It is rather an ungracious business, I should suppose, to attempt to cast suspicions upon any of the members of this Senate or a majority of them; and yet it cannot be denied that during the course of this discussion, from the time it first commenced, there has been a deliberate attempt to make an impression upon the country that there were Senators here who were desirous of avoiding investigation upon the ground that the Administration could not stand investigation.

"I for one feel that that insinuation, whether made directly or indirectly, is unjust, and that those who have appeared to make it have not done themselves justice, and have not given themselves credit before the country. I impute nothing to the motives of any Senator; I never do that. I never impugn the sincerity or the patriotism of any Senator; but the attempt that has been made in the course of this discussion to cast suspicion upon the majority of this body in my opinion is most unjust. It is without evidence to justify it, and if it is to have any effect it will be on those who made it.

"The Senator from Massachusetts remarked in the opening of this discussion to-day that there was no person appointed on this committee who had voted for investigation in its strongest form; I believe I use his language. Now, I would like to know, and I would like to have that Senator state before I go any fur-

ther, what foundation there is in any vote which has been taken in this body that justifies that remark."

Mr. Sumner: "Does the Senator wish a reply now?"

Mr. Morton: "Yes, sir, I wish a reply."

Mr. Sumner: "I mean that there is no Senator on the committee, according to my knowledge, who has sustained by speech or vote the motion of the Senator from Illinois who began this appeal for investigation. The Senator from Illinois is not on the committee, and none of those who were associated with him in urging that important investigation."

Mr. Morton: "I so understood the Senator; but I wanted to have it distinctly stated that he meant that those who voted for the resolution of the Senator from Illinois were considered as voting for investigation in the strongest form, and that those who did not so vote did not vote for investigation in the strongest form, or, rather, voted against it.

"Now, Mr. President, allow me to call the attention of the Senate to what I did once before, that, under the resolution of the Senator from Illinois, no authority would be conferred upon the committee to investigate a single fraud. I make that statement now, and I think the Senator from Illinois himself will hardly controvert it. I think he has accepted that as being the true construction of his resolution, that that resolution as he first offered it, and as he now offers it, does not empower the committee to investigate any fraud.

"Now, what has been said during the course of this discussion? It has been said that there were great frauds committed in the Administration; that there was rottenness; that there was corruption; that this should be ferreted out, and the criminals should be brought to light; and it has been said that this would be brought about by the resolution of the Senator from Illinois. I say now that that resolution has been sailing here under false colors from beginning to end; that it contains no authority to investigate frauds, and it is not the first time that attention has been called to that fact; and yet, because it did not meet with the judgment of the majority in the beginning to support that resolution, it has been heralded throughout the country that they were disposed to cover up fraud, and that has been the broad intimation in this Senate to-day."

Mr. Trumbull: "Now, Mr. President, I propose briefly to give a narrative, which I think ought to go to the country, and ought to be understood by the Senate, of this resolution and of the course which has been pursued here in regard to it. We have had the resolution adopted originally in the Thirty-ninth Congress at the instance of the Senator from Vermont (Mr. Edmunds); in the Fortieth Congress at the instance of the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. Anthony); and in the Forty-first Congress at the instance, I think, in this body,

of the Senator from New Hampshire (Mr. Patterson), and we have had various gentlemen upon this committee. The first joint committee on retrenchment consisted, on the part of the Senate, of Messrs. Edmunds, Williams, and Buckalew, appointed in 1866. In 1869, Messrs. Edmunds, Williams, Patterson, and Buckalew, constituted the committee on the part of the Senate. In 1870, Messrs. Harris, Patterson, Schurz, and Thurman, constituted the committee on the part of the Senate.

"Now, sir, I supposed that a proposition to raise a committee that had had an existence ever since 1866, with precisely the same powers that I asked for it in 1871, would have been adopted in this body without objection. On the 7th day of December, 1871, I offered a resolution to revive the Committee on Retrenchment, which had expired with the Forty-first Congress on the 3d of March last. After I had offered the resolution, the Senate immediately adjourned without any action upon it.

"On Monday, the resolution, if I recollect aright, came up, and was considered to some extent, but without arriving at any definite conclusion. On Tuesday the Senate sat but a few minutes; and again, if I recollect aright, the same thing was gone through with on Wednesday, and the newspapers of the country say that a caucus of Republican Senators was held in reference to this resolution. I wish the Senator from Indiana to consider what I am saying. The newspapers of the country say that a party caucus of Republican Senators was called to determine whether this resolution of investigation and inquiry to reduce the expenses of the Government should pass or not. Who gave this a party turn, or sought to give it a party turn? In my judgment, it was not a proper subject for party consideration. The very fact that Republican Senators got together to consider whether a resolution of inquiry into the abuses of the Government should be permitted to pass this body showed that the meeting was called for the purpose of considering it in a party point of view. The whole country has been given to understand that the Republican Senators were called together, for what? For the purpose of considering whether a resolution that had passed this body for five consecutive years without objection should be permitted to pass again.

"Sir, I deny that the Republican party of this country is to be bound by any such action, and, for one, I repudiated on the spot the idea of being bound by any such caucus. I will never consent, while I have the honor of a seat here, that a party caucus, or any other combination or organization, shall prevent my bringing before the Senate for its investigation matters that I believe the public good requires to be investigated.

"Sir, what followed? The resolution then followed in this body offered by the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. Anthony), to do what? To create a Committee of Investigation and

Retrenchment, to consider such matters as should be referred to it, a committee with no power whatever. It could not move a step until something was referred to it."

Mr. Davis, of Kentucky: "I am opposed to the proposition of the honorable Senator from Rhode Island for this reason: as I understand the proposition of the Senator from Illinois, it proposes to clothe the committee with power to examine whether the patronage of the General Government has been brought into conflict with the right of suffrage and for purposes of general corruption. I think that there can be no more legitimate subject for inquiry connected with the duties of this committee. There is no Senator who would not, in theory at least, condemn the bringing of the patronage of the General Government into conflict with the freedom of suffrage and to be used for purposes of general corruption."

The Presiding Officer: "The Chair understands that a motion is made by the Senator from Rhode Island to strike out all of the proposed amendment of the Senator from Illinois after the word 'curtailed.'"

The Chief Clerk: "It is proposed to strike out from the amendment submitted by the Senator from Illinois the following words:"

And also to consider the expediency of so amending the laws under which appointments to the public service are now made as to provide for withdrawing the public service from being used as an instrument of political or party patronage.

That said committee be authorized to sit during the recess of Congress, to send for persons and papers, and to report by bill or otherwise; and that said committee may appoint a clerk.

Mr. Sumner: "Allow me to make one remark before this debate closes, if it ever shall close. Something has been said about senatorial caucuses. Now, I shall make no revelation, but I shall repeat what for ten years I have said in this Chamber as often as occasion allowed. A senatorial caucus is simply a convenience. It is in no respect an obligation on anybody. To hold that it is, is infinitely absurd and unconstitutional. I mean what I say—it is infinitely absurd and unconstitutional. We are all, under the obligation of an oath as Senators, obliged to transact the public business under the Constitution of the United States. We have no right to desert this Chamber and go into a secret conclave, and there dispose of the public business. I say it is absurd and unconstitutional to pretend that you have.

"I make a great, broad, clean distinction between a nominating convention outside, or a caucus outside, and a senatorial caucus. A nominating convention or a caucus outside is held in the light of day; it is open; there are reporters present; it is under the direct eye of the people. I think that all patriotic citizens are beginning to recognize that even that is a very questionable form of proceeding, and I know that there are many who are looking about anxiously for some way in which to

supersede it. But there is an immense difference between such an assembly and a senatorial caucus. The senatorial caucus is secret; it is confidential, if you please; it has no reporters present; it is not in the light of day. Why, sir, to take the public business from this Chamber and carry it into such a caucus, is a defiance of reason and of the best principles of government. A Senator has no right to abdicate his duties here in this Chamber. He has no right to go into a secret chamber and there constrain himself in regard to the public business."

The question being taken by yeas and nays, resulted as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Ames, Anthony, Boreman, Buckingham, Cameron, Carpenter, Chandler, Clayton, Conkling, Corbett, Cragin, Edmunds, Ferry of Michigan, Flanagan, Frelinghuysen, Gilbert, Hamlin, Hitchcock, Howe, Morton, Osborn, Pomeroy, Pool, Pratt, Sawyer, Spencer, Stewart, Wilson, and Windom—29.

NAYS—Messrs. Bayard, Casserly, Cooper, Davis of Kentucky, Fenton, Hamilton of Maryland, Kelly, Logan, Patterson, Saulsbury, Schurz, Stevenson, Stockton, Sumner, Thurman, Tipton, Trumbull, and Vickers—18.

ABSENT—Messrs. Alcorn, Blair, Brownlow, Caldwell, Cole, Davis of West Virginia, Ferry of Connecticut, Hamilton of Texas, Harlan, Hill, Johnston, Kellogg, Lewis, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, Nye, Ramsey, Rice, Robertson, Scott, Sherman, Sprague, West, and Wright—24.

So the amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The Presiding Officer: "The question recurs on the adoption of the amendment proposed by the Senator from Illinois (Mr. Trumbull), as amended."

Mr. Wilson: "I now move to amend the amendment, as amended, by adding to it the following:"

And that the said committee be authorized to send for persons and papers, and report by bill or otherwise, and also to appoint a clerk.

The Presiding Officer: "The question is on adopting the amendment to the amendment, upon which the yeas and nays have been ordered."

The question being taken by yeas and nays, resulted as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Bayard, Blair, Casserly, Cooper, Cragin, Davis of Kentucky, Fenton, Hamilton of Maryland, Hitchcock, Kellogg, Kelly, Lewis, Logan, Patterson, Saulsbury, Schurz, Spencer, Stevenson, Stockton, Sumner, Thurman, Tipton, Trumbull, Vickers, West, Wilson, and Windom—27.

NAYS—Messrs. Ames, Anthony, Boreman, Caldwell, Cameron, Carpenter, Chandler, Clayton, Corbett, Edmunds, Ferry of Michigan, Flanagan, Frelinghuysen, Hamlin, Osborn, Pomeroy, and Stewart—17.

ABSENT—Messrs. Alcorn, Brownlow, Buckingham, Cole, Conkling, Davis of West Virginia, Ferry of Connecticut, Gilbert, Hamilton of Texas, Harlan, Hill, Howe, Johnston, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, Morton, Nye, Pool, Pratt, Ramsey, Rice, Robertson, Sawyer, Scott, Sherman, Sprague, and Wright—27.

So the amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The Presiding Officer: "The question recurs on adopting the amendment as amended."

Mr. Vickers: "I offer this amendment: to strike out the names in the original resolution, namely, 'Mr. Buckingham (chairman), Mr. Pratt, Mr. Howe, Mr. Harlan, Mr. Stewart, Mr. Pool, Mr. Bayard, and Mr. Casserly;' and in lieu thereof to insert:"

Lyman Trumbull (chairman), Charles Sumner, Eugene Casserly, Thomas F. Bayard, Henry B. Anthony, Roscoe Conkling, Oliver P. Morton, and T. W. Tipton.

Mr. Edmunds: "On that I ask for the yeas and nays."

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question being taken by yeas and nays, resulted as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Bayard, Blair, Casserly, Cooper, Davis of Kentucky, Hamilton of Maryland, Kelly, Saulsbury, Stevenson, Stockton, Thurman, and Vickers—12.

NAYS—Messrs. Ames, Anthony, Boreman, Caldwell, Cameron, Carpenter, Chandler, Clayton, Conkling, Corbett, Cragin, Edmunds, Fenton, Ferry of Michigan, Flanagan, Frelinghuysen, Hamlin, Hitchcock, Kellogg, Osborn, Patterson, Pomeroy, Pool, Sawyer, Spencer, Wilson, and Windom—27.

ABSENT—Messrs. Alcorn, Brownlow, Buckingham, Cole, Davis of West Virginia, Ferry of Connecticut, Gilbert, Hamilton of Texas, Harlan, Hill, Howe, Johnston, Lewis, Logan, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, Morton, Nye, Pratt, Ramsey, Rice, Robertson, Schurz, Scott, Sherman, Sprague, Stewart, Sumner, Tipton, Trumbull, West, and Wright—32.

So the amendment to the amendment was rejected.

The Presiding Officer: "The question recurs on adopting the amendment, as proposed by the Senator from Illinois, as amended."

The amendment was agreed to.

The Presiding Officer: "The question now is on adopting the resolution offered by the Senator from Rhode Island, as amended, upon which the yeas and nays have been ordered."

The question being taken by yeas and nays, resulted as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Ames, Anthony, Boreman, Caldwell, Cameron, Carpenter, Casserly, Chandler, Clayton, Conkling, Cooper, Corbett, Cragin, Davis of Kentucky, Edmunds, Fenton, Ferry of Michigan, Flanagan, Frelinghuysen, Hamilton of Maryland, Hamlin, Hitchcock, Howe, Kellogg, Kelly, Lewis, Logan, Osborn, Patterson, Pomeroy, Pool, Sawyer, Schurz, Spencer, Stevenson, Stockton, Thurman, Tipton, Trumbull, Vickers, West, Wilson, and Windom—43.

NAY—Mr. Blair—1.

ABSENT—Messrs. Alcorn, Bayard, Brownlow, Buckingham, Cole, Davis of West Virginia, Ferry of Connecticut, Gilbert, Hamilton of Texas, Harlan, Hill, Johnston, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, Morton, Nye, Pratt, Ramsey, Rice, Robertson, Saulsbury, Scott, Sherman, Sprague, Stewart, Sumner, and Wright—27.

So the resolution, as amended, was adopted.

Mr. Robertson, of South Carolina, in the Senate, on December 20th, moved that the pending and all previous orders be postponed, and that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the bill indicated by him.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill for the removal of legal and political disabilities imposed by the third section of the fourteenth article of amendments to the Constitution of the United States. The bill proposed to remove all legal and political disabilities imposed by the third section of the fourteenth article of amendments to the Constitution of the United States on persons therein mentioned, because of their having engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof, with the exception of persons included in either of the following classes, namely: first, members of the Congress of the United States who withdrew therefrom and aided the rebellion; second, officers of the Army or Navy of the United States who, being above the age of twenty-one years, left said Army or Navy and aided the rebellion; third, members of State conventions which adopted pretended ordinances of secession, who voted for the adoption of such ordinances. Before any person can be entitled to the benefit of the act he shall, within the district where he resides, before a clerk of some court of the United States or a United States commissioner, take and subscribe an oath or affirmation to support the Constitution of the United States and to bear true faith and allegiance to the same, which oath or affirmation must be forwarded by the officer to the Secretary of State of the United States, who shall cause a list of all persons complying with the provisions of the act to be laid before Congress at the opening of each session thereof; and the officer before whom such oath or affirmation is made is to give to the person taking it a certificate of the fact under such forms and regulations as the Secretary of State may prescribe.

Mr. Robertson said: "Mr. President, the interest of the country demands the passage of this bill. I do not propose to make any speech on the subject, as I stated my views upon it at the last session; but, sir, the passage of this bill will give the Republican party more strength in the South than any thing that has been done since the war ended. I ask the friends of the bill to show their allegiance to it by their votes and not by their speeches."

Mr. Buckingham, of Connecticut, said: "Mr. President, the bill for the removal of legal and political disabilities now under consideration proposes to open a door through which the great mass of disloyal men may enter and again participate in the administration of the Government which they endeavored to destroy.

"My views of the course which should now be pursued are in some measure changed by the action which Congress has already taken upon this subject. In relieving men of their political disabilities Congress does not appear

to have been governed by any well-established principles, but by the wishes of the personal friends of the guilty. We have relieved so many that the Government is charged with injustice in not extending the favor to others who are no more guilty. There is some ground for this charge. When a large number are selected from a class to be the recipients of governmental clemency, others of that class make a strong plea for like consideration, and, unless there are special reasons, reasons which are apparent and which clearly make it right to bestow the favor upon the persons selected, you cannot erase from the minds of men the conviction that the Government has exercised the pardoning power with partiality.

"We are now in circumstances which, in my judgment, render it necessary to extend relief much further than would have been justifiable a short time since—a necessity forced upon us by the overflowing and superabundant sympathy of generous conquerors for misguided public enemies. This necessity induces me to favor the bill under consideration, but if it shall be materially changed I shall not vote for it. It proposes to relieve the mass of rebels, whom I would now welcome to every right, to every privilege, to every position. I would receive them either with or without repentance, but with the hope (a hope based upon desire rather than upon conviction) that their release from merited punishment and their full restoration to all the rights of citizenship will inspire their hearts with loyalty to the Government and cause them to be truly the friends and supporters of republican liberty.

"But here I enter a caveat to stay further proceedings. I do it now because some of the friends of this measure have expressed a desire that relief should be universal, and regard this bill as an important step toward securing that result."

Mr. Morton, of Indiana, said: "Mr. President, I offer the following amendment, to come in at the end of the eleventh line of the first page of the bill: "

And provided further, That this act shall not be construed to relate back to and validate the election or appointment of any person to the position of Senator or Representative in Congress, or to any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, which person was at the time of such election or appointment ineligible to the position to which he may have been so elected or appointed.

Mr. Stewart, of Nevada, said: "I am aware of the argument against the removal of disabilities. I am aware of the fact that many of those who are now laboring under disabilities are not good citizens of the United States. I am admonished by the report of my worthy friend from Pennsylvania (Mr. Scott) that many of those persons who are still laboring under disabilities, and are to be benefited by this bill, have no claim upon this Government

for its mercy, and no claims upon the generosity of this Government. But, while that is true, there are others whom we desire to relieve from disabilities, there are others who would undoubtedly be good citizens if relieved; but we have not the machinery and cannot invent it here to ascertain who they are specifically. They are too numerous for individual action, and generally those most meritorious are least likely to press their claims. That mode of action is surrounded by practical difficulties on all hands, and the administration of the law in that way is calculated to produce disquiet because of the discriminations made in passing special bills. That will constantly produce disquiet. It seems to me wiser to end the matter and to pass this bill as it came from the House of Representatives, and free ourselves from the embarrassments that we are placed in when we resort to special legislation. By doing this, we shall take from these men the excuse which they make that justice is not done to all, that bad men are relieved while good men are not. Take this pretext from them, so that they shall have no excuse for alleging that this Government is not generous to all because it has relieved the bad and also relieved the good. Let us take from them all chance for exciting sympathy among their fellows; for, view it as you will, if a citizen who stands well in a particular locality is overlooked, and one who stands badly is relieved, that community will blame Congress and blame the Government, and draw a comparison, so that a sympathy will be created for the citizen whose claims have been overlooked."

Mr. Sumner, of Massachusetts, said: "Mr. President, we have all heard of the old saying, 'Let us be just before we are generous.' I do not like to be against any thing that may seem to be generous; but I do insist always upon justice; and now that it is proposed that we should be generous to those who were engaged in the rebellion, I insist upon justice to the colored race everywhere throughout this land, and in that spirit I shall ask the Senate to adopt as an amendment, in the form of additional sections, what is already known in this Chamber as the supplementary civil rights bill, which I now send to the Chair and ask to have read. I offer it to come in at the end of the bill. It is not in order strictly until the amendment of the Senator from Indiana shall have been acted upon."

The Presiding Officer: "The question at present is on the amendment of the Senator from Indiana (Mr. Morton)."

Mr. Hill, of Georgia, said: "Before the vote is taken on that proposition, I beg to say to the Senate that I should regret exceedingly to see this measure, matured with so much care in the House of Representatives, and now at last brought before the Senate for consideration, overlaid with amendments which are not germane to its provisions, and thereby defeated.

I certainly would not insinuate that it is the purpose of any Senator on the floor, by offering amendments, to defeat this great measure. I characterize it as a great measure, because of the belief I have that it is to effect great consequences.

"Why, sir, gentlemen who do not live in the section of country that is affected materially by it cannot possibly know as well as some of us do the grievances of hundreds of worthy men, who had little or no part in the rebellion, who were valuable officers before it commenced, but by reason of having taken almost a coerced part, though perhaps to be denominated voluntary in a strict legal sense, are now excluded from participation in the public offices of the country. Like other Senators here I had no sympathy, and I may say no toleration, for the rebellion itself. I thought it unwise; I thought it unjust; I even thought it was wicked; and I so characterized it at the time; and the day has been when, if left to my own single volition to say whether so liberal an amnesty as is now proposed should be granted, I should have hesitated before according it, because the day has been—I say it in justice to myself—when I have felt more bitterly toward those who originated the rebellion, and those who eagerly assisted in it, than I do to-day. Time has soothed in some degree my own feelings, as it has toned down the feelings of others. It is no uncommon thing in my own State for old associates in the old Whig party of that State to appeal to me to know how it is that I can identify myself with a class of politicians who exclude from participation in public affairs the humble justice of the peace, who before the war performed faithfully his little functions in that office, because circumstances drove him into the rebellion, though he believed, as I did, that it never ought to have been inaugurated. The present measure is not as liberal, perhaps, as I might desire it to be; certainly it is not as liberal as many other gentlemen from the South desire; but it is one that has been well considered, and is well devised. I hope that it will not be interfered with at this late day by amendments such as have been offered.

"In regard to the amendment offered by the Senator from Indiana, relating, I suppose, as is hinted, to the election of a rather prominent rebel from the State of North Carolina to a seat in this Senate, I would suggest that it will be competent for the Senate hereafter to judge whether or not at the time of that election he was eligible to a seat here, and that will embrace the whole legal question that attaches to the matter. Sir, shall we mar the beautiful record of this great peace-offering to the country by making a reference to one individual from North Carolina or from any other State. I trust not."

Mr. Sumner: "I am very glad indeed that I have heard the Senator, for I should like to

bring home to the Senator that nearly one-half of the people of Georgia are now excluded from those equal rights which my amendment proposes to secure; and yet I understand that the Senator disregards their condition, sets aside their desires, and proposes to vote down my proposition. The Senator assumes that the former rebels are the only people of Georgia. Sir, I see the colored race in Georgia. I see that race once enslaved, for a long time deprived of all rights, and now under existing usage and practices despoiled of rights which the Senator himself is in the full enjoyment of."

Mr. Hill: "The Senator will pardon me for saying that, if I understand the purport of his bill (and I think I have some recollection of it), I never can agree with him in the proposition that if there be a hotel for the entertainment of travellers, and two classes stop at it, and there is one dining-room for one class and one for another, served alike in all respects, with the same accommodations, the same attention to the guests, there is any thing offensive, or any thing that denies the civil rights of one more than the other. Nor do I hold that if you have public schools, and you give all the advantages of education to one class as you do to another, but keep them separate and apart, there is any denial of a civil right in that. I also contend that even upon the railways of the country, if cars of equal comfort, convenience, and security, be provided for different classes of persons, no one has a right to complain if it be a regulation of the companies to separate them. I go further, and I illustrate it by my own observation and experience: in the town in which I live the fact bears me out, that prior to the war the slave and his master worshipped in the same church, and were members of the same congregation; but on the motion of the former slave after the close of the war, and with appeals to his white friends to aid him, separate churches have been built for the special accommodation of the colored people, and to-day colored ministers in those churches serve colored congregations to the exclusion of white ministers, unless they happen to be invited as matter of courtesy, which is sometimes done. I take it that this is done because the colored people prefer having it so. I have been appealed to myself, and I have yielded to it upon my own premises, to give to a colored congregation an acre of ground for the erection of a church. This is no uncommon thing with landed proprietors in the State. It is conveyed to trustees in the usual manner, and as long as it is occupied for the purpose they propose, for religious uses, and by a particular congregation, it is theirs. Whenever they cease to occupy it in that manner it lapses, and comes back to the grantor.

"Now, sir, there is a radical difference between the Senator from Massachusetts and

myself; it is irreconcilable. I never can see this as the Senator sees it, and yet I think I can safely hazard one remark by way of comparison with the Senator, whose humanity and generosity are so proverbial. I believe that the colored people who know me in Georgia would rely, any of them, upon my benevolence and sense of justice as soon as they would upon that of the Senator, or of any other man in any portion of this country. I think I have that standing among them, and I think I do them no disservice in taking the views I do respecting their rights."

Mr. Sumner: "Mr. President, we have a vindication on this floor of inequality as a principle, as a political rule."

Mr. Hill: "On which race, I would inquire, does the inequality to which the Senator refers operate?"

Mr. Sumner: "On both. Why, the Senator would not allow a white man to go into the same car with a colored man."

Mr. Hill: "Not unless he was invited, perhaps."

Mr. Sumner: "Very well. The Senator mistakes substitutes for equality. Equality is where all are alike. A substitute can never take the place of equality. It is impossible; it is absurd. And still further, I must remind the Senator that it is very unjust; it is terribly unjust. Why, sir, we have had in this Chamber a colored Senator from Mississippi; but according to the rule of the Senator from Georgia we should have set him apart by himself; he should not have sat with his brother Senators. Do I understand the Senator from Georgia as favoring such a rule?"

Mr. Hill: "No, sir."

Mr. Sumner: "The Senator does not."

Mr. Hill: "I do not, for this reason: it is under the institutions of the country that he becomes entitled by law to his seat here; we have no right to deny it to him."

Mr. Sumner: "Very well; and I intend, to the best of my ability, to see that under the institutions of his country he is equal everywhere. The Senator says he is equal here in this Chamber. I say he should be equal in rights everywhere; and why not, I ask the Senator from Georgia? Why not? He comes forward now the vindicator of a discarded barbarism, of inequality. I wish him to vindicate it. Let him assign the reason."

Mr. Hill: "If the Senator will allow me, I will say that I think his definition of rights differs materially from my own. What he may term a right may be the right of any man that pleases to come into my parlor and to be my guest. That is not the right of any colored man upon earth, nor of any white man, unless it is agreeable to me. The Senator may contend that it is the right of any man, under the institutions of this nation, to intermarry with any caste that he pleases. I think that such matters are subject to municipal regulation by the States for their own people;

and I think I shall adhere to that opinion, though I am open to the arguments the Senator may offer, if he can convince me to the contrary."

Mr. Sumner: "Mr. President, now we see where the Senator is. He admits that here in this highest Council Chamber there is, and there should be, perfect equality before the law; but descend from this Chamber into the hotel, on the railroad, into the common school, and there there is no equality before the law, according to the Senator. He does not complain because all are equal here in this Chamber. I know not whether he does not complain because all are equal in the other Chamber. But now I should like to ask the Senator from Georgia, if he will allow me, whether, in his judgment, the colored Representatives from Georgia and South Carolina in the other Chamber ought not on railroads and at hotels to have the same rights that he has himself? I ask that precise question."

Mr. Hill: "I will answer that question in this manner: I myself am subject in hotels and upon railroads to the regulations provided by the hotel proprietors for their guests, and by the railroad companies for their passengers. I am entitled, and so is the colored man, to all the security and comfort that either presents to the most favored guest or passenger; but I maintain that proximity to a colored man does not increase my comfort or security, nor does proximity to me on his part increase his; and therefore it is not a denial of any right in either case."

Mr. Sumner: "May I ask the Senator if he is excluded from any right on account of his color? The Senator says he is sometimes excluded from something at hotels or on railroads. I ask whether there is any exclusion on account of color, that bears on him?"

Mr. Hill: "I answer the Senator. I have been excluded from ladies' cars on railroads. I do not know on what account precisely; I do not know whether it was on account of my color; but I think it more likely that it was on account of my sex."

Mr. Sumner: "But the Senator, as I understand, insists that it is proper on account of color. That is his conclusion."

Mr. Hill: "No; I insist that it is no denial of a right, provided all the comfort and security be furnished to passengers alike."

Mr. Sumner: "The Senator does not seem to see that any rule excluding a man on account of his color is an indignity, an insult, and a wrong; and he makes himself on this floor the representative of indignity, of insult, and of wrong to the colored race. Why, sir, his State has a large colored population, and he turns upon them to deny them their rights."

Mr. Hill: "If the Senator will allow me, I will say to him that it will take him and others, if there should be any others who so believe, a good while to convince the colored

people of the State of Georgia who know me, that I would deprive them of any right to which they are entitled, though it were only technical; but in matters of pure taste I cannot get away from the idea that I do them no injustice if I separate them on some occasions from the other race."

Mr. Sumner: "I insist that by the law of the land all persons without distinction of color shall be equal before the law. Show me, therefore, a legal institution, any thing created or regulated by law, and I show you what must be opened equally to all without distinction of color. Notoriously, the hotel is a legal institution, originally established by the common law, subject to minute provisions and regulations; notoriously, public conveyances are in the nature of common carriers, subject to a law of their own; notoriously, schools are public institutions created and maintained by law; and now I simply insist that in the enjoyment of those institutions there shall be no exclusion on account of color."

Mr. Hill: "I must confess, sir, that I cannot see the magnitude of this subject. I object to this great Government descending to the business of regulating the hotels and common taverns of this country, and the street railroads, stage-coaches, and every thing of that sort. It looks to me to be a petty business for the Government of the United States, with all deference to the Senator, though he regards it as of greater importance than any other subject before the country."

Mr. Sumner: "Mr. President, I would not have my country descend; I would have it ascend. I wish it now to rise to the heights of the Declaration of Independence. Then and there did we pledge ourselves to the great truth that all men are equal in rights. And now a Senator from Georgia rises on this floor and denies it. He denies it by a subtlety. While pretending to admit it, he would overthrow it. He would adopt a substitute for equality. The Senator says that the colored people may have in the cars the same conveniences."

"Sir, there never can be an end to this discussion until all men are assured in equal rights. Vain is it for the Senator to make the distinction that he does. He insults a whole race; he insults half the voting population of his State; he insults the Declaration of Independence."

"And now, Mr. President, I desire to have my amendment read."

The Chief Clerk read as follows:

SEC. —. That all citizens of the United States, without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, are entitled to the equal and impartial enjoyment of any accommodation, advantage, facility, or privilege furnished by common carriers, whether on land or water; by inn-keepers; by licensed owners, managers, or lessees of theatres or other places of public amusement; by trustees, commissioners, superintendents, teachers, or other offi-

cers of common schools and other public institutions of learning, the same being supported or authorized by law; by trustees or officers of church organizations, cemetery associations, and benevolent institutions incorporated by national or State authority; and this right shall not be denied or abridged on any pretence of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

Sec. —. That any person violating the foregoing provision, or aiding in its violation, or inciting thereto, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay the sum of \$500 to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered on an action on the case, with full costs and such allowance for counsel-fees as the court shall deem just, and shall also for every such offence be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than \$500 nor more than \$1,000, and shall be imprisoned not less than thirty days nor more than one year; and any corporation, association, or individual, holding a charter or license under national or State authority, violating the aforesaid provision, shall, upon conviction thereof, forfeit such charter or license; and any person assuming to use or continuing to act under such charter or license thus forfeited, or aiding in the same, or inciting thereto, shall, upon conviction thereof, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be fined not less than \$1,000 nor more than \$5,000, and shall be imprisoned not less than three nor more than seven years; and both the corporate and joint property of such corporation or association, and the private property of the several individuals composing the same, shall be held liable for the forfeitures, fines, and penalties incurred by any violation of the — section of this act.

Sec. —. That the same jurisdiction and powers are hereby conferred, and the same duties enjoined upon, the courts and officers of the United States, in the execution of this act, as are conferred and enjoined upon such courts and officers in sections three, four, five, seven, and ten, of an act entitled "An act to protect all persons in the United States in their civil rights, and to furnish the means of their vindication," passed April 9, 1866, and these sections are hereby made a part of this act; and any of the aforesaid officers failing to institute and prosecute such proceedings herein required shall for every such offence forfeit and pay the sum of \$500 to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered by an action on the case, with full costs and such allowance for counsel-fees as the court shall deem just, and shall on conviction thereof be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and be fined not less than \$1,000 nor more than \$5,000.

Sec. —. That no person shall be disqualified for service as juror in any court, national or State, by reason of race, color, or previous condition of servitude: *Provided*, That such person possesses all other qualifications which are by law prescribed; and any officer or other persons charged with any duty in the selection or summoning of jurors, who shall exclude or fail to summon any person for the reason above named, shall, on conviction thereof, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and be fined not less than \$1,000 nor more than \$5,000.

Sec. —. That every law, statute, ordinance, regulation, or custom, whether national or State, inconsistent with this act, or making any discriminations against any person on account of color, by the use of the word "white," is hereby repealed and annulled.

Sec. —. That it shall be the duty of the judges of the several courts upon which jurisdiction is hereby conferred, to give this act in charge to the grand jury of their respective courts at the commencement of each term thereof.

Mr. Morton said: "Upon conference with several Senators, I am willing to modify my amendment so as to make it stop where it

concludes with a reference to officers of the United States, so as not to include persons elected or appointed to office under any State. The Secretary will read it as modified."

The Chief Clerk read as follows:

And provided further, That this act shall not be construed to relate back to or validate the election or appointment of any person to the position of Senator or Representative in Congress, or to any office, civil or military, under the United States.

Mr. Trumbull, of Illinois, said: "I wish to be informed by the Chair whether I am correct in supposing that the amendment of the Senator from Massachusetts is not before the Senate. Is that proposition before the Senate as an amendment to this bill?"

The Presiding Officer: "It is not. There is another amendment before the Senate."

Mr. Trumbull: "Here is a bill that passed the House of Representatives some eight or nine months ago by more than a three-fourths vote, if I recollect aright; it has lain upon our table during one entire session, and now we are in the second session of this Congress, about to take a recess for several weeks, and all sorts of amendments are being suggested to this bill. I confess, Mr. President, that it is not just such a bill as I would like to see passed; but I believe that the time has come, according to the general understanding of the people of this country, in the opinion of the President of the United States, in the opinion, as I understand, of those Senators representing Southern States where these disabilities exist, when they ought to be removed. We are near the close of the year, and no more acceptable Christmas present could be extended to the Southern people than the passage of this bill relieving from the disability of the right to hold office such persons as the people shall see proper to elect or the President shall think proper to appoint, with certain exceptions.

"The bill is not as general as some would desire it to be; it is perhaps more general than others would prefer; but it is a bill that has passed the House of Representatives. We all profess to believe, especially my friend from Massachusetts, in equality among the citizens of this country. Now, here is a bill placing upon an equality, so far as the right to hold office is concerned, those who have been disqualified by reason of their participation in the rebellion. Upon the principles of equality, which he so eloquently advocates, I am sure he can hardly refrain from giving it his support. Now, I appeal to him not to press his amendment, and to the Senator from Indiana not to press his. If any thing at all is to be done this year, it must be done upon this bill as it comes to us from the House of Representatives. The amendment of the Senator from Indiana would probably apply to but very few persons; in fact, I do not know that it would apply to more than one. I ask him if it is best to hazard the passage of this bill

at this time by insisting upon amendments to it? Amendments can be proposed plausible in their character, and amendments that I would like to vote for; but I have made up my mind that if we are to do any thing, if we are to relieve to any general extent the persons who are debarred of the right to hold office, we must take this bill as we have it. If it goes over the holidays, and all these amendments are to be proposed and discussed, we postpone this act of grace for another year."

Mr. Alcorn, of Mississippi, said: "We have had a recent election in Mississippi. It was necessary for the civil service of that State that men should come forward and present themselves for office who were laboring under disability. The friends of good order, the friends, if you please, of the Republican party, in some portions of the State advised and consented to this. Men who belonged to each of the political parties have been elected to office in that State who were laboring under disability, and no man knows better than I do the necessity for the removal of disabilities by this Congress so far as it applies to that State. In the constitution of the State of Mississippi there is a provision that, if the person elected to an office cannot qualify, then he who was the next highest candidate upon the poll-list shall be the officer qualified to discharge the trust.

"Then, sir, I submit to the honorable Senator from Massachusetts, if this be the case, the people of that State will be brought face to face with the fact that equality does not exist in the State of Mississippi, but an inequality clearly upon its face does there exist, and is there maintained by the Congress of the United States. I do trust that the honorable Senator from Massachusetts will not permit his zeal to lead him to hazard a measure which it is competent for a majority of Congress to pass, by attaching it to a bill that it requires two-thirds of Congress to pass. I could not go home to the colored people of the State of Mississippi, and meet them with a declaration that I had sought to discharge my duty here faithfully and well to them, if I had so voted as to imperil that cause which they hold so dear to themselves, by attaching the Senator's proposition to a bill the passage of which required two-thirds of Congress, when it was competent for a mere majority of Congress to pass it. And how can the honorable Senator from Massachusetts make good his declarations of friendship to the colored people of this nation when he comes here and proposes to place their rights in jeopardy, if you please, by attaching the measure which is to secure them to this two-thirds proposition?

"I come here indorsed by twenty-eight thousand Republican majority in the State of Mississippi at the recent election in that State. In that State we have equality before the law. We have free and full transportation upon the

railroad-cars. We have just such a law as the colored people of the State are content to have. He has no complaint from that State. And I say to him that, of all the Republicans of the State of Mississippi, not one can be found who is not anxious that Congress should take action upon the bill now before us, and that the Senate should be prompt to do that which they deem so necessary to the good order of their society."

Mr. Scott, of Pennsylvania, said: "There are two views of the operation of the disqualifications of the fourteenth amendment, and there is but one of them that is likely to attract much of our attention in this body or in the House of Representatives; and that is, as it bears upon national interests. Men are disqualified for holding office in Congress, and we direct our attention too much to the effect which that exclusion has, and forget that the disqualification extends also to State offices, and that it has affected to a very large degree the character and the capacity of the local State governments.

"Now, sir, looking at it in this light as a question of political wisdom, and not as a question of amnesty, as the chairman of the committee himself styled it, the measure seems to be looked upon as removing all disqualifications that exist in the Constitution as to holding office. This is not the case. I have taken the trouble to look at the Constitution, and I find that, in considering this question of political wisdom, the framers of the Constitution have disqualified many citizens from holding office, and there will be many disqualifications left after we have removed the disqualifications which have grown out of the rebellion. For instance, all voters under the age of twenty-five years are disqualified from holding office in the House of Representatives; all voters under thirty years from holding office in this body. All naturalized citizens, for nine and seven years respectively after they become citizens, are disqualified from holding office in this and in the other House; and there is also a disqualification which, if I recollect aright, the Senator from Missouri (Mr. Schurz), in one of his recent speeches, characterized as a humane or benevolent provision, which excludes all naturalized citizens from the two highest offices in the nation. We even go further: officers who have been impeached, found guilty, and sentenced, as a part of the punishment, to disqualification for office, are held to be so highly disqualified, that even the pardoning power cannot render them eligible to office again. And so I might go on. Senators and Representatives are disqualified from holding office in one sense, for they can never become electors of President and Vice-President of the United States, although they manage to get around that now by becoming members of national conventions, which amounts practically to the same thing.

"These disqualifications were imposed, not

as penalties, but because these classes of men were considered as unfit depositaries of public power in the places from which they were excluded. It was political wisdom, as the framers of the Constitution believed, to impose these disqualifications; and, sir, it was political wisdom to impose the disqualifications of the fourteenth amendment at the time they were imposed."

Mr. Morton said: "Mr. President, it is much more important, in my opinion, to get this bill right than it is to make a handsome Christmas present, as was spoken of by the Senator from Illinois. The amendment that I have offered to this bill, as it now stands, prevents it from relating back so as to make valid the elections of persons to Congress who were under disabilities when they were elected; to prevent persons who knew themselves to be disqualified by the fourteenth amendment, who were known to be disqualified by the men who voted for them, who submitted themselves as candidates in defiance of the amendment, and were voted for in defiance of the amendment, from having their elections made valid by the passage of this bill. This is the simple amendment now before the Senate, and I am willing that the vote shall be taken upon it. I do not care to discuss it."

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, said: "Mr. President, I shall vote for this bill; not as a measure of justice to the South or of equality among citizens. I vote for it as a safe and sound measure of public policy, as a thing of charity and mercy, of unmerited grace. In passing this bill the less we say about justice or equality the better. Whatever may have been the wisdom of this provision of the Constitution imposing disabilities, neither justice nor equality was violated. Those disabilities were, indeed, a very—yes, sir, very light punishment to inflict by the country upon those who sought through the fire and blood of civil war to blot the Republic from the list of nations. That crime and the motive for that crime would never be expiated by the simple prohibition for a few years of the right of a few guilty leaders of rebellion to hold office. Sir, when we think of justice to the actors in that dreadful crime, dungeons open their doors and scaffolds rise up before us. Do not, sir, place this act of kindness, charity, and mercy, upon that justice which would have doomed these men to a swift and sure punishment for their sin against man and their crime against their country."

The pending question being on the amendment of Mr. Morton, the yeas and nays were ordered; and, being taken, resulted as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Ames, Anthony, Buckingham, Caldwell, Carpenter, Chandler, Clayton, Conkling, Corbett, Edmunds, Ferry of Michigan, Flanagan, Frelinghuysen, Hamlin, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, Morton, Nye, Pomeroy, Pool, Pratt, Ramsey, Rice, Sawyer, Scott, Spencer, Sumner, and Windom—28.

NAYS—Messrs. Alcorn, Bayard, Blair, Casserly,

Cooper, Davis of Kentucky, Davis of West Virginia, Fenton, Ferry of Connecticut, Hamilton of Maryland, Hill, Hitchcock, Johnston, Kellogg, Kelly, Lewis, Logan, Norwood, Robertson, Saulsbury, Schurz, Sherman, Stevenson, Stockton, Thurman, Tipton, Trumbull, Vickers, and West—29.

ABSENT—Messrs. Boreman, Brownlow, Cameron, Cole, Cragin, Gilbert, Hamilton of Texas, Harlan, Howe, Osborn, Patterson, Sprague, Stewart, Wilson, and Wright—15.

So the amendment was not agreed to.

Mr. Sumner: "Mr. President, my amendment is already on the table. I move it now as additional sections to the bill.

"I wish to perfect the amendment, before it is voted on, by introducing in line eleven of its first section, after the word 'supported,' the words, 'by moneys derived from general taxation;' so that the clause will read: "

That there shall be no distinction by trustees, commissioners, superintendents, teachers, or other officers of common schools, and other public institutions of learning, the same being supported by moneys derived from general taxation, or authorized by law.

"I wish to have those words inserted after the word 'supported.' I suppose that will be done as a matter of course."

The President *pro tempore*: "That modification will be made."

Mr. Sumner: "Now, Mr. President, I hope there will be no question about adopting this amendment. But I will ask once more my friends over the way, who insist upon amnesty, to unite with me now in justice to the colored race. Let us do this work all at once. I wish to have the pleasure of voting for this bill. I wish to unite with the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. Alcorn) in the generosity that he proposes; but I do implore him to unite with me in justice to his own constituents. Treat the two together; put them both in the same bill; pass them by a two-thirds vote; and let the country see how grandly unanimous we are in an act which is at once generous and just, full of generosity, the noblest generosity, the grandest magnanimity in human history, and full, also, of simple justice."

The question being taken by yeas and nays on Mr. Sumner's amendment, resulted as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Ames, Anthony, Brownlow, Buckingham, Caldwell, Carpenter, Clayton, Conkling, Corbett, Edmunds, Ferry of Michigan, Flanagan, Frelinghuysen, Hamlin, Kellogg, Morrill of Vermont, Morton, Nye, Patterson, Pomeroy, Pratt, Ramsey, Rice, Sherman, Spencer, Sumner, West, Wilson, and Windom—29.

NAYS—Messrs. Alcorn, Bayard, Blair, Boreman, Casserly, Cooper, Davis of Kentucky, Davis of West Virginia, Fenton, Ferry of Connecticut, Hamilton of Maryland, Hill, Hitchcock, Johnston, Kelly, Lewis, Logan, Morrill of Maine, Norwood, Pool, Robertson, Saulsbury, Sawyer, Schurz, Scott, Stevenson, Stewart, Thurman, Tipton, and Trumbull—30.

ABSENT—Messrs. Cameron, Chandler, Cole, Cragin, Gilbert, Hamilton of Texas, Harlan, Howe, Osborn, Sprague, Stockton, Vickers, and Wright—15.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. Edmunds: "I propose an amendment

which I trust the friends of the bill will agree to, because it is perfectly germane, and is for the purpose of perfecting the bill. I move to amend the bill in section one, line twelve, by striking out the word 'the' after the word 'of' and before the word 'Congress,' and inserting the word 'any,' and, then, by inserting after the word 'States,' in the same line, the words 'after the thirty-fifth;' and by striking out in the thirteenth line the words 'withdrew therefrom;' so that the clause of exception will read:—

First. Members of any Congress of the United States after the Thirty-fifth, who aided the rebellion.

"The Thirty-fifth Congress ended on the 3d of March, 1859; so that the Thirty-sixth Congress and those succeeding it were those in which this conspiracy of rebellion was concocted, and out of which some gentlemen withdrew, feeling it a matter of honor, the moment they had made up their mind to make war on the country, to go away, which I can appreciate. Others, being equally traitorous and equally base, or more so, stayed here, causing all the trouble, and getting all the information they could, and drawing their pay until their term expired on the 4th of March, 1861.

"Now, I think it not unfair to ask the friends of this measure to allow that class of people, one and all, to stay out of this general bill, and then, if, in respect to any one of them, there is a special reason why he should be relieved, we can pass a bill for his benefit. The effect of my amendment simply is, therefore, instead of using the words 'withdrew therefrom,' that are in the bill applied to those Congresses, which would only apply to those who actually vacated their seats before their term expired, who were really the best class of rebels, to include those who stayed here, acting the part of spies and traitors together, and taking the money of the United States to aid the rebellion, until the 4th of March, 1861. I hope, therefore, that this amendment will be agreed to without opposition."

The President *pro tempore*: "The question is on the amendment of the Senator from Vermont."

The yeas and nays were ordered; and, being taken, resulted as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Ames, Anthony, Brownlow, Buckingham, Caldwell, Carpenter, Clayton, Conkling, Corbett, Edmunds, Ferry of Michigan, Flanagan, Frelinghuysen, Hamlin, Howe, Morrill of Vermont, Morton, Nye, Pomeroy, Pool, Pratt, Ramsey, Scott, Spencer, Sumner, Wilson, and Windom—37.

NAYS—Messrs. Alcorn, Bayard, Blair, Casserly, Cooper, Davis of Kentucky, Davis of West Virginia, Fenton, Ferry of Connecticut, Hamilton of Maryland, Hill, Hitchcock, Johnston, Kellogg, Kelly, Lewis, Logan, Morrill of Maine, Norwood, Robertson, Saulsbury, Sawyer, Schurz, Sherman, Stevenson, Stewart, Thurman, Tipton, Trumbull, Vickers, and West—31.

ABSENT—Messrs. Boreman, Cameron, Chandler, Cole, Cragin, Gilbert, Hamilton of Texas, Harlan, Osborn, Patterson, Rice, Sprague, Stockton, and Wright—14.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. Pratt, of Indiana, said: I offer the following amendment, to come in at the close of the first section:—

Provided, That the removal of such disabilities shall not have the effect of giving the persons relieved the status in court or elsewhere of loyal persons, in asserting any claim against the United States which they do not now possess, either for money claimed to be due, or for appropriation of, or injury to, property belonging to them.

Mr. Trumbull: "Having one minute, I wish to say that the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution provides simply for imposing a disqualification to hold office. This bill provides for removing the disability imposed by the fourteenth amendment, which is simply to hold office, and every citizen remains just as he stood before we passed this bill as to all his other rights except the right to hold office. This is not a pardon. The bill does not propose to pardon anybody. It merely proposes to remove the disability imposed by the fourteenth amendment, which is simply a disability to hold office. That is all there is about it. It has no effect whatever upon any claim that a man has."

Mr. Edmunds: "My friend says that this bill removes political disabilities. So it does. It also removes a legal disability which the Constitution has imposed upon a certain class of persons, and, under that Constitution, we have framed pension-laws, and claims-laws, and claims commission laws, based upon the theory of this constitutional provision and in harmony with it, in order to protect the Treasury, that we may have something to pay loyal claimants, and not be obliged to pay disloyal ones. In the decision of the Supreme Court, made a year or two ago, I think in the case of Padelford, they held that an act of amnesty or pardon put a man in such a position that, in point of law, he never had been guilty of any offence. Now, then, if we relieve from this constitutional inhibition the legal as well as the political disabilities of these parties, it will be maintained, and in some quarters with a great deal of force, so that the money will go, that we have restored these people to all rights by this last act of legislation. Therefore, as a matter of precaution, and safety, and absolute security, this amendment ought to go on the bill, if we wish to protect the Treasury."

The President *pro tempore*: "The question is on the amendment of the Senator from Indiana (Mr. Pratt)."

The question, being taken by yeas and nays, resulted—yeas 25, nays 34.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. Wilson: "Several amendments have been offered, and every Senator seems disposed to vote for precisely what he wishes, without regard to the passage of the bill. I therefore propose to amend the bill by striking out all of the first section after the word 'classes' in the eleventh line, and inserting:—"

First. All persons, who, being members of the

Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh Congresses of the United States, withdrew from their seats, and aided the rebellion.

Second. All persons who, having held the office of Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States, or head of one of the Executive Departments of the Government of the United States, in the year 1860 or 1861, shall have engaged in rebellion against the same.

"I will simply say that this amendment makes no exclusion from the benefits of this bill, except of members of the Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh Congresses who went out and engaged in rebellion, and Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, and heads of the Executive Departments; and I desire to vote for it, because I believe that is what the bill should do. Therefore, I ask for the yeas and nays upon it."

The question, being taken by yeas and nays, resulted—yeas 4, nays 55.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. Morton: "I offer the following amendment, to come in after the word 'removed,' in line nine of the first section: "

Provided, That this act shall not be construed to relate back to or validate the election or appointment of any person to the position of Senator or Representative in Congress, or to any office, civil or military, under the United States, which person was, at the date of such election or appointment, ineligible to the office or position to which he may have been so elected or appointed.

"The object of this amendment is to exclude from the benefit of this bill any man who has consented to be elected, or has procured himself to be elected, to an office in defiance of the fourteenth amendment—any man who, while resting under the disabilities of that amendment, and in defiance of it, has attempted to obtain office. It is also intended that we shall defeat the purpose of those who have defied that amendment by knowingly electing or procuring the election of those who are disqualified by the Constitution of the United States. If there be such persons who have thus acted in defiance of the Constitution, who have set at naught a solemn amendment adopted by the people of the United States, they ought not, under any consideration, to be entitled to the benefit of this bill. They have no right to it in point of justice; but, on the contrary, having shown a disregard of the law, having willfully defied the Constitution of the United States, they are not proper persons afterward to hold office under it."

Mr. Edmunds: "It is a new treason."

Mr. Morton: "Yes, sir. I therefore hope that this amendment will be adopted. If it should not be, this bill ought not to pass. This bill ought not to have the effect to legislate men into Congress, or to legislate men into the enjoyment of office, of influence, and of power, who have acted in open defiance and contempt of the Constitution."

Mr. Thurman, of Ohio, said: "I wish to inquire if that is not precisely the same amendment that was voted down?"

Mr. Morton: "There has been some slight change."

The question, being taken by yeas and nays, resulted as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Ames, Anthony, Brownlow, Buckingham, Caldwell, Carpenter, Clayton, Conkling, Corbett, Edmunds, Ferry of Michigan, Flanagan, Frelinghuysen, Howe, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, Morton, Nye, Patterson, Pomeroy, Pool, Pratt, Ramsey, Rice, Scott, Spencer, Sumner, Wilson, and Windom—29.

NAYS—Messrs. Alcorn, Bayard, Blair, Casserly, Cooper, Davis of Kentucky, Davis of West Virginia, Fenton, Ferry of Connecticut, Hamilton of Maryland, Hill, Hitchcock, Johnston, Kelly, Lewis, Logan, Norwood, Robertson, Saulsbury, Schurz, Sherman, Stevenson, Stewart, Tipton, Trumbull, and West—26.

ABSENT—Messrs. Boreman, Cameron, Chandler, Cole, Cragin, Gilbert, Hamilton of Texas, Hamlin, Harlan, Kellogg, Osborn, Sawyer, Sprague, Stockton, Thurman, Vickers, and Wright—17.

So the amendment was agreed to.

The bill was now reported from the Committee of the Whole to the Senate, and the report accepted. It being thus before the Senate, Mr. Sumner renewed his amendment, known as the Civil Rights Bill.

Mr. Kellogg, of Louisiana, said: "As I have already said, the colored man in the State of Louisiana now has all the rights that the Senator's bill would give him. I am in favor of every provision of that bill; but, while I am willing to vindicate every right of the colored man, I still wish to be consistent, and, believing it to be, not only sound policy, but a measure of justice, I am for a measure of universal amnesty that, with the laws already upon the statute-book (and, if they are not sufficient, I will cheerfully vote for others), will give to every man in the South, white or black, high or low, rich or poor, the same equality before the law. I want to inaugurate a policy in this and other measures that will set the South upon the high-road to prosperity, and enable her to emerge from the difficulties that unfortunately environ her at the present time, and retard her progress and development. More than that, sir, I want to see the people of the South turning their backs upon the prejudices and hostilities of the past, looking forward only to the reconciliations and consequent prosperity of the future."

Mr. Thurman, of Ohio, said: "The Senator from Massachusetts has declared that, if his amendment be not adopted, he will vote against this bill. I have to say that, if it be adopted, I shall vote against the bill, and I shall vote against it, if it be adopted, just so long as I believe, as I do believe, that his amendment is the most flagrant violation of the Constitution that ever I have seen proposed in this Senate, and I have seen some that I thought were pretty bad. It goes a whole bow-shot length beyond the Ku-klux bill."

Mr. Robertson, of South Carolina, said: "I see plainly that the amendments now tacked on this bill are calculated to defeat it, and the

amendments have been voted on the bill by friends of amnesty, by men who have heralded themselves throughout the country as the friends of amnesty. I merely wish to call the attention of the country to their votes."

Mr. Sawyer, of South Carolina, said: "I was about to remark that my colleague has seen fit to say that the friends of amnesty, or those who claim to be its friends, have slaughtered the bill by moving amendments, or by voting for amendments. Now, Mr. President, I am one of those who believe that an amnesty bill, when passed, should be a proper one. There are many features which I would be willing to waive in this bill which are, nevertheless very objectionable; but I am not one of those whose love for amnesty is such that it cannot wait a very few days for a certain verdict on the part of Congress in regard to it. I have no more question that this Congress, in a very short time, will pass an amnesty bill, than I have that the time will come about when we shall assemble again."

Mr. Sumner said: "Mr. President, slavery, in its original pretension, reappears in the present debate. Again the barbarous tyranny stalks into this Chamber, denying to a whole race the equal rights promised by a just citizenship. Some here thought slavery dead. This is a mistake. If not in body, at least in spirit or as a ghost, making our country hideous, the ancient criminal yet lingers among us, insisting upon the continued degradation of a race.

"Property in man has ceased to exist. The human auction-block is departed. No human being can call himself master, with impious power to separate husband and wife, to sell the child from its parents, to shut out the opportunities of religion, to close the gates of knowledge, and to rob another of his labor and all its fruits. These guilty prerogatives are ended. To this extent the slave is free. No longer a chattel, he is a man, justly entitled to all that is accorded by law to any other man.

"Such is the irresistible logic of his position. Ceasing to be a slave, he became a man, whose foremost right is Equality of Rights. And yet slavery has been strong enough to postpone his entry into the great possession. Cruelly, he was not permitted to testify in court; nor was he allowed to vote. More than four millions of people, whose only offence was a skin which had been the badge of slavery, were shut out from the court-room, and also from the ballot-box, in open defiance of the great promises of our fathers that all men are equal in rights, and that just government stands only on the consent of the governed. Such was the impudent behest of slavery, prolonged after it was reported dead. At last these crying wrongs were overturned. The slave testifies; the slave votes. To this extent his equality is recognized.

"But this is not enough. Much as it may seem compared with the past, when all was

denied, it is too little, because all is not yet recognized. The denial of any right is a wrong that darkens the enjoyment of all the rest. Besides the right to testify and the right to vote, there are other rights, without which equality does not exist. The precise rule is equality before the law; nor more nor less; that is, that condition before the law in which all are alike—being entitled, without any discrimination, to the equal enjoyment of all institutions, privileges, advantages, and conveniences, created or regulated by law, among which are the right to testify and the right to vote. But this plain requirement is not satisfied, logically or reasonably, by these two concessions, so that when they are recognized all others are trifles. The court-house and ballot-box are not the only places for the rule. These two are not the only institutions for its operation. The rule is general; how, then, restrict it to two cases? It is, all are equal before the law—not merely before the law in two cases, but before the law in all cases, without limitation or exception. Important as it is to testify and to vote, life is not all contained even in these possessions.

"The new-made citizen is called to travel for business, for health, or for pleasure, but here his trials begin. The doors of the public hotel, which, from the earliest days of our jurisprudence, have always opened hospitably to the stranger, close against him, and the public conveyances, which the common law declares equally free to all alike, have no such freedom for him. He longs, perhaps, for respite and recreation at some place of public amusement, duly licensed by law, and here also the same adverse discrimination is made. With the anxieties of a parent, seeking the welfare of his child, he strives to bestow upon him the inestimable blessings of education, and takes him affectionately to the common school, created by law, and supported by the taxation to which he has contributed, but these doors slam rudely in the face of the child where is garnered up the parent's heart. 'Suffer little children, and forbid them not, to come unto me;' such were the words of the divine Master. But, among us, little children are turned away, and forbidden at the door of the common school, because of the skin. And the same insulting ostracism shows itself in other institutions of science and learning; also in the church, and in the last resting-place on earth.

"What is the national Government, coextensive with the Republic, if fellow-citizens, counted by the million, can be shut out from equal rights in travel, in recreation, in education, and in other things, all contributing to human necessities? Where is that great promise by which the 'pursuit of happiness' is placed with life and liberty, under the safeguard of axiomatic, self-evident truth? Where is justice, if this ban of color is not promptly removed?

"The two excuses show how irrational and

utterly groundless is this pretension. They are on a par with the pretension itself. One is that the question is of society and not of rights, which is clearly a misrepresentation; and the other is that the separate arrangements provided for colored persons constitute a substitute for equality in the nature of an equivalent; all of which is clearly a contrivance, if not a trick, as if there could be any equivalent for equality.

"Of this first excuse it is difficult to speak with patience. It is a simple misrepresentation, and, wherever it shows itself, must be treated as such. There is no colored person who does not resent the imputation that he is seeking to intrude himself socially anywhere. This is no question of society; no question of social life; no question of social equality, if anybody knows what this means. The object is simply equality before the law, a term which explains itself. Now, as the law does not presume to create or regulate social relations, these are, in no respect, affected by the pending measure. Each person, whether Senator or citizen, is always free to choose who shall be his friend, his associate, his guest. And does not the ancient proverb declare that a man is known by the company he keeps? But this assumes that he may choose for himself. His house is his 'castle;' and this very designation, borrowed from the common law, shows his absolute independence within its walls; nor is there any difference, whether it be palace or hovel; but, when he leaves his 'castle' and goes abroad, this independence is at an end. He walks the streets; but he is subject to the prevailing law of equality; nor can he appropriate the sidewalk to his own exclusive use, driving into the gutter all whose skin is less white than his own. But nobody pretends that equality in the highway, whether on pavement or sidewalk, is a question of society. And permit me to say that equality, in all institutions created or regulated by law, is as little a question of society.

In the days of slavery, it was an oft-repeated charge, that emancipation was a measure of social equality, and the same charge became a cry at the successive efforts for the right to testify and the right to vote. At each stage the cry was raised, and now it makes itself heard again, as you are called to assure this crowning safeguard.

"Then comes the other excuse, which finds equality in separation. Separate hotels, separate conveyances, separate theatres, separate schools, separate institutions of learning and science, separate churches, and separate cemeteries—these are the artificial substitutes for equality; and this is the contrivance by which a transcendent right, involving a transcendent duty, is evaded; for equality is not only a right, but a duty.

"How vain to argue that there is no denial of equal rights when this separation is enforced! The substitute is invariably an in-

ferior article. Does any Senator deny it? Therefore, it is not equality. At best, it is an equivalent only; but no equivalent is equality. Separation implies one thing for a white person, and another thing for a colored person; but equality is where all have the same alike. There can be no substitute for equality; nothing but itself. Even if accommodations are the same, as notoriously they are not, there is no equality. In the process of substitution, the vital elixir exhales and escapes. It is lost and cannot be recovered; for equality is found only in equality. 'Naught but itself can be its parallel;' but Senators undertake to find parallels in other things.

"Thus do I reject the two excuses. But I do not leave the cause here. I go further and show how consistent is the pending measure with acknowledged principles, illustrated by undoubted law.

"The bill for Equal Rights is simply supplementary to the existing Civil Rights Law, which is one of our great statutes of peace, and it stands on the same requirements of the Constitution. If the Civil Rights Law is above question, as cannot be doubted, then also is the supplementary amendment, for it is only the complement of the other, and necessary to its completion. Without the amendment the original law is imperfect. It cannot be said, according to its title, that all persons are protected in their civil rights, so long as the outrages I expose continue to exist; nor is slavery entirely dead.

"No doubt the supplementary law must operate, not only in national jurisdiction, but also in the States, precisely as the Civil Rights Law. Otherwise it will be of little value. Its sphere must be coextensive with the Republic, making the rights of the citizen uniform everywhere. But this can be only by one uniform safeguard sustained by the nation.

"An enlightened public opinion must be invoked. But this will not be wanting. The country will rally in aid of the law, more especially since it is a measure of justice and humanity. But the law is needed now as a help to public opinion. It is needed by the very people whose present conduct makes it necessary. Prompted by the law, leaning on the law, they will recognize the equal rights of all; nor do I despair of hailing a public opinion, which shall stamp the denial of these rights as an outrage not unlike slavery itself. Custom and patronage will then be sought in obeying the law.

"Mr. President, asking you to unite now in an act of justice to a much-oppressed race, being only a small instalment of that heavy debt accumulated by generations of wrong, I am encouraged by the pending measure of amnesty, which has the advantage of being recommended in the President's annual message. I regretted, at the time, that the President signalized by his favor the removal of disabilities imposed upon a few thousand rebels

who had struck at the Republic, while he said nothing of cruel disabilities inflicted upon millions of colored fellow-citizens, who had been a main-stay to the national cause. But I took courage when I thought that the generosity proposed could not fail to quicken that sentiment of justice which I now invoke.

"Believing that duty to these millions is foremost, and that until they are assured in equal rights we cannot expect the tranquillity which all desire, nay, sir, we cannot expect the blessings of Almighty God upon our labors, I bring forward this measure of justice to the colored race. Such a measure can never be out of order or out of season, being of urgent necessity and unquestionable charity.

"There are strong reasons why it should be united with amnesty, especially since the latter is pressed. Each is the removal of disabilities, and each is to operate largely in the same region of country. Nobody sincerely favoring generosity to rebels should hesitate in justice to the colored race. According to the maxim in chancery, 'Whoso would have equity must do equity.' Therefore, rebels seeking amnesty must be just to colored fellow-citizens seeking equal rights. Doing this equity they may expect equity.

"Another reason is controlling. Each is a measure of reconciliation, intended to close the issues of the war; but these issues are not closed unless each is adopted. This adoption together is better for each, and, therefore, better for the country than any separate adoption. Kindred in object, they should be joined together and never put asunder. It is wrong to separate them. Hereafter the rebels should remember that their restoration was associated with the Equal Rights of all, being contained in the same great statute.

"Clearly between the two the preëminence must be accorded to that for the Equal Rights of all, as, among the virtues, justice is above generosity. And this is the more evident when it is considered that, according to Abraham Lincoln, the great issue of the war was Human Equality."

Mr. Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey, said: "I desire to submit, in the hearing of the Senator from Massachusetts, a few suggestions, in reference to the amendment which he has offered to the pending bill. The first section of his amendment, in its last clause, contains the directory part of the law, and provides that 'this right shall not be denied or abridged on any pretence of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.' This is all well, but the previous part of the section, the declaratory part, states a proposition which cannot commend itself to the judgment of any Senator, and which none can desire to enact. The section reads: "

That all citizens of the United States, without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, are entitled to the equal and impartial enjoyment of any accommodation, advantage, facility, or

privilege, furnished by common carriers, whether on land or water, by inn-keepers, etc.

"In other words, it declares that all citizens, white or black, are entitled to the equal and impartial enjoyment of these privileges of common carriers, inns, schools, churches, etc. Mr. President, this is not true, and neither we nor the Senator from Massachusetts desire to make it true. No one desires that all, white or black, shall be entitled to the equal accommodation furnished by common carriers, inns, schools, etc. No one seriously proposes that we should render it illegal for a railroad company to provide a class of cars for ladies and gentlemen, or for an inn-keeper to exclude persons having contagious disease, or who are intoxicated, or indecently clad. We do not desire the passage of a law that shall make it obligatory upon the trustees of cemeteries, established especially for asylums or hospitals, to admit to burial every one for whom a license may be sought. Such is not the object of this law or the purpose of the Senator from Massachusetts; and yet that is the effect of the provision, that all citizens are entitled to these privileges.

"I suggest that we strike out the words, 'that all citizens of the United States, without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, are entitled,' etc., and substitute the words, 'that race, color, or previous condition of servitude, shall not debar or deprive any citizen of the United States of the equal and impartial enjoyment of any accommodation, advantage, facility, or privilege furnished by common carriers,' etc. That will not have the effect of asserting the unreasonable proposition that all citizens have the equal right to enjoy the facilities of cars, inns, schools, churches, etc., whether intoxicated or afflicted by contagious disease, whether indecently clad, or whether violating the customs and proprieties appertaining to the sexes; but it will have the effect of enacting that there shall be no discrimination on account of color, and that is all that the Senator seeks to obtain.

"The amendment as it stands declares that all citizens, white or black, are entitled to equal accommodations and facilities in all these institutions named. No one thinks that true, or desires that it shall be. What we seek is, that race, color, or previous condition of servitude, shall not deprive or debar any person from these privileges—a very different proposition. Let us say so. That will produce the equality which the Senator seeks.

"The second section of the amendment contains the sanction of the law, and imposes penalties for any violation of the law as stated in the first section; that is, if any common carrier, inn-keeper, etc., refuses the full use of cars, inns, schools, churches, etc., to any citizen whatever, he shall be subjected to the penalties stated. The Senator does not seek any such unreasonable end. The amendment

proposed simply destroys discrimination between citizens of different races.

"I desired to submit the amendment I have stated and one or two others to the Senator from Massachusetts, that his amendment may be perfected. After it shall have been thus amended there will still be objection to it. There is in almost every town in the land a church where the real estate has been purchased and the building erected from the hard earnings of colored people, the congregation being composed entirely of colored people, and the church their property. We do not seek to pass a law that shall divest them of such churches. The white population are the more numerous, and possibly grasping; the property has appreciated in value; there is no propriety in enabling the white citizens, by giving them the same privileges in these churches that the colored people possess, to wrest this property from the colored people. There are churches of that kind in this city, in the city in which I reside, and throughout the Union. This is also true of schools and of colleges. I would avoid this effect of the law by adding as an amendment, at the end of the first section, as follows: "

Provided, That churches, schools, cemeteries, and institutions of learning established exclusively for either the white or the colored race, shall not be taken from the control of those who established them, but shall remain devoted to their use.

"You cannot make the amendment I propose extend only to the colored people without falling into the absurdity of discriminating against whites while attempting to abolish the distinction of races. Therefore, let the law be that churches, schools, cemeteries, etc., established exclusively for either of the races, shall not be taken from their control, but remain devoted to their use. That provision modifies to some degree the law, but it does not affect the main subjects of the law, to wit, common carriers, inn-keepers, schools, etc., but does perpetuate to the colored people their own institutions.

"The second section provides: "

That any person violating the foregoing provision, or aiding in its violation, or inciting thereto, shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay the sum of \$500 to the person aggrieved thereby.

"If a whole congregation or all the passengers of a steamboat or car violate some of the provisions of the foregoing section, every one so aiding in or inciting to such violation should not be liable to and the party aggrieved be entitled to recover from each one a penalty of \$500. And in case the offence complained of be a refusal of burial, who is to recover the penalty? The deceased is not aggrieved, and cannot bring suit if he is. I suggest after the word 'grave,' eleventh line of the section, this amendment: "

Provided, That the party aggrieved shall not recover more than one penalty; and, where the offence is a refusal of burial, the penalty aforesaid may be

recovered by the heirs-at-law of the person to whose body burial has been so refused.

"There is still another amendment to this second section, and that is to strike out all the residue of the section, which is in these words: "

And any corporation, association, or individual, holding a charter or license under national or State authority, violating the aforesaid provisions, shall, on conviction thereof, forfeit such charter or license.

"I understand that the Federal Government, excepting for a national purpose, cannot grant a charter, cannot incorporate a bank or railroad company for a State, that being beyond the jurisdiction of Congress; and so unquestionably it is beyond the power of Federal jurisdiction to forfeit a State charter. Besides, the penalty suggested is unreasonable. Were I ejected from the cars of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, there would be no propriety in mulcting them in damages to the amount of \$20,000,000. I suppose that the franchises of that company, which the bill would under such circumstances forfeit, are worth that. The penalties imposed in the previous part of the section, \$500 by personal suit and \$500 on indictment for misdemeanor, are sufficient for the offence committed. And further, the stockholders of the company offending might be favorable to the spirit of the bill he would promote; they might be the very colored people whom we seek to protect and who had been guilty of no offence, and yet the forfeiture of the charter would destroy their property and render them bankrupt. The penalties in the foregoing part of the section are abundant.

"The section next to the last also requires amending. It provides that"—

Every law, statute, ordinance, regulation, or custom, whether national or State, inconsistent with this act, or making any discriminations against any person on account of color, by the word "white," is hereby repealed.

"I understand that Congress have no power to repeal a State statute any more than we have to enact a State statute. That provision of the law is unconstitutional, and is entirely unnecessary. If we enact a constitutional law, all laws of the States inconsistent therewith are virtually annulled, because the Constitution of the United States provides that 'this Constitution and the laws made in pursuance thereof shall be the supreme law of the land, the constitution and laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.' The section is unnecessary, and worse. In any view we should strike out the words 'whether national or State,' and thus suffer the section to have such effect as the courts may properly give to it.

"The amendment being thus modified, its effect is not impaired. The question now arises whether this amendment is within the constitutional power of the General Government. The Ku-klux bill, which we passed

under the authority of the fourteenth amendment, was in aid of the suppression of insurrection and for the preservation of the public peace, and was clearly national in its character. It may be insisted that the General Government cannot enact a law generally regulating inns and cemeteries, schools, churches, colleges, etc., in the States. If this law, as modified, does undertake such regulation, unless there is some express authority in the Constitution giving us this power, I agree that the act is unconstitutional.

"But the amendment of the Senator from Massachusetts, as modified, in no manner assumes to regulate the relations of common carriers, inn-keepers, etc., with the public. All this it leaves to the States, excepting that it provides that every citizen shall be treated as a citizen, be he white or colored. That is constitutional. If the people of South Carolina, in their former animosity to the people of New England, should deprive them of the common rights of citizenship in that State, should refuse them the accommodation of cars or inns, we would find some constitutional power to protect them in the equal rights of American citizenship. We have the same right and are under the same obligation to the citizens of color.

"This act virtually says there has existed in this country an enslaved and degraded race; and the people have prejudices incident to their being associated with slavery. We have just passed through a war from which we have garnered three great principles which it is the purpose of this law to enforce. One is, that every person in the land has a chartered right to freedom. Before the thirteenth amendment it was in the power of a State to make any one a slave. They did by State law make four million such; and the Supreme Court held that the slaves had none of the rights of freemen. Now, every man has a charter for his freedom, which no State, no power on earth can take from him.

"I hope that the amendment of the Senator from Massachusetts, after due consideration by him, will be properly amended and be passed by this Senate. To that end I prefer that it should be presented as an independent bill, so as to require only a majority and not a two-thirds vote to pass it. But of that he must be the judge.

"Mr. President, I have a word to say as to the proposed amnesty. There are conflicting considerations, some prompting me to vote for, and some to vote against it. Understanding that a proposition is to be made to strike out all the exceptions in the bill and to make the amnesty universal, I will, while I have the floor, say to those who are in favor of the passage of the bill, that if they undertake thus to change the bill they will lose many votes, probably enough to defeat the measure."

Mr. Sawyer, of South Carolina, said: "No sound principle is sacrificed by granting am-

nesty. Political disabilities, whatever apology or excuse might have existed for them when they were imposed, have ceased to have any reasonable ground for existence. The last of the Southern States is admitted to its full privileges as a member of the brotherhood of States; the constitutional amendments, intended to secure the principles established by the war and subsequent events, have been accepted as valid. There can be no fear or danger of their being disturbed. Political rights once acquired by a people are not surrendered except through the process of despotism, a process from which we need fear nothing unless we are untrue to ourselves and to all the traditions and instincts of our race.

"A few words more, Mr. President, and I shall have done. I have said, sir, that I regard the attempt to attach the supplementary Civil Rights bill to the pending measure as an unfriendly act toward the former. Well may the Civil Rights bill ask to be delivered from such peril. I say, also, Mr. President, that the attempt to unite these two measures is in effect an unfriendly act to the amnesty measure. I do not charge the Senator from Massachusetts with the purpose to defeat the amnesty bill by this unnecessary and unnatural union. I do say that the amnesty bill is endangered by the alliance. I shall work for the passage of each at the earliest practicable moment. That moment will, in my judgment, be considerably delayed by attempting to unite them. The amnesty bill is the pending bill. I say let us now work for that. Were the bill of the Senator from Massachusetts the pending measure, or were there good reason to suppose that each would be strengthened by the other, I should say let us work for that."

Meanwhile, in the House, on January 15th, Mr. Hale, of Maine, said: "I move to suspend the rules for the purpose of putting upon its passage a bill for the removal of legal and political disabilities imposed by the third section of the fourteenth article of amendments to the Constitution of the United States."

The bill was read.

The first section provides for the removal of all legal and political disabilities imposed by the third section of the fourteenth article of the amendments to the Constitution of the United States, on the persons therein mentioned, because of their having engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; provided the act shall not apply to or in any way affect or remove the disabilities of any person included in either of the following classes, namely: First. Members of the Congress of the Union who withdrew therefrom to aid the rebellion. Second. Officers of the Army or the Navy of the United States who, being above the age of twenty-one years, left said Army or Navy and aided the rebellion.

The second section provides that before any person shall be entitled to the benefit of this act, he shall, within the district where he resides, before a clerk of some court of the United States, or a United States commissioner, take and subscribe an oath or affirmation to support the Constitution of the United States, and to bear true faith and allegiance to the same, which oath or affirmation shall be forwarded by said officer to the Secretary of State of the United States, who shall cause a list of all persons complying with the provisions of this act to be laid before Congress at the opening of each session thereof; and the officer before whom such oath or affirmation is made shall give to the person taking it a certificate of the fact, under such forms and regulations as the Secretary of State shall prescribe.

The question was taken upon suspending the rules and passing the bill; and upon a division there were—yeas 163.

The question was then taken by yeas and nays; and there were—yeas 171, nays 31, not voting, 37; as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Acker, Ames, Archer, Arthur, Banks, Barber, Barnum, Barry, Beck, Bell, Beveridge, Biggs, Bingham, Bird, Austin Blair, James G. Blair, Braxton, Bright, George M. Brooks, James Brooks, Buckley, Burchard, Burdett, Caldwell, Carroll, William T. Clarke, Coghlan, Comingo, Conner, Cotton, Crebs, Critcher, Crossland, Darrall, Davis, Dawes, Dickey, Donnan, Dox, Du Bose, Duell, Duke, Eames, Edwards, Eldridge, Ely, Farwell, Finkelburg, Forker, Charles Foster, Wilder D. Foster, Frye, Garfield, Garrett, Getz, Golladay, Griffith, Halderman, Hale, Halsey, Hambleton, Hancock, Handley, Hanks, Harper, George E. Harris, John T. Harris, Hawley, Hay, Gerry W. Hazleton, John W. Hazleton, Hereford, Herndon, Hibbard, Hill, Holman, Hooper, Houghton, Kelley, Kellogg, Kerr, Ketcham, King, Kinsella, Lamison, Lampont, Leach, Lewis, Lynch, Manson, Marshall, McClelland, McCormick, McGrew, McHenry, McIntyre, McKee, McNeely, Merriam, Merrick, Benjamin F. Meyers, Mitchell, Monroe, Morey, Morgan, Leonard Meyers, Nicklack, Hosea W. Parker, Isaac C. Parker, Peck, Pendleton, Aaron F. Perry, Poland, Potter, Price, Prindle, Randall, Read, Edward Y. Rice, John M. Rice, Ritchie, Ellis H. Roberts, William R. Roberts, Roosevelt, Sawyer, Scofield, Sessions, Sheldon, Shellabarger, Sherwood, Shoemaker, Slater, Slocum, Sloss, H. Boardman Smith, John A. Smith, Worthington C. Smith, Snapp, Snyder, R. Milton Speer, Thomas J. Speer, Starkweather, Stevens, Stevenson, Storm, Strong, Sutherland, Swann, Sypher, Terry, Thomas, Turner, Tut-hill, Twichell, Upson, Van Trump, Vaughan, Voorhees, Waddell, Wakeman, Wallace, Warren, Wells, Wheeler, Whiteley, Whitthorne, Willard, Williams of New York, John T. Wilson, Winchester, and Wood—171.

NAYS—Messrs. Ambler, Beatty, Buffinton, Coburn, Conger, Dunnell, Goodrich, Hoar, Killinger, Lansing, Lowe, Maynard, McCrary, McJunkin, Mercur, Orr, Packard, Packer, Palmer, Porter, Rainey, Rusk, Seelye, Shanks, Sprague, Taffe, Washington Townsend, Tyner, Waldron, Walls, and Jeremiah M. Wilson—31.

NOT VOTING—Messrs. Adams, Averill, Bigby, Benjamin F. Butler, Roderick R. Butler, Campbell, Freeman Clarke, Cobb, Cox, Creely, De Large, Elliott, Farnsworth, Henry D. Foster, Harmer, Havens, Hays, Kendall, McKinney, Moore, Morris, Negley, Perce, Eli Perry, Peters, Platt, Robin-

son, Rogers, Sargent, Shober, Stoughton, Stowell, St. John, Dwight Townsend, Walden, Williams of Indiana, and Young—37.

So (two-thirds voting in favor thereof) the rules were suspended, and the bill (H. R. No. 1050) was passed.

In the Senate, on January 22d, Mr. Robertson, of South Carolina, moved to proceed to the consideration of House bill No. 1050, and to lay aside the bill now before the Senate, in order to proceed to its consideration.

Mr. Trumbull said: "I hope that the motion of the Senator from South Carolina will prevail, for two reasons: In the first place, the last bill that passed the House is the most liberal one, and it is the best one; and, in the second place, we shall thereby have an opportunity, if there is a majority of the Senate in favor of amnesty, of voting against all amendments, passing the bill, and making it a law at once, and this will bring us to a vote at some time. We shall never accomplish any thing by constantly loading down amnesty bills by riders. I know, or have reason to know, at least, I believe, that there are a number of Senators who are opposed to any general amnesty bill, and they are ready to vote for any and every amendment that is offered, with a view of embarrassing the bill and defeating it. I have no doubt there are some Senators, conscientiously, according to their convictions of duty, opposed to a general amnesty bill—I so understand them—and, of course, those Senators will vote for any amendment that may be offered; but I trust that the real friends of amnesty, those who believe that the peace of this country, the restoration of good feeling, and the establishment of better governments in the South, will be promoted by the passage of a liberal amnesty bill, will stand together and take the bill as the House has passed it, and let us make it a law, and not suffer it to be entangled with these various amendments, which are supported, of course, by all those who are opposed to amnesty, and supported by others, I suppose, because they think them proper amendments."

Mr. Conkling, of New York, said: "Mr. President, I do not feel called upon to vote for this motion, and certainly not for the reasons which have been given us. It is suggested, first, that the bill, in favor of which the motion is made to postpone the pending measure, is more liberal than the one we have before us, in that it extends amnesty to men who assembled in Southern conventions, as they were called, and voted their States out of the Union, who inaugurated, under solemn forms, the revolution which plunged the nation into the Red Sea of war. I am inclined to think that I would rather have some other recommendation of the latter bill of the House than this.

"But I rose to speak more particularly of the other ground on which an appeal is made

to us to vote in favor of the motion now made by the Senator from South Carolina. We are asked to do it because it will divest the measure before the Senate of the amendment which, after a considerable debate, was adopted, and because it will reopen a question of order. I will not speak of the amendment, but I want to say a word on the question of order.

"The Senator from Massachusetts offering his amendment, a point of order was raised upon it. That point was ruled by the Presiding Officer, the honorable Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. Anthony), then occupying the chair. An appeal was taken from his decision, and deliberately, I may say elaborately, that appeal was discussed by the Senate, and by the action of the Senate the law was laid down in this case in favor of the propriety of the amendment of the Senator from Massachusetts.

"Now, Mr. President, how shall it be said that those who want a vote upon the amnesty bill, either for or against it, and to make an end of it, ought to go back, take up a measure *de novo*, and litigate over again, not only the question of the amendment which has prevailed, but even a prolix question of order? It seems to me that it would be making haste backward; it would be an advance crab-fashion toward a result and finality upon the amnesty bill. And I wish, for one, to protest against being classed with the enemies of amnesty in any form if I am unable to see the propriety, at this late day, of undoing all that we have done, and going back and proceeding again to rehearse and rehash questions of amendments already passed upon, and final action recorded, and even opening questions of order, which have not only been made and decided, but argued elaborately and decided by the Senate itself.

"Mr. President, the amendment of the Senator from Massachusetts has been elaborately discussed. Why not vote upon it? Can there be any doubt that we shall save time by adhering to the present bill, availing ourselves of so much work as we have done, which it has taken, if I mistake not, a fortnight to accomplish? Why throw that away, and go back to the beginning, and litigate over again all questions, including questions of order and of form?"

Mr. Morton said: "I think there cannot be found a worse class of men—men more underserving of amnesty, than the men who attempted to carry the States out of the Union by their votes in those conventions. In some of those conventions the vote was procured by fraud; the members of those conventions voted for ordinances of secession in defiance of the wishes of a majority of the people of the States. Take, for example, the State of Virginia, the State of Tennessee, the State of Alabama, and perhaps others can be named where the ordinance of secession was adopted by the convention in defiance of the will of

the majority of the people, as expressed at the polls at the time of the election of delegates. The men who were thus guilty of a double crime, and who have upon them all the responsibilities and the consequences of that rebellion, it is proposed to amnesty by this second bill; and that is offered as an argument why the former bill should be laid aside, and the second bill taken up!

"Mr. President, I hope this proceeding will go on upon the first bill, because, if the second bill should be taken up, there will be at least an effort made in the Senate to put in the third exception that is left out by the second bill, and the amendment adopted upon the first bill will at least be offered, and I believe it will be adopted upon the second bill, and the amendment offered by the Senator from Massachusetts will certainly be renewed upon the second bill, so that nothing will be gained, but much time will be lost, because we shall then have to fight over the very ground we have gone over. For one, I am ready to vote on the amendment of the Senator from Massachusetts. I believe the amendment that I offered as applied to the officers of a church, striking out those words, is accepted by the Senator from Massachusetts, so that my amendment is agreed to."

Mr. Thurman said: "I hope the motion of the Senator from South Carolina will prevail, and I think it will require very little reflection on the part of any Senator to see that, if it does prevail, instead of losing time, we shall gain time.

"First, in regard to the amendment that has been adopted on the motion of the Senator from Indiana, I do not think the Senator will see the necessity of offering it again, for there was but one man at whom it was aimed; no other name was suggested; no other possible name was spoken of; it was only in respect to the Senator-elect from North Carolina that the amendment was supposed to have any effect, and he has resigned all claim to that office, so that now, if the amendment were put on the bill, it would be without any office or effect whatever.

"Then, in regard to the other matter, the amendment of the Senator from Massachusetts, a point of order was raised. The Senator from New York objects to going into that question of order again. Let the Senator understand precisely how the matter stands. I made the question of order. The Chair had to decide it without argument, for the rule required him to decide it without argument. He did decide it, and ruled that the amendment was in order. I appealed. The appeal was debated, and the decision of the Chair was sustained by, I believe, barely a majority of one."

Mr. Sumner: "Two."

Mr. Thurman: "Take two, if you please; it is a *de minimis non curat* whether it is one or two; and there were seventeen absentees.

In a Senate not full by any means, that decision was sustained simply by a majority of one or two. Is that a decision that ought to govern? Is that a decision that ought to stand? No, sir; but it does stand as long as this bill is before the Senate. I cannot renew the question of order on this bill, because the question has been decided; but, whenever a new bill is up, then I can make the question, when the Senator from Massachusetts shall offer his amendment again; and, it is in order that the sense first of the Presiding Officer of the Senate and then of a full Senate may be taken upon that point that I for one wish to see the present bill postponed, and the other taken up, in order that the question may be made.

"Now, sir, in reference to that question, no man answered the argument, no man, I think, can answer the argument, that if you were to put on the amendment of the Senator from Massachusetts and pass this bill through the Senate by a two-thirds vote and send it to the House of Representatives, and there should there be a majority for it, but less than two-thirds, then you would have this great spectacle presented, of one-half of that bill passed by the necessary constitutional majority to enact it into a law, and the residue of the bill not passed by a sufficient number of votes; and where, then, is your law? What part of it is law, and what part of it is not law? No one has answered that question. Whether gentlemen did not think it worth while to answer it or not, I leave it for others to decide, but that is a question which ought to be met.

"The bill which the Senator from Massachusetts offers as an amendment to the amnesty bill has never been referred to a committee at this session. A similar bill was referred at a former session and reported against. He takes that old bill, greatly enlarges it, makes it more obnoxious to constitutional objections than his old bill was, and, without any reference to a committee at all, moves it as an amendment to this bill, and so imperfect that on all sides we see it has to be amended. It has undergone no sufficient scrutiny at all. The defects pointed out are so glaring, even if the measure were ever so constitutional, that the Senator is obliged to accept amendments the moment they are offered.

"And now this bill that is to be amended here in open Senate by these straggling amendments, with no careful examination of them, no sitting down in a committee-room and carefully discussing the details of the measure, as would be necessary if it were ever so constitutional—this bill of mere ordinary legislation is to be forced on to this amnesty bill, for what purpose? That you may have a fine rhetorical sentence, that justice went with grace; that you were just as well as generous; and that while you held out amnesty to the white people of the South, in the same hands you held out justice to the black people all over the country! That is all very beautiful rhetoric;

that makes an exquisitely fine heading to a speech, or perhaps to a bill; but I submit to the Senate that it is not the kind of consideration that should make us depart from the plain proper modes of legislation which require that an amnesty bill shall stand by itself, that, as it requires two-thirds to pass it, it shall not have amendments put upon it which can be made law by a bare majority of the two Houses of Congress, that it shall not have amendments put on it that have no relation properly to the subject-matter of the bill. I say this reason that has been given is altogether insufficient for the purpose for which it is given.

"Under what clause of the Constitution, pray, is this bill of the Senator from Massachusetts brought forward? Of course under the fourteenth amendment. I do not suppose it is under the Declaration of Independence, although that, it seems, is above the Constitution in the minds of some. It is not under *e pluribus unum*. I think you, Mr. President (Mr. Carpenter in the chair), exploded that once. It is not, then, under *e pluribus unum*, or under the Declaration of Independence, but it is under the fourteenth article of amendments to the Constitution.

"Now, what is it that this bill assumes to regulate? The privileges of American citizens. That is the thing. It is the privileges of American citizens. What are these privileges? The privilege to go into all places that are created or regulated by law, the privilege of every citizen to go into such a place and to enjoy whatever is there to be enjoyed. That is the proposition. Whatever is created or regulated by law is a matter in which every citizen has equal privileges. Therefore all citizens have an equal privilege to go into a hotel and abide there; all have an equal privilege to go into a theatre and to witness the performance, to go into a church if it is an incorporated church, and nearly all churches are, and to be seated there; to be buried in any cemetery if it belongs to an incorporated association, and most of the cemeteries do; and so on to the end of the chapter. These are privileges, it is said, that belong to the citizen of the United States; that are guaranteed to him by the fourteenth amendment.

"Now, I want Senators to bear in mind the language of that amendment that I shall presently call their attention more particularly to. The difference between privilege and protection is clearly recognized in this constitutional amendment. It is privileges that we are dealing with now; it is not with protection. This is a bill to secure to every one equal privileges, not equal protection against injury or wrong or outrage or violence. It is not to secure either life or liberty or property, because a man's life does not depend on whether he can go into a theatre or not; his liberty does not depend on whether he can go into a theatre or not; his property does not depend on whether he can go into a theatre or not.

"It is not life, or liberty, or property, then, that we are called upon by this bill to protect. It is not the protection of either of them, but it is the privileges which it is said belong to a citizen of the United States that this bill is designed to protect and enforce. Now, what says the constitutional amendment under which alone you can claim any power to pass any such bill? It is as plain as the spectacles on my nose."

No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States.

"No State shall make the law or enforce the law. Well, sir, the law must be made either by the Federal Government or by the State government, or it is no law at all. It must be either a law recognized as the law of the State, and therefore impliedly made by it, or expressly made by it through its legislative body, or it must be a law of the Federal Government, otherwise it is no law at all. Now, the Constitution says that no State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of the citizen.

"Take the case of South Carolina. My friend (Mr. Sawyer) has said this morning that under the law of South Carolina a railroad company can make no discrimination between white and black passengers. I suppose it is the same in hotels, too, and the same in schools. Now, what do you say? Has South Carolina made or enforced any law that abridges any citizen in his privileges or immunities? No, sir; just the reverse is the truth. And yet the Senator from Massachusetts proposes to go down into South Carolina, take away these cases from the jurisdiction of the State courts, transfer them all into the Federal courts, forfeit State charters, interfere with State rules, interfere with the worship of religion in churches, interfere with every thing—in a word, while the State itself has not deprived a single citizen, white or black, of any privilege or immunity that belongs to him. And yet it is said that this bill is constitutional under an amendment to the Constitution which only gives you authority to act where the State has made or enforced a law that deprived a citizen of his privileges or immunities, which gives you no right to act unless the State has made or enforced such a law as that! Under a Constitution which says that, until the State has made or enforced such a law, you the Congress of the United States have no power at all, the Senator from Massachusetts wipes it all away, and says that he will go down there with this bill of his, a supplementary civil rights bill, and assume the whole protection of all the privileges and immunities that belong to every man in that State!

"Well, sir, what more does the fourteenth amendment say?"

Nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law.

"Of course that clause gives no sanction to this bill. This bill cannot fall under that, for, in the first place, no State has deprived any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law. But the privilege and immunity here spoken of are neither life, liberty, nor property, as I have already stated. Then what is the last clause?"

Nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

"That, taken in connection with the first clause which relates to privileges and immunities, shows that what is there meant by 'the equal protection of the laws' is that each person shall be entitled to that protection which the law affords for their life, liberty, and property to the other citizens in the State; and that is all of that.

"With all the tautology of this amendment to the Constitution you find what is very clear, that it speaks of 'privileges and immunities' as one thing; it speaks of 'life, liberty, and property' in another sentence; and it speaks of the 'protection of the laws' as not a privilege or immunity, but as another right that belongs to a citizen. But this bill is only to secure privileges and immunities, and in respect to them the Constitution is plain that no State shall make or enforce any law to deprive any citizen of them, and it is equally clear that you have no right to interfere until the State has made or enforced such a law.

"I say, then, without going further into this matter, although the subject is by no means exhausted, that to my mind nothing is clearer than that this bill is a plain usurpation of power that does not belong to Congress at all, and, if so, no matter what may be the merits of the general subject, that is a sufficient reason with me for voting against it.

Mr. Morton said: "Mr. President, there is no disability arising under the Constitution and laws of the United States, except under the fourteenth amendment, as to the right to hold office; and it is now proposed by the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. Sawyer), who has given notice of his motion, to strike out the exceptions in the bill before the Senate, and make amnesty universal.

"The fourteenth amendment was adopted by Congress in 1866, and presented to the States for their ratification. It was done at a time when it was understood that all punishment had passed by, that nobody would be punished under the laws of the United States for having taken part in the rebellion. It was done then as the only and the last means of fixing a stigma and a legal disapprobation upon the ringleaders and the authors of the rebellion. Those to whom the fourteenth amendment was made applicable were believed to be the authors of the rebellion, men who had gotten it up, who had brought it upon the country, the old politicians who had been at work on it for years, and it was intended to make them ineligible to hold office. All prospect of

their punishment otherwise had passed by, and all that was left to the loyal people of the United States, in the way of marking their disapprobation of the rebellion, was, by this amendment, to render the authors of it ineligible to office. It was provided, however, in the concluding part of this section of the amendment, that the disability might be removed by a two-thirds vote of each House of Congress.

"I believe that any proposition to grant universal amnesty is a violation of the spirit of the amendment, if not of its letter. As was remarked by the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. Frelinghuysen), the other day, it was not intended to put it into the power of Congress absolutely to abrogate that section of the amendment, but to put into the power of Congress to relieve the disability in any given case where it might be thought proper to do so—where the merit or the condition of the applicant was such as to entitle him to the favor of Congress, giving it the power by a two-thirds vote in that case to relieve the disability. But no man can read the debates which occurred on the adoption of the amendment, without coming to the conclusion that the proposition to amnesty by classes was not within the meaning and intentment of Congress at the time the amendment was passed.

"Now, Mr. President, what is amnesty? It is an act of oblivion; it is a proposition, when we consider it in the light of universal amnesty, to place the authors of the rebellion upon a footing with the loyal people of the United States, and to authorize them, provided they can procure the suffrages, to hold the highest offices in the Government. I have always voted amnesty to every man who has asked for it in good faith, and I am prepared to do so now. I believe I have refused in one instance; but it was because the applicant had, in addition to being a Confederate soldier, been a guerrilla. I believe there is a general feeling on the part of Congress, in both branches, to grant amnesty to every man who will ask it in good faith, except, it may be, to the principal authors of the rebellion, the chief criminals.

"Mr. President, this question is usually considered in the light of expediency on one hand, or in the light of feeling or hostility on the other. I propose to consider it from a higher plane, entirely above the domain of feeling or expediency. I think there is a great principle involved in this question, which Congress ought to consider—a principle of consistency, a principle of duty to the Government, and especially a principle of the greatest importance to posterity.

"The principal argument in favor of amnesty is expediency. Let me consider that for a moment. Why is it expedient to grant amnesty? It is said that it will conciliate the men who have been engaged in rebellion. So far as the authors of the rebellion are concerned, you can no more conciliate them than you can conciliate rattlesnakes by restoring their ex-

tracted fangs. Those men have been cast in the mould of the rebellion, and they cannot bend. They must go down into history as they have lived—rebels. They must die as they have lived. Whatever dignity history may give to their character, will depend entirely upon their maintaining their consistency—maintaining the character of rebels until they have passed away. This may not be the case with the great majority of the people of the South, but it is certainly true of those men who may be said to be the authors of the rebellion.

"And, Mr. President, this rebellion did not go up from the people. It was not the work of the people. It came down from the politicians to the people. It was not forced by the mass of the people upon the politicians, but was essentially the work of politicians and the result of political machinations that had been carried on for more than thirty years; and the question is, whether the men who had been engaged in these machinations, and who, by the practice of arts for many years, brought this great calamity upon the nation, shall be amnestied, and rendered eligible to hold the highest office in the Government.

"As I said before, you cannot conciliate the authors of the rebellion. Now, how will amnesty to the authors of the rebellion conciliate the masses of the Southern people? It will only conciliate them by being a concession that they were in the right, and that we were in the wrong. This is the way in which it will conciliate them, and it can do it in no other way.

"As I remarked before, universal amnesty removes the last mark of legal disapprobation of this rebellion. It is a declaration to posterity that there was nothing wrong in the rebellion, that it involved no criminality, that it was simply an honest difference of opinion between parties, in which there was no criminality on either side. If you grant amnesty to the authors of the rebellion, you cannot convince the children twenty years hence that there was any thing wrong in that rebellion. It will be regarded as a mere difference between parties, which unfortunately came to blows.

"The question now is whether you propose to educate the children of this country and those yet unborn in this opinion of the rebellion? Sir, in twenty years, the small reasons of expediency, which are now urged in favor of general amnesty, will be forgotten, and all that will be remembered will be the great fact that amnesty was awarded to the authors of the rebellion, and some of them, the most flagrant and responsible of all, were afterward placed in the highest positions in the Government.

"Now, sir, I remove this question from the domain of expediency and of feeling; I put it upon the ground of high principle; I put it upon the ground of our duty to coming generations, to the children that are now growing up

around us, and I declare it solemnly to be my opinion that by granting universal amnesty we should come short of our duty to ourselves, to our children, and to those who are to come after us.

"If any man believes that we are to have no future trouble in this country, that this rebellion was the last, that opinion is contradicted by the history of every nation. Troubles may occur from decade to decade. We shall not have a rebellion hereafter on account of slavery; that has passed away; but we may have it for a thousand other causes. There may be local dissatisfactions; troubles may arise in one section or the other; questions of disagreement and heart-burning and estrangement may arise of which we now have no conception and cannot even imagine; and are we prepared to say that the worst rebellion in history, one than which there can never be another more wicked, involved no criminality, and that the very authors of it shall be allowed to return to power just as if nothing had been done? If we shall say that in regard to the great rebellion, what will be the opinion in regard to future troubles that may arise? They will say 'There is no danger; there is no responsibility except the danger that may arise during the time of the actual conflict; there is to be no responsibility in history.' Then, sir, it is the lesson of history that is involved.

"Sir, I want peace in the South; I want it as earnestly as any man; but I want peace in the South upon correct principles. I am not willing to purchase peace by conceding that they were right, and that we were wrong. They must regard universal amnesty in that light; history must regard it in that light. Only the other day we had an argument from the Senator from Maryland, not now in his seat (Mr. Vickers), to the effect that the doctrine of State rights, of State sovereignty, was generally accepted in the South; that they were acting upon it; they believed they had the right to secede; they were honest, and therefore, as soon as the war was over, there should have been universal amnesty, and every thing should have been passed over and forgotten. If he was right in his premises, then there should be universal amnesty; if he was wrong, there should not be. If we grant universal amnesty, we concede that he was right; that those people were in the exercise of what they believed to be a constitutional right; that they were guilty of nothing wrong, and therefore, as soon as the war was over, we should let by-gones be by-gones, and restore them to their place in the Government.

"Mr. President, when we come to that conclusion, other conclusions will follow inevitably. If it is true that they were really honest upon both sides, that there was no criminality involved, and that the leaders of the rebellion ought to be allowed to return to their places of power, what else follows?

Mr. Hamlin: "We should pay their expenses."

Mr. Morton: "The Senator says 'pay their expenses.' Yes, we should pay the debts on both sides. That is the inevitable and irresistible conclusion. What is the philosophy of universal amnesty? If the authors of the rebellion ought to be allowed to hold office just as if nothing had occurred; if they should be allowed to come in afterward and become the law-makers and governors of this country while they are the great criminals, I ask if you ought to make any difference in the payment of pensions because a man fought on the one side or the other?

"Grant universal amnesty, and the next step that will be taken—and it is a philosophical step, and one that cannot be resisted—will be to pension the rebel soldiers and put them on the same footing with the loyal soldiers of this country. Every argument in favor of amnesty would be tenfold stronger in favor of that measure, and why? Because pensioning rebel soldiers would do more in the way of conciliating the South and of attaching them to the Government than any measure of amnesty could do. If you grant amnesty to conciliate the South, and if that is your object, then I tell you that pensioning the rebel soldiers will go much further than granting amnesty, and it is a legitimate consequence of the same argument. Will you say that Davis, or Toombs, or Breckinridge, should be admitted into this Senate to make laws for the loyal men of this country, while the rebel soldiers should be excluded from the pension-roll? There would be no sense in that. If you are to admit those authors of the rebellion into this Chamber, I ask if you should not bring their dead and bury them in Arlington alongside of the Federal dead? If the authors of the rebellion are to become your companions on this floor, shall not the Confederate dead, comparatively their innocent victims, become the companions of your soldiers in Arlington and other national cemeteries?

"Mr. President, there are other consequences to follow, other legitimate deductions from the logic of universal amnesty, not only the pensioning of rebel soldiers, but the payment of rebels for their property taken by our army during the war. I ask now, I might ask the Democratic Senators on this floor, if the Democratic party is not now committed in principle to the payment of the Confederates for their property taken by our army for supplies? Why, sir, we had a bill before the Senate which was in effect to authorize loyal persons in the Southern States to sue in the Court of Claims. While that bill was under consideration, the Senator from California, not now in his seat (Mr. Casserly), offered an amendment to extend the same right to persons who had been pardoned by the President, or whose disabilities had been removed or might thereafter be removed. The principle

involved in that amendment was that, in regard to the right to sue the Government for damages and for property taken, there should be no difference between loyal men and those engaged in the rebellion, and the Senator from California proposed to put them on the same level in the Court of Claims. Upon the principle of universal amnesty he was logical, and his amendment received the vote of every Democratic Senator present.

"Mr. President, I had intended to say something about the amendment offered by the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Sumner). I desire to say that I shall vote for that amendment. I agree with him—justice before generosity, justice before spurious magnanimity."

Mr. Thurman said: "If the Senator considers the bill which came from the House a bill not too narrow and not too broad, but precisely the right kind of a bill, containing the proper exceptions, and going far enough in its exceptions, then I put it to him, why have we had this impassioned denunciation of amnesty this morning? Where was there anything to denounce? There has been no amendment offered to this bill yet to strike out a single one of its exceptions. The bill is here as it came from the House of Representatives; it is before us as it came from the House of Representatives. There has been no amendment offered to strike out a single one of the exceptions as yet. When that amendment shall be offered, it will be proper to consider the particular merits of that exception, and say whether it shall be stricken out or not. But the friends of this bill have again and again proposed to the Senate—they proposed it long ago, they proposed it weeks ago—to take this bill and pass it *in totidem verbis* as it came from the House of Representatives; and where has been the trouble about it? If the friends of this bill, although they were dissatisfied with some of these exceptions, although they would rather have seen them stricken out, or most of them stricken out, yet were willing, for the purpose of harmony, and for the purpose of a speedy passage of the bill, to take it just as it came from the House of Representatives, and to enact it into a law, where was the necessity for impassioned declamation this morning on the subject of amnesty?"

"I can only account for it in one way. It has come to be the custom, I am inclined to think, for the Senator from Indiana, at the beginning of each political campaign, to make a speech which the lesser lights of the Republican party and the Republican press generally announce as the key-note of that campaign; and it seems that he is looked to to sound the key-note of each campaign—that that function has been devolved upon him or assumed by him until it has passed into a part of the common law of the radical party. And now, at the beginning of this great campaign of 1872, the Senator has sounded his note again, and I

only regret that, in all the years that he has been studying this music, he has found no new tune, nor even a single new note. It is the same old note again; it is the same old tune again; it is the same old horrors of the rebellion; it is the same old wickedness of the instigators of that rebellion; it is the same old terrible suffering that that rebellion entailed on the country; and it is the same frightful array of ghosts, found nowhere except in the Senator's imagination, of what is to result to this country should the Democratic party ever get into power. It is the same old cry of payment of the rebel debt; payment of pensions to rebel soldiers; reinstitution of slavery; refusal to pay our own debt; refusal to pay pensions to our own soldiers; and so on to the end of the tune. These are charges that certainly the Senator believes, or he would not make them; for no one is authorized to charge a Senator, especially when speaking from his place in this Chamber, with asserting what he does not believe. There are charges which undoubtedly the Senator believes; apprehensions which his lively imagination conjures up in his fertile brain, but which I venture to say no other human being, in the whole length and breadth of the Republic, in his senses, and intelligent enough to form an opinion, does believe for one single instant.

"Why, how is it? Payment of the rebel debt? How is it to be paid in the face of your fourteenth amendment, which prohibits even a State from making any payment of it? Payment of pensions to rebel soldiers! Positively prohibited by your fourteenth amendment. Repudiation of your own debt! Its payment is solemnly guaranteed by your own Constitution. Reinstitution of slavery! It is positively prohibited by your Constitution and by the constitution of every State in the Union. And yet a Senator, a distinguished Senator, a Senator who is looked upon, perhaps, as the leader of his party and the particular mouth-piece of the Administration, has the boldness to get up in the American Senate, before it and the American people, and, sounding the key-note of the campaign, to hold up these preposterous pictures to frighten the credulous out of their propriety! Sir, it may do very well on the stump in some swamp of Indiana; it may do very well before an ignorant audience who do not know or have not ability enough to comprehend what is reasonable and what is not, and who are accustomed to take the assertions of the Senator from Indiana as a part of the law of this land, as sacred and as truthful as Holy Writ; but with men accustomed to reflect and dealing fairly with a subject, it is not too much to say—and I speak without disrespect to the Senator—that all the apprehensions he has expressed are simply preposterous—nay, more, simply ridiculous.

"Sir, I am at a loss to understand this Administration and its supporters. The President recommends amnesty, and the leader of

the party in the Senate denounces it in the most eloquent terms that his fertile brain and inventive genius can suggest. The President recommends civil service reform, and the distinguished Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. Carpenter) pours out upon it all the phials of his wrath and the wonderful scintillations of his wit, and all around the Senate-Chamber we find that civil service reform, though recommended by the President and inaugurated by him, gets the cold shoulder from those who are looked upon as his most particular supporters and friends. I do not understand this Administration. If I were an uncharitable man, I should say that here was what in common parlance is called throwing a tub to the whale; that it is a promise held out to the ear to be disappointed in the fulfilment; that when the President says, 'Let us have civil service reform,' there is a mental reservation that civil service reform shall be killed in Congress; that when he says, 'Let us have amnesty,' there is a mental reservation that leading radicals in the Senate shall kill amnesty stone-dead.

"Now, Mr. President, I do not charge any such false dealing upon the President; I charge no such hypocrisy upon him; and yet it does look wonderfully strange that nearly every important recommendation he makes is ignored by his friends in this Chamber, and the knife put to its throat for the purpose of drawing the life-blood from it.

"So much, sir, for that. Now, let us have a word or two upon the Constitution; for my friend from Indiana has considered that the Constitution must be looked into a little. He lays down this broad proposition, that whatever rights are conferred upon citizens of the United States by the Federal Constitution are taken under the protection of the Federal Constitution, and may be enforced by Congress by appropriate legislation. I might grant that proposition, and it would not touch the question before us; for there would still remain to be considered whether the rights of the citizen are conferred by the Federal Constitution. That is the first question.

"Then, secondly, if rights, etc., are so conferred, are the rights, privileges, or immunities, assumed by the Senator from Massachusetts in his amendment among them? If either of these questions be answered in the negative, then the Senator's proposition has no application. Thirdly, comes the question, assuming that we have power to enforce or secure rights, privileges, and immunities, conferred or guaranteed by the Constitution, in what manner are we authorized to enforce or secure them; *quo modo* can we enforce or secure them? And if it is found that you cannot constitutionally enforce or secure them in the mode proposed by the Senator from Massachusetts, that is a conclusive answer to his amendment. If there is some other mode in which you can enforce them according to the Constitution, that other mode is the proper mode. That is

the 'appropriate legislation' which it is provided that Congress may adopt.

"But, says the Senator, these are questions not left to the courts, because it is provided in the fourteenth amendment, in the last clause of it, that 'Congress shall have power to enforce by appropriate legislation the provisions of this article.' Need the Senator from Indiana be told that Congress would have precisely the same power if that section were stricken out; that that section is no broader at all than the section of the original Constitution, which gave to Congress the power to enact all legislation necessary to carry into effect the provisions of the Constitution, or the powers conferred upon any department of the Government by it?

"This very language, 'appropriate legislation,' is taken from an opinion of Chief-Justice Marshall in the case of *McCulloch vs. Maryland*, if my memory is right, in which he makes the terms 'necessary legislation' and 'appropriate legislation' synonymous and convertible terms. So that this language, 'Congress shall have power by appropriate legislation to enforce the provisions of this article,' is nothing more than the implied power which Congress would have if the section were stricken out of the article altogether; nothing more than Congress had under the old provision authorizing it to enact all legislation necessary to carry out the power conferred upon the Government, or upon any department thereof. That is all. It is not a substantive grant of power; it is simply putting into the form of an express power that which would have been an implied power, were this provision not in the Constitution at all. Does that take the question out of the jurisdiction of the courts? No, sir, not at all. What, then, is 'appropriate legislation?' I will tell you what is appropriate legislation. The Constitution consists of several categories or classes, so to speak. One is a grant of powers to the Federal Government; another class is a prohibition against the exercise of powers by the Federal Government; and the third class is a prohibition upon the exercise of certain powers by the States. This is the Constitution of the United States: affirmatively, a grant of power; negatively, a prohibition of power on the part of the Federal Government; and, secondly, a prohibition against the exercise of power by the State governments. The fourteenth amendment, in the main, is confined to this latter category or class. It prohibits the States from exercising certain powers, and the remedy is precisely the same, if a State shall violate that provision of the Constitution, that it would be if it were to violate one of the provisions in the original Constitution.

"What says the original Constitution? 'No State shall coin money.' Suppose a State does coin money, how do you get at that? You get at that under your law in this way: that the act of legislation which authorized the coinage

is declared by your Federal courts, to which the question can be taken, to be a violation of the Constitution of the United States, and void. So with any other prohibition. Here the fourteenth amendment declares, and it is unnecessary to read any more of it perhaps than that which bears on this bill: 'No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States.' That operates directly on the State. It cannot be denied that that operates directly on the State as a political entity, because it cannot be contended for a moment that a manager of a theatre can make a law of the State, and yet this bill is levelled at him; that an innkeeper can make a law of the State, and yet this bill is levelled at him; that a railroad company can make the law of the State, and yet this bill is levelled at it. No, sir, the law of the State can be made only by the legislative power of the State, its General Assembly.

"When, therefore, this Constitution says that no State shall make a law abridging the privileges or immunities of a citizen, it is the same as if it had said that no Legislature of any State shall pass any such law, for that is the only way in which the State can make a law. But it would have been, perhaps, a lame instrument if that were all, and hence it says no State shall enforce any law which abridges the privileges or immunities of a citizen of the United States.

"Mr. President, once more here is a plain inhibition upon the States, and now it is proposed to pass a bill which pays no attention to the fact that the State has not violated the Constitution of the United States. I understand the argument of the Senator from Indiana. He has made it before. He made it, I think, more than two years ago, and it is an argument that strikes down every State government in this Union as completely as if every State constitution were annihilated, never to be restored.

"What is the argument? It is that privileges, immunities, life, liberty, property, and the protection of the laws in the United States, are taken in charge, and are under the guarantee of the Constitution of the United States, and that, thus taken in charge and under its guarantee and protection, Congress has a right to legislate upon any subject whatsoever, according to its own discretion, that relates to the privileges, the immunities, the life, the property, or the liberty of a citizen of the United States; that it is wholly indifferent and immaterial whether a State has legislated upon that subject or not; that it is wholly immaterial what are the laws of a State, that the acts of Congress passed in pursuance of the Constitution are the paramount law of the land, and that Congress may, therefore, enter upon this subject as *res integra*, as a new thing, and may in its own discretion, without any reference to State legislation, State judicial decision, State custom, or State practice, make

just such a code of laws as it sees fit to make. If this is the case, then all local self-government is wiped out in this land; for there is not one subject of legislation, no, not one, not even a tax bill, that may not be referred to the category of the privileges, the immunities, the liberty, the life, the property, or the protection of the citizen. If this interpretation of the Constitution be true, then the Federal Government has swallowed up every State government as completely as the prophet Jonah was swallowed by the whale. I protest against any such interpretation as that.

"Mr. President, I once more say that, although I have never gone to any such length as some State-rights men have gone in deducing the doctrine of the right of secession, and have never believed and do not believe in that doctrine, yet I am, and hope I shall die, a State-rights man. I am so because I believe that the existence of the States and the existence of local self-government are essential to freedom and to prosperity in this country.

"Why, sir, if there is no such thing as State rights, how comes it that the two distinguished Senators from Vermont are here, coming from a State with not one tenth, not one twelfth, very little more than one thirteenth of the population of the State of New York? How comes it that, with three hundred thousand inhabitants only, there are two Senators on this floor from Vermont, while New York, with more than four millions, has but two? How comes that, sir; is there no such thing as State rights; what right have they to make local law for Ohio? Why should New York, with her four millions of people and only two Senators on this floor, have her local law made here by the votes of twelve Senators from New England when all New England has not a population equal to hers? How is it that twelve votes shall be received here from New England to make local law for Missouri? In that local law New England has no interest whatsoever, while that great State, soon to have a population equal to that of all of New England, and now with a population half as great, has but two Senators on this floor. What is it that gives this unequal representation in the Senate but the doctrine of State rights; nay, sir, to go further, but the doctrine of the original sovereignty of the States? I am not complaining of this. I am willing to stand by this inequality in the Senate of the United States so long as you stand by the Constitution as its framers intended it to be. So long as you do not trample State governments out of existence, so long as you let local legislation be the subject of local State law alone, so long as you do not interfere and usurp the powers that properly belong to the States, I greet with arms wide open the Senators from the smallest State of this Union; nay, I will take the Senators from Nevada into my embrace, although their whole State does not contain as many people as the little city in which I live; I will

take them and welcome them here as long as you leave to the State governments that power which the framers of the Constitution intended they should have, and which, in my judgment, is essential to the very existence of free institutions at all. But if you will strike down that power, if you will abolish local legislation, if you will annihilate the States, if you will make them mere departments of a centralized Government, if you will make them the mere counties of a great State, then I say to Senators the time will come when that inequality in the Senate will not be submitted to longer. But I do firmly believe that it is precisely the institution of State governments, it is precisely the allotment of local legislation to a local power, which enables this Republic to spread itself from ocean to ocean, and from the arctic zone down to the torrid. Strike that out of it, strike its local self-government out of the system, and it will go the way that all consolidated centralized governments have gone in all time past; first a despotism unendurable, and next a rending into fragments more numerous far than the States of this Union now are."

Mr. Morton said: "Mr. President, I ask the indulgence of the Senate a few minutes in reply. This speech that we have heard about the State governments being swallowed up, about the General Government absorbing all power, and about the despotism that is to come, has been frequently heard in the swamps of Indiana to which my friend referred. It is the same old Democratic speech with which the people are perfectly familiar in the swamps of Indiana and everywhere else. The Senator talks about State rights, but he expressed his whole philosophy in a phrase that dropped from him just before he concluded, 'the original sovereignty of the States.' I tell the Senator that as long as that doctrine is urged upon this country, there will be those who believe in the right of secession. I believe in State rights. I hold that there are State rights that are sacred and unapproachable. They are conferred by the Constitution of the United States, and they are safest under the protection of the nation, and the States have them because the Constitution has so declared, and not because of any original sovereignty. My State is the offspring of the Republic; she was carved out of territory that belonged to the nation; she was born of an act of Congress; she never had any original sovereignty, and but for that act of Congress she would today be but a Territory. And yet the Senator talks about the original sovereignty of Ohio and Indiana. These States have rights because the Constitution gave them to them; the States and the General Government both have rights; they both derive them from the same fountain, and one class of rights is just as sacred as the other; but just as long as this old doctrine of State sovereignty is urged upon the nation there is no security against future rebellions."

Mr. Schurz, of Missouri, said: "Let me, in a few words, sum up the whole meaning of the question which we are now engaged in discussing. No candid man can deny that our system of political disabilities is in no way calculated to protect the rights or the property, or the life or the liberty, of any living man, or in any way practically to prevent the evil-disposed from doing mischief. Why do you think of granting any amnesty at all? Is it not to produce on the popular mind at the South a conciliatory effect; to quicken the germs of good intentions, to encourage those who can exert a beneficial influence, to remove the pretexts of ill-feeling and animosity, and to aid in securing to the Southern States the blessings of good and honest government? If that is not your design, what can it be?

But if it be this, if you really do desire to produce such moral effects, then I entreat you also to consider what moral means you have to employ in order to bring forth those moral effects you contemplate. If an act of generous statesmanship, or of statesman-like generosity, is to bear full fruit, it should give not as little as possible, but it should give as much as possible. You must not do things by halves if you want to produce whole results. You must not expose yourself to the suspicion of a narrow-minded desire to pinch off the size of your gift wherever there is a chance for it, as if you were afraid you could by any possibility give too much, when giving more would benefit the country more, and when giving less would detract from the beneficent effect of that which you do give.

"Let me tell you, it is the experience of all civilized nations the world over, when an amnesty is to be granted at all, the completest amnesty is always the best. Any limitation you may impose, however plausible it may seem at first sight, will be calculated to take away much of the virtue of that which is granted. I entreat you, then, in the name of the accumulated experience of history, let there be an end of these bitter and useless and disturbing questions; let the books be finally closed, and, when the subject is forever dismissed from our discussions and our minds, we shall feel as much relieved as those who are relieved of their political disabilities.

"Sir, I have to say a few words about an accusation which has been brought against those who speak in favor of universal amnesty. It is the accusation resorted to, in default of more solid argument, that those who advise amnesty, especially universal amnesty, do so because they have fallen in love with the rebels. No, sir, it is not merely for the rebels I plead. We are asked, Shall the rebellion go entirely unpunished? No, sir, it shall not. Neither do I think that the rebellion has gone entirely unpunished. I ask you, had the rebels nothing to lose but their lives and their offices? Look at it. There was a proud and arrogant aristocracy planting their feet on the necks

of the laboring people, and pretending to be the born rulers of this great Republic. They looked down, not only upon their slaves, but also upon the people of the North, with the haughty contempt of self-asserting superiority. When their pretensions to rule us all were first successfully disputed, they resolved to destroy this Republic, and to build up on the corner-stone of slavery an empire of their own in which they could hold absolute sway. They made the attempt with the most overweeningly confident expectation of certain victory. Then came the civil war, and, after four years of struggle, their whole power and pride lay shivered to atoms at our feet, their sons dead by tens of thousands on the battle-fields of this country, their fields and their homes devastated, their fortunes destroyed; and more than that, the whole social system in which they had their very being, with all their hopes and pride, utterly wiped out; slavery forever abolished, and the slaves themselves created a political power before which they had to bow their heads, and they, broken, ruined, helpless and hopeless in the dust before those upon whom they had so haughtily looked down as their vassals and inferiors. Sir, can it be said that the rebellion has gone entirely unpunished?

"You may object that the loyal people, too, were subjected to terrible sufferings; that their sons, too, were slaughtered by tens of thousands; that the mourning of countless widows and orphans is still darkening our land; that we are groaning under terrible burdens which the rebellion has loaded upon us, and that therefore part of the punishment has fallen upon the innocent. And it is certainly true.

"But look at the difference. We issued from this great conflict as conquerors; upon the graves of our slain we could lay the wreath of victory; our widows and orphans, while mourning the loss of their dearest, still remember with proud exultation that the blood of their husbands and fathers was not spilled in vain; that it flowed for the greatest and holiest and at the same time the most victorious of causes; and when our people labor in the sweat of their brow to pay the debt which the rebellion has loaded upon us, they do it with the proud consciousness that the heavy price they have paid is infinitely overbalanced by the value of the results they have gained: slavery abolished; the great American Republic purified of her foulest stain; the American people no longer a people of masters and slaves, but a people of equal citizens; the most dangerous element of disturbance and disintegration wiped out from among us; this country put upon the course of harmonious development, greater, more beautiful, mightier than ever in its self-conscious power. And thus, whatever losses, whatever sacrifices, whatever sufferings we may have endured, they appear before us in a blaze of glory.

"But how do the Southern people stand

there? All *they* have sacrificed, all *they* have lost, all the blood *they* have spilled, all the desolation of *their* homes, all the distress that stares *them* in the face, all the wreck and ruin *they* see around them, all for nothing, all for a wicked folly, all for a disastrous infatuation; the very graves of their slain nothing but monuments of a shadowy delusion; all their former hopes vanished forever; and the very magniloquence which some of their leaders are still indulging in nothing but a mocking illustration of their utter discomfiture! Ah, sir, if ever human efforts broke down in irretrievable disaster, if ever human pride was humiliated to the dust, if ever human hopes were turned into despair, there you behold them:

"You may say that they deserved it all. Yes, but surely, sir, you cannot say that the rebellion has gone entirely unpunished. Nor will the Senator from Indiana, with all his declamation (and I am sorry not now to see him before me), make any sane man believe that, had no political disabilities ever been imposed, the history of the rebellion, as long as the memory of men retains the recollection of the great story, will ever encourage a future generation to rebel again, or that, if even this great example of disaster should fail to extinguish the spirit of rebellion, his little scare-crow of exclusion from office will be more than a thing to be laughed at by little boys."

Mr. Robertson, of South Carolina, said: "I withdraw my motion to postpone this bill, in order to make another motion. Before doing that, I will say that my object in making this motion is to ascertain the views of Senators as to which bill they prefer. I now move to lay on the table the pending bill, for the purpose of taking up the last bill passed by the House, No. 1050, which has only two exceptions in it."

The Vice-President: "House bill No. 380 being now before the Senate, with the amendment of the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Sumner) pending, the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. Robertson) moves that the bill and amendment lie on the table, giving notice that if that motion shall prevail he intends to move to take up another amnesty bill from the House of Representatives, which he states has fewer exceptions in it. The question is on laying on the table the pending bill."

The yeas and nays were ordered; and, being taken, resulted as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Blair, Davis of West Virginia, Fenton, Ferry of Connecticut, Goldthwaite, Hill, Hitchcock, Johnston, Kelly, Logan, Norwood, Robertson, Schurz, Scott, Stevenson, Stockton, Thurman, Tipton, Trumbull, and Vickers—20.

NAYS—Messrs. Ames, Anthony, Boreman, Brownlow, Caldwell, Cameron, Carpenter, Chandler, Clayton, Cole, Corbett, Cragin, Edmunds, Ferry of Michigan, Flanagan, Frelinghuysen, Gilbert, Hamilton of Texas, Hamlin, Harlan, Morrill of Vermont, Morton, Nye, Osborn, Pomeroy, Pool, Sherman, Spencer, Sumner, West, Wilson, Windom, and Wright—33.

ABSENT—Messrs. Alcorn, Bayard, Buckingham,

Cassery, Conkling, Cooper, Davis of Kentucky, Hamilton of Maryland, Howe, Kellogg, Lewis, Morrill of Maine, Patterson, Pratt, Ramsay, Rice, Saulsbury, Sawyer, Sprague, and Stewart—20.

So the motion was not agreed to.

The Vice-President: "The question recurs now on the amendment of the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Sumner)."

Mr. Carpenter: "Is it in order at this time to move a substitute for the amendment of the Senator from Massachusetts?"

The Vice-President: "It is."

Mr. Carpenter: "I move to amend the amendment by substituting for it what I send to the Chair."

The Chief Clerk read as follows:

SEC. —. Whoever, being a corporation or natural person and owner, or in charge of any public inn or of any place of public amusement or entertainment for which a license from any legal authority is required, or of any line of stage-coaches, railroad, or other means of public carriage of passengers or freight, or of any cemetery, or other benevolent institutions, or any public school supported at public expense or by endowment for public use, shall make any distinction as to admission or accommodation therein of any citizen of the United States because of race, color, nationality, or previous condition of servitude, shall, on conviction thereof, be fined not less than \$500 or more than \$5,000 for each offence, to be recovered by information filed by the district attorney in any court having jurisdiction, upon the complaint of any person injured, one-half to the use of the United States, and one-half to the use of the complainant.

SEC. —. That the offences under this act may be prosecuted before any territorial, district, or circuit court of the United States, having jurisdiction of crimes at the place where the offence was charged to have been committed.

The Vice-President: "The question is on the amendment to the amendment."

Mr. Pomeroy, of Kansas, said: "Will not the Senator from Wisconsin point out wherein this differs from the amendment of the Senator from Massachusetts?"

Mr. Carpenter: "This amendment omits all regulation of churches."

Mr. Pomeroy: "Is that all?"

Mr. Carpenter: "It puts the basis of Federal interference, not upon the mere fact that these benevolent institutions are incorporated, but upon the fact that they are supported by taxation or endowment for public use. The object of this substitute is to base Federal interference in all these institutions upon the fact that they are supported at the public expense."

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, said: "Mr. President, I have carefully examined these two propositions, and am clearly of the opinion that, with a single doubt upon one section of the amendment offered by the Senator from Massachusetts, it is within our constitutional power, and that the amendment proposed by the Senator from Wisconsin is far from being an improvement upon that amendment."

"The amendment suggested by the Senator, from Wisconsin is a short criminal section, punishing as a crime, by a prosecution in the name of the United States, the denial to any

person, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, of the right to stop at an inn, to travel on a highway, to use the services of a common carrier, to participate in the ordinary public worship open to all other citizens, and to exercise the common rights of citizens freely granted to all citizens except those of African descent.

"The first objection I have to this amendment is that the remedy is inadequate. The only way you can enforce an obligation to do justice to citizens is by giving a private right to the injured party to sue. The only remedy provided here in this act of Congress is a criminal remedy, a criminal prosecution. I doubt very much, in the absence of specific law, whether under the provisions of the fourteenth amendment, and under the provisions of this section, any person injured would have a right to sue in the courts of the United States. There is no express provision giving a remedy, a civil action in a court of the United States, for an injury of this kind, and without that express provision I doubt whether the courts would entertain jurisdiction of cases of this kind. So that the only remedy of any person deprived of any right to stop at an inn, the right to be carried on a railroad, the right to go wherever any other citizen may freely go, is a criminal proceeding in the courts of the United States, now already overrun with business. It seems to me, with due deference to the judgment of my honorable friend, that this remedy is inadequate."

Mr. Morton: "I shall detain the Senate but a few moments in asking attention to the meaning of the last clause of the first section of the fourteenth amendment. I will not discuss the question as to the right or power of Congress to provide for the admission of colored men into social clubs; but the question arises upon this clause of the fourteenth amendment as to what the power of Congress is in regard to the substantial rights and equality of people in the States. The conclusion of this section reads thus: "

Nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws."

"I desire to inquire what is meant by 'the equal protection of the laws' which a State shall not deprive any person of? To what does the word 'protection' refer? Does it mean that the State shall not deprive a man of the equal protection of the law for his person? Will any one contend that it shall have a construction so narrow as that? Will it be contended that it means that a State shall not deprive a person of the equal protection of the law for his property; that it shall be confined to that? I submit that, when it declares that no State shall deprive any person of the equal protection of the laws, it means substantially that no person shall be deprived by a State of the equal benefit of the laws; that the word

'protection,' as there used, means not simply the protection of the person from violence, the protection of his property from destruction, but it is substantially in the sense of the equal benefit of the law; that it is intended to promote equality in the States, and it refers to the laws of the States.

"I am willing to rest this whole question upon the construction of this clause of the fourteenth amendment. I believe the power to pass this bill can be derived from other sources, but it is sufficient to derive it from this."

Mr. Frelinghuysen said: "Mr. President, I have a word to say in reference to the application of the amendment of the Senator from Massachusetts to churches. In my judgment it is not wise for Congress to begin legislation on that subject; it is opening a crevice which may carry away all the barriers and work destruction. Governmental tyranny in former ages joined hands with ecclesiastical tyranny and by the unholy alliance rivers of blood flowed. When our fathers established this Government they determined to destroy ecclesiastical tyranny by severing it from governmental power.

"The words of the constitutional amendment do not mean that Congress shall pass no law regulating man's external conduct, for that is morality. The 'exercise of religion' means worship. It can mean nothing else. So the Constitution provides that Congress shall pass no law prohibiting the free exercise of worship. Now, the Japanese, in California, see proper to make nationality, we will suppose, a part of their religion, and to exclude all who do not belong to their people from their worship; or, the Huguenots of South Carolina might form a religious society, and one of their regulations be that no one should be a member unless a descendant of the Huguenots; or, the Scotch Presbyterians might declare that none shall be connected with their church unless producing a certificate from the church at home; or, the Africans might form a church making emancipation an essential to membership. It is clearly a restriction upon the perfect freedom of religious worship to provide that in these cases there shall not be liberty to exclude those who do not meet the requirements stated. If, in the cases that I have supposed, there is a right to exclude those who do not meet the description and requirements laid down, then a like right of exclusion for other reasons incident to their peculiar views belongs to all other churches.

"In answer to this view of the subject, it is said that the proposed amendment only applies to churches that are incorporated. But I ask whether that limitation is found in the Constitution? Does it say that Congress shall pass no law prohibiting the free exercise of religion to churches that are not incorporated, but may pass laws restraining that free exercise when the association is incorporated? If

such had been the provision of the Constitution all the churches would have been and would now be outside the protection of the Constitution, for all were and are incorporated. We may not thus interpolate the Constitution."

The Presiding Officer (Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, in the chair): "The question is on the amendment of the Senator from Wisconsin to the amendment of the Senator from Massachusetts."

The question being taken, resulted as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Carpenter, Chandler, Cole, Conkling, Corbett, Fenton, Ferry of Michigan, Frelinghuysen, Hamilton of Texas, Hamlin, Hitchcock, Morrill of Maine, Pool, Ramsey, Scott, and Wright—17.

NAYS—Messrs. Ames, Blair, Boreman, Brownlow, Cameron, Clayton, Davis of West Virginia, Edmunds, Ferry of Connecticut, Goldthwaite, Harlan, Hill, Johnston, Kelly, Logan, Morrill of Vermont, Morton, Norwood, Osborn, Pomeroy, Rice, Robertson, Saulsbury, Sawyer, Sherman, Spencer, Sprague, Stevenson, Stockton, Sumner, Trumbull, Vickers, West, and Wilson—34.

ABSENT—Messrs. Alcorn, Bayard, Buckingham, Caldwell, Casserly, Cooper, Cragin, Davis of Kentucky, Flanagan, Gilbert, Hamilton of Maryland, Howe, Kellogg, Lewis, Nye, Patterson, Pratt, Schurz, Stewart, Thurman, Tipton, and Windom—22.

So the amendment to the amendment was rejected.

The Vice-President: "The question recurs on the amendment of the Senator from Massachusetts."

Mr. Sherman: "I now offer the amendments I suggested yesterday to the amendment of the Senator from Massachusetts. In section two, lines six and seven, I move to strike out the words 'and such allowance for counsel fees as the court shall deem just.'

Mr. Sumner: "I accept that. The Senator, I think, is right in his suggestion."

Mr. Sherman: "I also move to strike out the last section but one. I ask that it be read."

The Chief Clerk: "The section proposed to be stricken out is:"

SEC. —. That every law, statute, ordinance, regulation, or custom, inconsistent with this act, or making any discriminations against any person on account of color by the use of the word "white," is hereby repealed and annulled.

Mr. Sherman: "I will simply state that neither the Senator from Massachusetts himself nor any Senator in this body can tell the scope of this section. I have already found out that it changes the policy of the naturalization laws since the foundation of the Government, and it may strike in many places not only at the laws of the United States but at the laws of all the States, so that we are groping blindly in the dark in passing a provision so general as this. If there are any laws which the Senator from Massachusetts can point out where the word 'white' is used in violation of the spirit of the Constitution, I am willing to vote to repeal, modify, or change them;

but I am satisfied we ought never in any case to pass so general and sweeping a provision as this. I hope we may have a vote upon the subject, and I shall be content with whatever may be the judgment of the Senate."

Mr. Sumner: "The section proposed to be stricken out has one single object: it is to bring the legislation of this country and its laws in all respects into complete harmony with the Constitution of the United States. There is no word of color in that text. How can you introduce a word of color in any legislation or law under the Constitution of the United States?"

"The Senator from Ohio (Mr. Sherman) asks me to indicate the particular instances which may need this remedy. Sir, there is no occasion to indicate instances. If the word is introduced into any law or ordinance, whether of the nation or of a State, it is contrary to the spirit of the national Constitution; it ought to be eliminated; and the object of this section is to do that very work."

Mr. Cole, of California, said: "Mr. President, the amendment proposed by the Senator from Massachusetts has reference to civil rights, reference to benefits to be conferred upon the colored people of this country, which may be classified as the common rights of citizens, and was not intended, as I believe, to comprehend political rights."

"It is stated, and very truly, that, if the section which the Senator from Ohio moves to strike out be adopted, it will change our naturalization laws in a most essential particular. It will open the door for naturalization to all classes of people in the world. Inhabitants from the centre of Africa, from the South Sea islands, from Asia, and all parts of the world, could come in here under that, and, whether assimilating to our institutions or not, would become citizens of the United States, on the same footing with those who originated in Europe and portions of the Continent of America, who may be presumed to have some sympathy with our institutions, and who are similar to us in their origin."

Mr. Ferry, of Connecticut, said: "Mr. President, as I remarked yesterday, I shall vote against this as against other amendments. But with regard to this one in particular I have a special objection, for the amendment which the Senator from Ohio offers is placed before the Senate upon the one specific ground that, if the section which he moves to strike out remain in the bill, our naturalization laws will be extended so as to embrace the Chinese within the scope of their operations. I do not believe that the present discriminations in the naturalization laws are wise or just. I believe that the tendency of those discriminations is to exclude a most valuable immigration into this country. I believe that the one great necessity throughout the central regions of the West and along the Pacific coast is the advent of labor for the purpose of

developing the resources and constructing the vast internal improvements of that region, and I think that any act of the Senate of the United States, which must inevitably be construed as in hostility to the immigration of such labor, is hostile to the best interests of the country."

"Now, placed, as this amendment of the Senator from Ohio is, upon this sole ground, so far as the argument hitherto has gone, that the section as it is will have the operation of extending the naturalization laws, so as to embrace the Chinese within their scope, I cannot consent to the amendment without thereby consenting to an expression of opinion upon the part of the Senate which I believe would be unwise and unjust. And I must confess my surprise that Senators, who have urged and are urging the amendment of the Senator from Massachusetts upon the Senate on the broad ground of human rights alone, should consent to abandon this section which in its scope more widely reaches and affects human rights than all the rest of the amendment together."

The question being taken, resulted as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Blair, Boreman, Brownlow, Cole, Corbett, Davis of West Virginia, Flanagan, Frelinghuysen, Goldthwaite, Hill, Hitchcock, Johnston, Kelly, Norwood, Nye, Pool, Saulsbury, Sawyer, Scott, Sherman, Stevenson, Stockton, Thurman, Tipton, and Vickers—25.

NAYS—Messrs. Ames, Anthony, Caldwell, Cameron, Carpenter, Chandler, Clayton, Conkling, Cragin, Fenton, Ferry of Connecticut, Ferry of Michigan, Gilbert, Hamilton of Texas, Hamlin, Harlan, Kellogg, Logan, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, Morton, Patterson, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Rice, Robertson, Schurz, Spencer, Sumner, Trumbull, West, Wilson, Windom, and Wright—32.

ABSENT—Messrs. Alcorn, Bayard, Buckingham, Casserly, Cooper, Davis of Kentucky, Edmunds, Hamilton of Maryland, Howe, Lewis, Osborn, Pratt, Sprague, and Stewart—14.

So the motion to strike out was not agreed to.

The Vice-President: "The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Sumner)."

Mr. Frelinghuysen: "I move to strike out on the eleventh and twelfth lines of the first section the words 'of church organizations,' and in the fourteenth line the word 'churches.' I have already given my reasons why I think this amendment should be made."

Mr. Sumner: "Mr. President, I do not desire to protract debate on this question. I have already expressed myself fully upon it. To my mind, it is important to the unity of this measure that the prohibition should be as applicable to churches as to schools and institutions of benevolence. I do not feel the argument of my friend from New Jersey, which he presented so persuasively the other day. To my mind this is simply a proposition to apply to an incorporated association the great principles of our Government, and it does not in any respect interfere with religion, or tend in the least in that way. So it seems to me; and, having that conviction, I cannot myself

by any act of mine allow that part to be sacrificed; but it is all in the hands of the Senate. They will do as they think best by their votes, and I shall submit."

The Vice-President: "The question is on the amendment of the Senator from New Jersey to the amendment of the Senator from Massachusetts."

The question being taken by yeas and nays, resulted as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Boreman, Caldwell, Cameron, Carpenter, Cole, Conkling, Corbett, Cragin, Fenton, Ferry of Michigan, Flanagan, Frelinghuysen, Goldthwaite, Hamilton of Texas, Hamlin, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, Morton, Patterson, Pool, Scott, Sherman, Sprague, Tipton, Vickers, Wilson, Windom, and Wright—29.

NAYS—Messrs. Ames, Blair, Clayton, Davis of West Virginia, Gilbert, Hill, Hitchcock, Johnston, Kelly, Logan, Norwood, Osborn, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Rice, Robertson, Schurz, Spencer, Stevenson, Stockton, Sumner, Thurman, Trumbull, and West—24.

ABSENT—Messrs. Alcorn, Bayard, Brownlow, Buckingham, Casserly, Chandler, Cooper, Davis of Kentucky, Edmunds, Ferry of Connecticut, Hamilton of Maryland, Harlan, Howe, Kellogg, Lewis, Nye, Pratt, Saulsbury, Sawyer, and Stewart—20.

So the amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The Vice-President: "The question recurs on the amendment of the Senator from Massachusetts as amended."

Mr. Carpenter: "I move to amend the amendment by striking out the fourth section."

Mr. Cole said: "I move to strike out the fifth section, and substitute what I send to the Chair."

The Chief Clerk: "The words to be stricken out are—"

That every discrimination against any person on account of color, by the use of the word "white" in any law, statute, ordinance, or regulation, is hereby repealed and annulled.

"And it is proposed in lieu thereof to insert—"

That every discrimination against citizens of the United States on account of color, by the use of the word "white" in any law, statute, ordinance, or regulation, is hereby repealed and annulled.

Mr. Cole: "I am not disposed to detain the Senate more than a minute on this amendment. It will be observed that the only change in the section is in substituting the word 'citizen' for 'person.' This law relates to citizens of the United States, and I apprehend was not really intended to go further than that. We are not in this case legislating for 'all the world and the rest of mankind,' but for citizens of the United States; and, in reference to that view, I apprehend that there can be no great objection to the adoption of this amendment."

Mr. Trumbull said: "It is material to me to get strength to the bill, and that is why I am opposed to this whole thing. The Senator from California certainly does not deceive himself so much as to suppose that Senators do not understand, and that the whole country does not understand, that every person op-

posed to amnesty is voting for these amendments. Where do you find the votes of those who have announced on this floor that they are opposed to amnesty? They are for these amendments all the time. You cannot propose an amendment they will not vote for. But I am for the bill as it passed the House of Representatives, opposed to all these amendments; and I want to say a word about this particular amendment.

"But I did not propose to enter into any argument in reference to this matter. It is amnesty that I want. I want to see the peace of this country restored; I want to see the irritating questions which are keeping up the animosities of the people, engendering bad feeling all the time, which have led to the miserable governments that we now have in some of the Southern States—I want that state of things to be done away with. When we passed the fourteenth amendment, Mr. President, we passed it, so far as it excludes certain persons from holding office, for the public safety; that was the consideration: not to punish anybody. We thought that the public safety of this country required it at that time. When we had just freed the colored people and new governments were to be organized in the then late rebel States, we thought it would not do to let the men who had been making war upon the Government, who were hostile to it, who were hostile to the few Union men that lived in those States, and who were hostile to the colored people, take possession of the newly-organized State governments, because we feared that they would enact laws which would oppress the colored people, and laws that would be unjust to the few Union men who had been there during the war, and it was necessary that time should be allowed for the colored people to become accustomed to their new situation that they might assert and defend their rights; but it was never intended to perpetuate these disabilities. The clause was inserted in the fourteenth amendment, that they might be removed by a two-thirds vote of Congress, with the expectation that they would soon be removed. It was never intended as any thing more than a temporary measure. Now, the public safety does not require it to be continued, as I think, and I want to see the amnesty bill passed, and I am opposed to the whole amendment, because I think it is calculated to defeat amnesty. All these amendments I regard as designed, by many Senators who vote for them, to defeat amnesty, for I find that every Senator who is opposed to removing disabilities votes for these amendments.

"But I wanted to say a word about the particular amendment of the Senator from California. He is aiming to hit the Chinese.

"Mr. President, we have provided by law that the pagan from Africa, the idolater, the cannibal, the Hottentot, can be naturalized under our laws. The Senator from California

wants to exclude from naturalization the ingenious, the laborious, the patient, and the intelligent Asiatic from China or Japan. If the Hottentot is fit to be a naturalized citizen of this country, is not the intelligent Chinaman or Japanese? Sir, if we believe in human rights, in equality, why attempt to make this distinction? That is the only object, I suppose, which the Senator from California had in his amendment, although it goes further and makes a distinction against every unnaturalized person, though of the Caucasian race and from Europe."

The Presiding Officer: "The question is on the amendment to the amendment."

The question being taken, resulted as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Boreman, Caldwell, Cole, Corbett, Cragin, Flanagan, Frelinghuysen, Gilbert, Morton, Nye, Scott, Sherman, Spencer, West, and Wilson—15.

NAYS—Messrs. Ames, Anthony, Blair, Brownlow, Carpenter, Clayton, Davis of West Virginia, Fenton, Ferry of Connecticut, Goldthwaite, Hamlin, Hill, Hitchcock, Johnston, Kelly, Logan, Morrill of Vermont, Norwood, Osborn, Patterson, Ramsey, Rice, Robertson, Saulsbury, Sawyer, Schurz, Stevenson, Stockton, Sumner, Thurman, Tipton, Trumbull, Vickers, and Wright—34.

ABSENT—Messrs. Alcorn, Bayard, Buckingham, Cameron, Casserly, Chandler, Conkling, Cooper, Davis of Kentucky, Edmunds, Ferry of Michigan, Hamilton of Maryland, Hamilton of Texas, Harlan, Howe, Kellogg, Lewis, Morrill of Maine, Pomeroy, Pool, Pratt, Sprague, Stewart, and Windom—24.

So the amendment to the amendment was rejected.

Mr. Cole: "I now offer a new proviso to that section, upon which I call for the yeas and nays."

Provided, That this section shall not be construed to alter or affect the laws of the United States concerning naturalization.

The question being taken by yeas and nays, resulted—yeas 15, nays 34.

So the amendment to the amendment was rejected.

Mr. Corbett: "I now move to amend the amendment of the Senator from Massachusetts by adding to the fifth section the following proviso:"

Provided, That this section shall not be held to authorize the naturalization of Chinese.

Mr. Stevenson, of Kentucky, said: "Mr. President, I have voted against every amendment but one to this bill, because I thought they tended to embarrass the great subject of amnesty, the success of which I have had so much at heart. I have been greatly surprised at the votes of certain Senators upon this floor upon the various amendments by which it has been sought to defeat the removal of political disabilities. It does seem to me that their speeches are not in accord with their votes.

"But I utterly deny the constitutionality of the civil rights bill, or this proposed amendment of the Senator from Massachusetts. The Supreme Court of the United States will soon

decide upon the validity of the first, and I can but hope that the latter will never become a law. If Congress proposes to strike down every vestige of local self-government which the Constitution guarantees the States, then it had better at once proclaim its absolute centralism. If a right is exercised by Congress, as proposed by this bill, to dictate to the people of the States the qualification of judges and jurors in State courts; nay, more, that the Federal Government shall, through United States courts, coerce social equality between the races in public schools, in hotels, in theatres, in railways, and other modes of public conveyance, then all local self-government is at an end, and the people of the several States are the mere slaves of the Federal Government. If this amendment prevail, I should be glad to know what right of the States is left."

The question being taken resulted—yeas 13, nays 32.

So the amendment to the amendment was rejected.

The Presiding Officer: "The question now recurs on the amendment of the Senator from Massachusetts."

Mr. Robertson, of South Carolina, said: "Mr. President, I hope this amendment will not prevail. I think it is unwise for the honorable Senator from Massachusetts to attempt to attach his amendment to this bill which requires a two-thirds vote to become a law. I have advocated the equal rights of all citizens since the reconstruction acts have been passed. In 1868 I did it at the expense of every social tie I had in my State. I am still ready and willing to vote for the Senator's proposition as a separate measure, but not to attach it to this bill. The Senator's proposition comes up first in the order of business after we shall have disposed of this measure. I have told him in person that I will stay with him as long as any Senator on this floor will stay to pass a measure giving equal rights to all citizens of the United States."

The Vice-President: "The question is on the amendment of the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Sumner), on which question the yeas and nays have been ordered."

The Chief Clerk announced the result of the roll-call as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Ames, Anthony, Brownlow, Cameron, Chandler, Clayton, Conkling, Cragin, Fenton, Ferry of Michigan, Frelinghuysen, Gilbert, Hamlin, Harlan, Morrill of Vermont, Morton, Osborn, Patterson, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Rice, Sherman, Spencer, Sumner, West, Wilson, Windom, and Wright—28.

NAYS—Messrs. Blair, Boreman, Carpenter, Cole, Corbett, Davis of West Virginia, Ferry of Connecticut, Goldthwaite, Hamilton of Texas, Hill, Hitchcock, Johnston, Kelly, Logan, Morrill of Maine, Norwood, Pool, Robertson, Saulsbury, Sawyer, Schurz, Scott, Stevenson, Stockton, Thurman, Tipton, Trumbull, and Vickers—28.

ABSENT—Messrs. Alcorn, Bayard, Buckingham, Caldwell, Casserly, Cooper, Davis of Kentucky, Ed-

munds, Flanagan, Hamilton of Maryland, Howe, Kellogg, Lewis, Nye, Pratt, Sprague, and Stewart—17.

The Vice-President: "The Senate being equally divided, by the Constitution the Vice-President must give the casting vote. Voting upon this amendment as a whole, without concurrence with all the features contained in it, the Chair votes in the affirmative, and the amendment is agreed to.

The next pending question will be on the amendment of the Senator from Vermont (Mr. Morrill), to add a fourth class of exceptions to the bill."

Fourth. All persons who have been or shall be members of what is known as the Ku-klux Klan, or any organization existing, or which may exist, for like objects and purposes.

The question being taken, resulted as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Ames, Anthony, Boreman, Brownlow, Caldwell, Cameron, Carpenter, Chandler, Clayton, Cole, Conkling, Corbett, Ferry of Michigan, Flanagan, Frelinghuysen, Gilbert, Hamilton of Texas, Hamlin, Harlan, Morrill of Vermont, Morton, Osborn, Patterson, Pomeroy, Pool, Ramsey, Robertson, Sawyer, Spencer, Sumner, West, Wilson, Windom, and Wright—34.

NAYS—Messrs. Blair, Davis of West Virginia, Goldthwaite, Hill, Johnston, Kelly, Morrill of Maine, Norwood, Saulsbury, Schurz, Stevenson, Stockton, Thurman, Tipton, Trumbull, and Vickers—16.

ABSENT—Messrs. Alcorn, Bayard, Buckingham, Casserly, Cooper, Cragin, Davis of Kentucky, Edmunds, Fenton, Ferry of Connecticut, Hamilton of Maryland, Hitchcock, Howe, Kellogg, Lewis, Logan, Nye, Pratt, Rice, Scott, Sherman, Sprague, and Stewart—23.

So the amendment was adopted.

Mr. Morton: "I offer a further amendment, with a view to give effect to the one just adopted, by putting it into the oath."

The Chief Clerk read the amendment, which was in section two, line six, after the word "same," to insert the words "and that he is not, and has never been, a member of any association commonly known as the Ku-klux Klan."

The yeas and nays were ordered; and, being taken, resulted—yeas 33, nays 12.

So the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Thurman: "Mr. President, ever since I have held a seat in this body I have been a believer in the good policy of removing the disabilities imposed by the fourteenth amendment.

"But, sir, while I am in favor of their removal, while I believe that public policy requires it, that it would be a measure tending to produce peace in the country, and much more than that, that it would give to some States (which are now afflicted with the worst governments almost on the face of the globe) governments under which it would be tolerable to live, yet I cannot, even for the purpose of removing these disabilities, vote for a bill that I believe to be unconstitutional, as I do believe this bill to be since the amendment of the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Sumner) has been fastened upon it. If I vote for

amnesty, I am compelled to take it in the form it now stands with the amendment of the Senator from Massachusetts. I am compelled to vote for that which I think we have no right to enact into a law in order to vote for that which we have a perfect constitutional right to pass. That which is unconstitutional in my judgment is tied to that which is constitutional; they are made inseparable; and I am necessarily driven by the respect that I have for the Constitution, and the oath I have taken to support it, to vote against this bill in its present shape."

Mr. Robertson: "Inasmuch as the friends of equal rights have chosen to risk their amendment on this bill which requires a two-thirds vote to become a law, I will join hands with them now in advocating the passage of the bill as amended, and I hope the friends of equal rights and amnesty will now vote together and let us pass the bill."

The bill was ordered to a third reading, and was read the third time.

The Vice-President: "The question is on the passage of the bill, which requires a two-thirds vote."

Mr. Sumner: "Mr. President, I shall vote for the bill as amended. That bill is now elevated and consecrated. Whoever votes against it must take the responsibility of voting against a great measure for the assurance of equal rights. He must take the responsibility of setting himself against a final measure for the establishment of reconstruction. Senators object to the association of equal rights with amnesty. Sir, they naturally go together."

Mr. Sawyer, of South Carolina: "I say the effect of the tactics of the Senator from Massachusetts on this bill has been to defeat not only the civil rights bill but the amnesty bill. That is patent here to-day; and it is doubtful if the bill, as amended by him, will receive a majority of the votes of the Senate.

"It is also perfectly patent to the Senate, it is perfectly patent to the country, that his bill could have been passed here at any time by a majority vote as an independent measure, and that the amnesty bill could be passed by the requisite constitutional majority as an independent measure; and yet the Senator comes here and tells me that it is the greatest mistake of my life that I have not followed in his path to do this slaughter-house work on both these measures. Sir, it is too much for mortal men to bear with equanimity when they have seen a measure for which they have as much affection as for this amnesty measure, or one of which they desire the passage so ardently as most of us on the Republican side of the Chamber do—an act to protect the rights of our fellow-citizens wherever they may go—I say it is too much for human nature to bear patiently with tactics, the evident effect of which, whatever the intention may be, is so disastrous to both; and then to be lectured by the Senator from Massachusetts as we are lectured here

day after day, and charged with being false to human rights, when, in fact, if he had adopted the course suggested by ordinary prudence, both bills might have become laws by this time, or certainly by the end of the present month. I say such lecturing is not warranted by the position even of that distinguished Senator. He has no right to come up here and tell Senators that they have made mistakes of this kind, in view of the fact that his tactics have defeated both of these bills for the present, and perhaps for the session."

Mr. Sumner: "Mr. President, the Senator says the two subjects have no sort of natural relation. There is his mistake. They have a natural relation which the Senator is so unhappy as not to see. 'Natural relation' is very simple. Do not be generous to your rebels until you are just to your fellow-citizens. The Senator does not see it. He is swift—"

Mr. Sawyer: "With the permission of the Senator I should like to ask if I did not say to him to-day that, if he would bring up his bill to-morrow as an independent measure, I would vote for it and let amnesty go over; but no, he did not want that."

Mr. Sumner: "I know the Senator said that, but I asked the Senator to vote for equal rights when he had an opportunity. He has had the opportunity now for six weeks, and he has not been willing to employ it; but he rises here and says that the measure of equal rights could pass in a day. The Senator is not old in this Chamber, but he is old enough to know that he ought not to make any such assertion. Why, sir, that bill of mine has been before the Senate now for nearly two years; I am not inattentive or inactive in the discharge of my duties; and never until the amnesty bill was before the Senate did I find any opportunity of calling the attention of the Senate to it."

The Vice-President: "The question is on the passage of this bill, which requires a two-thirds vote. The Secretary will call the roll."

The yeas and nays were then taken, with the following result:

YEAS—Messrs. Ames, Anthony, Brownlow, Caldwell, Cameron, Clayton, Conkling, Cragin, Fenton, Ferry of Michigan, Flanagan, Frelinghuysen, Gilbert, Hamilton of Texas, Hamlin, Harlan, Kellogg, Morrill of Vermont, Morton, Osborn, Patterson, Pomeroy, Pool, Ramsey, Rice, Robertson, Sawyer, Sherman, Spencer, Sumner, West, Wilson, and Windom—33.

NAYS—Messrs. Blair, Boreman, Davis of West Virginia, Goldthwaite, Hill, Johnston, Kelly, Logan, Morrill of Maine, Norwood, Saulsbury, Scott, Stevenson, Stockton, Thurman, Tipton, Trumbull, Vickers, and Wright—19.

ABSENT—Messrs. Alcorn, Bayard, Buckingham, Carpenter, Casserly, Chandler, Cole, Cooper, Corbett, Davis of Kentucky, Edmunds, Ferry of Connecticut, Hamilton of Maryland, Hitchcock, Howe, Lewis, Nye, Pratt, Schurz, Sprague, and Stewart—21.

The Vice-President: "Upon the passage of this bill the yeas are 33, and the nays 19. Two-thirds not voting in the affirmative, the bill is rejected."

In the Senate, on May 8th, Mr. Boreman, of West Virginia, said: "Mr. President, in the absence of the chairman of the Committee on the Removal of Political Disabilities, the duty is devolved on me of moving to take up the House bill for the removal of political disabilities, ordinarily called the amnesty bill."

The motion was agreed to.

The Vice-President: "The Secretary will read the amnesty bill, which has been taken up by vote of the Senate."

The Chief Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That all legal and political disabilities imposed by the third section of the fourteenth article of amendments to the Constitution of the United States on persons therein mentioned, because of their having engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof, be, and the same are hereby, removed: *Provided*, That this act shall not apply to, or in any way affect or remove, the disability of any person included in either of the following classes, namely: first, members of the Congress of the United States who withdrew therefrom and aided the rebellion; second, officers of the Army or Navy of the United States who, being above the age of twenty-one years, left said Army or Navy and aided the rebellion.

Sec. 2. That, before any person shall be entitled to the benefit of this act, he shall, within the district where he resides, before a clerk of some court of the United States, or a United States commissioner, take and subscribe an oath or affirmation to support the Constitution of the United States, and to bear true faith and allegiance to the same; which oath or affirmation shall be forwarded by said officer to the Secretary of State of the United States, who shall cause a list of all persons complying with the provisions of this act to be laid before Congress at the opening of each session thereof; and the officer before whom such oath or affirmation is made shall give to the person taking it a certificate of the fact, under such forms and regulations as the Secretary of State shall prescribe.

Mr. Boreman said: "Mr. President, I have no disposition to discuss at any considerable length the subject of amnesty, or the removal of political disabilities from those who are laboring under such disabilities by reason of the provisions of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States. I have charge of this bill simply as the organ of the committee on this subject, in the absence of the chairman. I expect, however, to vote for the bill if it shall be put upon its passage in its present form, or without any marked amendments to the provisions as they now exist in the bill."

Mr. Sumner: "Mr. President, I have no desire to discuss the general question of amnesty, nor to discuss any other question; but, as I am about to make a motion, I shall state in one word why I do it.

"I propose to move to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert what is generally known as the civil rights bill, being the bill on which the Senate has already voted several times, and which, as is known, is now pending in the other House, but, owing to the

rules of the House, no decision upon it there has yet been reached. I shall take the form of the bill which is now pending in the other House, which, in substance and almost precisely in language, is that on which the Senate acted. There are one or two verbal changes, but not important in principle or in any way affecting any principle of the bill.

"I do this, sir, intending to follow it up by a second motion to strike out the enacting clause, which requires a two-thirds vote, and insert the ordinary enacting clause; and then, in the third place, to strike out the title and to insert the title of the civil rights bill.

"I do this as a practical way of giving to our friends in the other House an opportunity of acting on the civil rights bill when they shall be on an equality with those in this Chamber who are in favor of amnesty.

"As is well known, the amnesty bill has already passed the other House, and only waits a vote in this Chamber, with the signature of the President, to be a law. My anxiety is that the civil rights bill shall, so far as possible, be in the same situation, that it should pass the Senate, and I hope then that it will pass the other House, and I cannot doubt that it will receive the signature of the President."

The Chief Clerk read the amendment of Mr. Sumner, which was to strike out all after the enacting clause of the bill, and in lieu thereof to insert the bill hitherto offered by him as an amendment to the amnesty bill, which may be found on another page.

Mr. Ferry, of Connecticut: "I send up an amendment, to come in as an additional section, section six."

The Chief Clerk read the proposed amendment as follows:

SEC. — That all legal and political disabilities imposed by the third section of the fourteenth article of amendments to the Constitution of the United States on persons therein mentioned, because of their having engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof, be, and the same are hereby, removed: *Provided*, That this act shall not apply to, or in any way affect or remove the disability of any person included in either of the following classes, namely: first, members of the Congress of the United States who withdrew therefrom and aided the rebellion; second, officers of the Army or Navy of the United States who, being above the age of twenty-one years, left said Army or Navy and aided the rebellion.

The Presiding Officer: "The question is on the amendment of the Senator from Connecticut to the amendment of the Senator from Massachusetts."

Mr. Scott, of Pennsylvania, said: "My attention was directed otherwise, and I simply wish to make an inquiry whether the amendment now pending is the amnesty bill offered as an amendment to the civil rights bill. Is that the form of the amendment?"

Mr. Conkling: "Let me answer the Senator. The amendment is just that, except that the amendment consists not of the whole amnesty

bill, but only of the first section of the amnesty bill precisely as it came from the House."

Mr. Scott: "Then it is an offer to add to the civil rights bill, which can be passed by a majority, the amnesty bill which will require two-thirds."

The question being taken, resulted as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Alcorn, Ames, Bayard, Blair, Boreman, Buckingham, Caldwell, Cameron, Carpenter, Casserly, Clayton, Cooper, Corbett, Davis of West Virginia, Edmunds, Ferry of Connecticut, Ferry of Michigan, Flanagan, Goldthwaite, Hamilton of Maryland, Hamilton of Texas, Harlan, Hitchcock, Johnston, Kellogg, Kelly, Norwood, Osborn, Pomeroy, Pratt, Saulsbury, Sprague, Stevenson, Stewart, Tipton, Trumbull, Vickers, and West—38.

NAYS—Messrs. Cragin, Fenton, Gilbert, Hamlin, Morrill of Vermont, Morton, Pool, Rice, Scott, Sherman, Spencer, Sumner, Wilson, and Windom—14.

ABSENT—Messrs. Anthony, Brownlow, Chandler, Cole, Conkling, Davis of Kentucky, Frelinghuysen, Hill, Howe, Lewis, Logan, Morrill of Maine, Nye, Patterson, Ramsey, Ransom, Robertson, Sawyer, Schurz, Stockton, Thurman, and Wright—22.

So the amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The Vice-President: "The question recurs on the amendment of the Senator from Massachusetts as amended."

Mr. Boreman: "I offer this as an additional section to the amendment, to come in after the section just inserted:"

SEC. — That, before any person shall be entitled to the benefit of the preceding section of this act, he shall, within the district where he resides, before a clerk of some court of the United States, or a United States commissioner, take and subscribe an oath or affirmation to support the Constitution of the United States, and to bear true faith and allegiance to the same; which oath or affirmation shall be forwarded by said officer to the Secretary of State of the United States, who shall cause a list of all persons complying with the provisions of this act to be laid before Congress at the opening of each session thereof; and the officer before whom such oath or affirmation is made shall give to the person taking it a certificate of the fact, under such forms and regulations as the Secretary of State shall prescribe.

The Vice-President: "The question is on the amendment offered by the Senator from West Virginia to the amendment of the Senator from Massachusetts, which is the second section of the original House bill."

Mr. Trumbull called for the yeas and nays, and they were ordered; and resulted as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Alcorn, Ames, Anthony, Boreman, Buckingham, Caldwell, Cameron, Clayton, Conkling, Corbett, Cragin, Edmunds, Fenton, Ferry of Michigan, Flanagan, Gilbert, Hamlin, Harlan, Hitchcock, Morton, Osborn, Pomeroy, Pool, Pratt, Scott, Sherman, Spencer, Sumner, West, Wilson, and Windom—31.

NAYS—Messrs. Bayard, Blair, Casserly, Cooper, Davis of West Virginia, Ferry of Connecticut, Goldthwaite, Hamilton of Maryland, Hamilton of Texas, Hill, Johnston, Kellogg, Kelly, Logan, Morrill of Vermont, Norwood, Rice, Saulsbury, Sprague, Stevenson, Stewart, Tipton, Trumbull, and Vickers—24.

ABSENT—Messrs. Brownlow, Carpenter, Chandler, Cole, Davis of Kentucky, Frelinghuysen, Howe,

Lewis, Morrill of Maine, Nye, Patterson, Ramsey, Ransom, Robertson, Sawyer, Schurz, Stockton, Thurman, and Wright—19.

So the amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Trumbull said: "I move to strike out the first, second, third, fourth, and fifth sections of the amendment as amended. My object in making that motion is to bring the Senate to a direct vote on the amendment of the Senator from Massachusetts, and I trust the Senate will vote it down, and then we shall have the amnesty bill, and let us pass it."

Mr. Wilson: "What sections?"

Mr. Trumbull: "My motion is to strike out all of the amendment as proposed by the Senator from Massachusetts from the amendment as amended."

"I will say one word, that it may be understood what my object is and the effect of this motion. I am in favor of an amnesty bill. The House of Representatives has sent us such a bill. I regard this attempt to put something else upon it as an effort to defeat the amnesty bill; that is the effect of it; and whatever influences Senators may vote under, however the Senator from Ohio may undertake to force the House of Representatives to come to a vote on some other measure by his action here, the whole country and the whole world will understand that this is an effort to defeat amnesty." Now, let us have a direct vote on the proposition of the Senator from Massachusetts, and know whether amnesty is to be defeated by forcing white and colored children into the same schools, and by undertaking to force in the State courts certain persons upon juries and to regulate the jury systems of the various States, and other provisions of that kind."

The Vice-President: "The question is on the amendment to the amendment, offered by the Senator from Illinois, to strike out from this amendment, now containing seven sections, the first five sections."

The question being taken, resulted as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Alcorn, Bayard, Boreman, Carpenter, Casserly, Cooper, Corbett, Cragin, Davis of West Virginia, Fenton, Ferry of Connecticut, Goldthwaite, Hamilton of Maryland, Hamilton of Texas, Hill, Hitchcock, Johnston, Kelly, Logan, Norwood, Pratt, Saulsbury, Scott, Sprague, Stevenson, Stewart, Tipton, Trumbull, and Vickers—29.

NAYS—Messrs. Ames, Anthony, Buckingham, Caldwell, Cameron, Chandler, Clayton, Conkling, Edmunds, Ferry of Michigan, Flanagan, Gilbert, Hamlin, Harlan, Howe, Kellogg, Morrill of Vermont, Morton, Osborn, Pomeroy, Pool, Ramsey, Rice, Sherman, Spencer, Sumner, West, Wilson, and Windom—29.

ABSENT—Messrs. Blair, Brownlow, Cole, Davis of Kentucky, Frelinghuysen, Lewis, Morrill of Maine, Nye, Patterson, Ransom, Robertson, Sawyer, Schurz, Stockton, Thurman, and Wright—16.

The Vice-President: "On this question the Senate are equally divided. The Chair votes in the negative, and the first five sections are not stricken out."

Mr. Vickers, of Maryland, said: "I move to

amend the amendment in section one, lines fourteen and fifteen, by striking out the words 'or State.' My object is to confine the operation of this bill, in regard to cemetery associations and benevolent institutions, to such as are incorporated by national authority, not by State authority. I know of no power in the General Government to interfere with State corporations, for they are contracts between the State and the corporators, and, being in the nature of a contract, the General Government has no right to interfere with it. Even the State cannot interfere after the contract is once made. I desire to confine this to institutions incorporated by the national Government, and not to any incorporated by State authority."

Mr. Boreman: "I think this amendment should prevail, and I will state my reason in a moment. It seems to me that this provision, if allowed to remain as it is, is an invasion of private life. It is a declaration that cemetery companies and benevolent institutions, incorporated by State or national authority, shall not be allowed to manage their own property. That is the effect of it."

"So in regard to benevolent institutions. What right have we to say that a benevolent institution, simply because they get a dozen lines of a charter to allow them to transact business in a chartered name, owning a private house in which to meet for benevolent purposes, shall be compelled to allow anybody and everybody to come in there? The bill makes no exception in regard to secret associations. It applies to them as well as to others. It does seem to me that this is going too far, and that this provision, if it is to be retained at all, ought to be limited to those organizations that are incorporated by national authority. I may be wrong about this matter; but, as I remarked yesterday, it seems to me an invasion of private rights that I cannot support by my vote."

Mr. Morton: "I should like to hear the amendment reported again."

The Chief Clerk: "The clause now reads: 'By trustees and officers of cemetery associations and benevolent institutions incorporated by national or State authority;' and it is proposed to strike out the words 'or State.'"

The Vice-President: "The yeas and nays will now be taken on the amendment to the amendment, offered by the Senator from Maryland, to strike out the words 'or State.'"

The result was announced—yeas 21, nays 21.

The Vice-President: "The Senate being equally divided, the Chair votes in the affirmative. The amendment to the amendment is agreed to."

Other amendments were adopted.

The Vice-President: "The question now is on agreeing to this amendment of the Senator from Massachusetts as amended by the Senate, which now embraces seven sections, as a substitute for the original House amnesty bill."

Mr. Trumbull: "I understand that, if we vote down this amendment, then we have before us the amnesty bill as it passed the House."

Mr. Edmunds: "Yes, Mr. President, and I understand that if we vote in favor of this amendment we vote amnesty to the disabled traitors and equal rights to the colored men; they go hand in hand together. So we all understand it."

The result was announced as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Ames, Anthony, Buckingham, Caldwell, Cameron, Clayton, Conkling, Corbett, Edmunds, Ferry of Michigan, Flanagan, Gilbert, Harlan, Howe, Kellogg, Morrill of Vermont, Morton, Osborn, Pomeroy, Pool, Ramsey, Rice, Spencer, Sumner, West, Wilson, and Windom—27.

NAYS—Messrs. Alcorn, Boreman, Carpenter, Casserly, Cooper, Cragin, Davis of West Virginia, Fenton, Ferry of Connecticut, Goldthwaite, Hamilton of Maryland, Hamilton of Texas, Hill, Hitchcock, Johnston, Kelly, Logan, Norwood, Pratt, Saulsbury, Scott, Sprague, Stevenson, Stewart, Tipton, Trumbull, Vickers, and Wright—28.

ABSENT—Messrs. Bayard, Blair, Brownlow, Chandler, Cole, Davis of Kentucky, Frelinghuysen, Hamlin, Lewis, Morrill of Maine, Nye, Patterson, Ransom, Robertson, Sawyer, Schurz, Sherman, Stockton, and Thurman—19.

The amendment, as amended, was rejected.

Mr. Sumner: "I now move what is known as the civil rights bill as amended, as an addition to the pending bill."

The Vice-President: "The Senate have refused to strike out the House amnesty bill and insert the amendment of the Senator from Massachusetts, as amended. The Senator from Massachusetts now moves to add to the amnesty bill, so that if agreed to it shall go to the House as an amendment, the five sections popularly known as the civil rights bill."

The question being taken, resulted as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Ames, Anthony, Buckingham, Caldwell, Cameron, Clayton, Conkling, Corbett, Edmunds, Ferry of Michigan, Flanagan, Gilbert, Harlan, Howe, Kellogg, Morrill of Vermont, Morton, Osborn, Pomeroy, Pool, Ramsey, Rice, Spencer, Sumner, West, Wilson, Windom, and Wright—28.

NAYS—Messrs. Alcorn, Boreman, Carpenter, Casserly, Cooper, Cragin, Davis of West Virginia, Fenton, Ferry of Connecticut, Goldthwaite, Hamilton of Maryland, Hamilton of Texas, Hill, Hitchcock, Johnston, Kelly, Lewis, Logan, Norwood, Pratt, Saulsbury, Scott, Sprague, Stevenson, Stewart, Tipton, Trumbull, and Vickers—28.

ABSENT—Messrs. Bayard, Blair, Brownlow, Chandler, Cole, Davis of Kentucky, Frelinghuysen, Hamlin, Morrill of Maine, Nye, Patterson, Ransom, Robertson, Sawyer, Schurz, Sherman, Stockton, and Thurman—18.

The Vice-President: "Upon agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Massachusetts, to add the five sections known as the civil rights bill to the House amnesty bill, the yeas are 28, and the nays are 28. The Chair votes in the affirmative, and the amendment is agreed to."

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time.

The Vice-President: "The question is, Shall this bill pass? which by the Constitution requires a two-thirds vote."

The result was announced as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Ames, Buckingham, Caldwell, Clayton, Conkling, Corbett, Cragin, Edmunds, Fenton, Ferry of Michigan, Flanagan, Gilbert, Harlan, Hitchcock, Howe, Kellogg, Lewis, Morrill of Vermont, Morton, Osborn, Pomeroy, Pool, Pratt, Ramsey, Rice, Spencer, Sprague, Stewart, Sumner, West, Wilson, and Windom—32.

NAYS—Messrs. Alcorn, Bayard, Blair, Boreman, Casserly, Cooper, Davis of West Virginia, Ferry of Connecticut, Goldthwaite, Hamilton of Maryland, Hamilton of Texas, Hill, Johnston, Kelly, Logan, Norwood, Saulsbury, Stevenson, Tipton, Trumbull, Vickers, and Wright—22.

ABSENT—Messrs. Anthony, Brownlow, Cameron, Carpenter, Chandler, Cole, Davis of Kentucky, Frelinghuysen, Hamlin, Morrill of Maine, Nye, Patterson, Ransom, Robertson, Sawyer, Schurz, Scott, Sherman, Stockton, and Thurman—20.

The Vice-President: "On the passage of this bill the yeas are 32, and the nays are 22. Two-thirds not having voted in the affirmative, the bill is rejected."

On May 10th, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill to amend an act entitled "An act to amend an act approved May 31, 1870, entitled 'An act to enforce the rights of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of the Union, and for other purposes.'"

The bill was reported from the Committee on Privileges and Elections with amendments.

Mr. Morton, of Indiana, said: "Mr. President, there is a law on the statute-book now authorizing the judges of the circuit court of the United States to appoint inspectors of elections in cities having twenty thousand inhabitants or more; these inspectors to be of opposite politics, to be present at the registration, if there be a registration law in the State, to be present at the election of Representatives to Congress, at the reception of the votes; not to leave the ballot-box until the votes are counted, and to put their statement upon the certificate of the result of the election. That law also authorizes the marshal of the district to appoint deputy-marshals in such cities to a number necessary to preserve public order and to insure a fair and free election.

"The object of this bill is to extend the first provision of that law, of which I have spoken, to every voting precinct in the United States, to authorize the circuit judge, or to allow the circuit judge, in case he cannot serve himself, to direct the district judge to appoint inspectors of election in every voting precinct, to serve without pay, to be present at the registration, at the voting, to remain with the box until the votes are counted out, and to be of opposite politics, to belong each to one of the great parties. In case there should be three parties, I suppose the duty would be to appoint one from the two principal parties. That

contingency is not provided for. The object of the bill is simply to secure a fair and honest election, to give nobody the advantage. The bill is in the interest of liberty, in the interest of good government, in the interest of justice. It is not in the interest of any party, or of any faction. It was presented for the purpose of preventing the wrongs that have been complained of in some of the States, and to insure fair elections. This is the whole purpose of the bill so far as I know."

Mr. Wright, of Iowa, said: "I understand that, so far as the provisions of this bill are concerned, it is the intention of the bill to confer power on the Federal judges to appoint these supervisors in the several election districts and precincts; that is to say, their power is invoked and action is taken when application is made by two citizens of any congressional district. But am I to understand that, when this application is made by any two citizens of a congressional district, then the power obtains to appoint in all the election districts and precincts, whether application is made from such precincts and districts, or not? That is the inquiry I suggest to the chairman."

Mr. Morton: "I understand the effect of the section as now amended to be this: whenever any two citizens of a congressional district shall make this request in writing to the circuit judge, the court shall be opened, and thereupon he shall appoint two citizens of opposite parties in each election district where they ask it."

Mr. Wright: "That is exactly what I understand it to mean; but, as it stands now, it is not necessary that it should be asked by the citizens of the voting precinct or district in order to appoint, but the power is given to appoint, whether it is asked or not for that particular precinct or district. There is no doubt but that I am right on that subject. Now, I suggest to the chairman that he strike out the words 'in the manner herein prescribed,' and insert 'by two citizens thereof.' In order to get the question before the Senate, I move to strike out, in line twenty-eight, the words 'in the manner herein prescribed,' and insert 'by two citizens thereof;' and then it will read:"

For each district or voting precinct in said congressional district as shall, by two citizens thereof, have applied thereof.

Mr. Morton: "I think that would be an improvement. I am willing to accept the amendment."

The Presiding Officer (Mr. Carpenter in the chair): "The question is on the amendment of the Senator from Iowa."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Trumbull, of Illinois, said: "The committee reported an amendment striking out 'circuit' and inserting 'district,' and it was not agreed to. I wish to call the attention of the Senator from Indiana now to the condition in which the bill is left. I was a little sur-

prised that the Senate did not agree to that recommendation of the committee. It seems to me it could not have been considered. We have but one circuit judge in a circuit. Take, for example, the Southern circuit, of which Judge Woods is the judge. I think his residence is in Alabama. That circuit extends from Texas to Florida. Florida and Texas are both in the circuit of which Judge Woods is the judge, who resides somewhere in Alabama. Suppose they want these supervisors in Florida: it is utterly impossible to get at the judge in Alabama.

"The object of the law is to have a fair election. That is the intent of it, of course. The machinery of it ought to be so arranged as to enable the people to take the advantage of it. If it is to serve any good purpose, it seems to me that it would have been greatly better to have adopted those amendments of the committee."

Mr. Morton: "The third section of the law to which this bill is an amendment provides that—"

Whenever, from sickness, injury, or otherwise, the judge of the circuit court of the United States in any judicial circuit shall be unable to perform and discharge the duties by this act imposed, it shall be his duty, and he is hereby required, to select and to direct and assign to the performance thereof, in his place and stead, such one of the judges of the district courts of the United States, within his circuit, as he shall deem best.

"This provides expressly for the difficulty suggested by the Senator from Illinois. He, however, intimates that there may be an obscurity in the construction of this third section; that the circuit judge can select but one district judge to perform his duties, in case he is not able to do so. In order to meet the objection, and to remove any obscurity in the third section of the law of 1871, I offer the following amendment as an additional section to this bill: "

That the third section of the act to which this is an amendment be so amended as to authorize each judge of the circuit court of the United States to appoint one or more of the judges of the district courts of the United States, within his circuit, to discharge the duties contemplated by this act and the one to which it is an amendment.

The Presiding Officer: "The question is on the amendment of the Senator from Indiana."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended.

Mr. Trumbull: "Now, with a view to getting at the direct question, I move to strike out the word 'circuit' and insert the word 'district,' just as the Committee on Privileges and Elections originally reported it."

Mr. Morton: "I have simply to say that, upon reflection and further consideration, I hope that the change proposed by the Senator from Illinois will not be adopted."

Mr. Casserly, of California, said: "There are sixty or seventy district judges, all of

them, of course, appointed for their ability and integrity. There are nine circuit judges, of whom I do not wish to say any thing different. The great question is, when you are dealing with a body of appointments so great as that provided for by this bill, amounting to, I will say, speaking now within limits (of course, a great deal by guess-work), not less than six or seven thousand men, taking the whole country through, whether you will give the power to appoint that great number of officers to sixty or seventy men, or to nine? It is a question whether the nine men could have the time, the information, or the opportunity, in any shape, to make these appointments as efficiently as the sixty or seventy district judges. It is an enormous addition to the labor and responsibilities already imposed upon your circuit judges."

Mr. Morton: "I desire to say but one word. The object is to give to this law as high a character and inspire as much confidence on the part of the country as may be possible. I think it important, therefore, for these considerations, that, in the States where the circuit judges live, they ought to perform these duties, and perhaps in other States; and the provision that has just been adopted enables them, by calling upon the district judges, to require them to perform the duties where they themselves cannot. It seems to me there can be no objection to the bill as it now stands, in this respect."

Mr. Thurman said: "If the circuit judge makes these appointments, it is very obvious that he must make them upon the representations of some other person or persons. He cannot have personal knowledge in respect to every election precinct in the three or four States composing his circuit. Indeed, the district judge cannot have that personal knowledge in respect to a great many precincts in his district, although that is usually only about the half of a State; and yet the district judge will have much greater personal knowledge than the circuit judge can have; and the district judge will also have more knowledge of the persons who recommend individuals to him for appointment, a much better knowledge than the circuit judge can have.

"Take the case, for instance, of Judge Emons, in Detroit. He is there, and he is asked to make appointments in Tennessee; he is asked to do it ten days before the election. A paper is presented to him signed by ten men, citizens in an election precinct, asking him to appoint two supervisors for that precinct. He says: 'I do not know two men in the precinct; I do not know anybody who does know a man in the precinct.' What then must he do? The law is mandatory; he shall make the appointment. He has no discretion; he must make it. How, then, can he get two names out of that precinct, except from the men who present to him at Detroit the paper demanding their appointment? The consequence of the

law, as it now stands, therefore, is simply this: that the men who demand the appointment also make the appointment. That is the fact.

"I say, Mr. President, if this bill is to pass at all, and if it is to be any thing like a fair bill, to accomplish the purposes that are professed, the amendment offered by the Senator from Illinois ought to prevail."

Mr. Trumbull said: "It has been thought by Congress advisable to take, to some extent, the supervision of the election of members of Congress. And, in doing that, we have passed a law by which we proposed originally to appoint these supervisors only in the large cities. The Senator from New Jersey says we confined the appointment to the circuit judges. There might have been more propriety for it then. It was only in cities, I think, containing more than twenty thousand inhabitants, that any provision was originally made for appointing these inspectors, and, of course, there were but few such cities in a circuit. Now it is proposed to extend the law so as to authorize the appointment of inspectors in every precinct in the United States when a congressional election takes place, and it is proposed to confine the appointment of these inspectors, one of each party in those precincts, to the judge of the circuit court. There is but one judge of the circuit court in a circuit. These circuits consist of many States, all of them of several States.

"Now, Mr. President, I suppose there must be somewhere, but I do not know who it is, some judge whom it is supposed it will not do to trust to appoint these persons—I do not know what else this can amount to—and who that judge is I do not know. I presume this law is supposed to be chiefly desirable in the Southern States, where all the judges have been appointed within a few years. I have no idea that in the State of Illinois anybody will apply to a judge to have any one appointed. I do not suppose they will in the State of Indiana. We have never had any such officers appointed in my State hitherto, and I trust there will be no necessity for it. The elections in the State of Illinois, so far as I know or believe, have been fair elections. I do not mean to say that an illegal vote was never cast. Probably, in half a million votes there would be more or less illegal votes cast; but that there ever were any considerable frauds practised at the elections in my State I do not believe, or any frauds that these supervisors appointed by the judge of the court would have prevented. So that this law is to have its application, I suppose, chiefly in the Southern States. Throughout the Northern States, except in some of the large cities like New York or Philadelphia, I suppose, it will have no practical operation whatever."

Mr. Edmunds, of Vermont, said: "I do not wish to waste the time of the Senate, but we considered this matter, I think, very fully in the

Judiciary Committee a year or two ago, and reported the bill giving this power of appointment to the circuit judges upon consideration, as being that body of men who would be most removed from the intensity of local politics in any particular State or town where the district judges happened to live, and would be therefore more fair and impartial persons to act independently and rightly upon such subjects; and I thought that provision had the approval of my friend from Illinois."

Mr. Norwood, of Georgia, said: "If the honorable Senator will pardon me a moment, was not the bill he refers to limited to cities with a population of twenty thousand?"

Mr. Edmunds: "Yes, sir; that is the only law there is on the subject, except this one, of course."

Mr. Norwood: "And this bill applies to every precinct in the country. Does not the Senator see the vast difference between the powers that would be exercised by the circuit judges then, and the powers that are to be exercised now, when, instead of its being limited to cities having a population of over twenty thousand, it goes into every precinct, however small and however distant?"

Mr. Edmunds: "Yes; I do see a vast numerical difference, but the difference is not one of principle. You might as well argue, if it is right for a circuit judge to try one cause, when there were twenty to be tried, he would not be a competent man to try those, as to argue that the circuit judge is unfit to perform this duty."

Mr. Casserly: "Mr. President, the Senator from Vermont has come somewhat late into the 'fray, very much astonished as well as exceedingly suspicious. I will first refer to his astonishment.

"He is astonished that objections now should be made to investing the appointment of eight, ten, or twelve thousand officers of election, all over the country, in nine circuit judges, and that arguments should be made in favor of giving that extraordinary power to sixty or seventy district judges. The source of his astonishment is, that when the bill to which the present measure is proposed as an amendment was passing through the Senate, no objection was made by the opponents of the bill to giving the power of appointment to the circuit judges. It would seem, too, that he has been looking through the *Globe*, in order to make certain of what he said. Did his researches enable him to refresh his memory as to the character of the measure—I speak now of both measures, the bill of 1870 and the bill of 1871—and as to the circumstances under which they were introduced into this body, and put through?"

"Sir, he knows just as well as anybody in the Senate, and perhaps a great deal better than most, what were the features of those bills, of each of them and of both of them, against which the main opposition was pre-

sented. He knows (whether we were right or wrong) that we opposed each of those bills upon grounds of such magnitude as to make the question of the power which should appoint these supervisors utterly insignificant by comparison, utterly immaterial as to whether it was reposed in the circuit or in the district judges.

"Sir, we dealt with those bills as bills that struck down, at a blow, the whole power of the State over its own elections; as bills that put it into the power of the Administration party of this country to destroy at its will, to any extent or to the whole extent, the freedom of election in the States. Does he not know that our judgment was that each of those bills was filled, not only with unconstitutional, but with odious and oppressive details? Does he remember the objection that was made to the original bill, and never attempted to be answered, that it put it into the power of any man, though he were a convict who had just come out of State's prison, after serving his time, upon an *ex parte* affidavit, to break up the election at any poll in the country? Does he remember that that bill contained a provision enabling the President to appoint any number of deputy commanders-in-chief of the army and navy, to use the army and navy with the same power and the same freedom with which he could use them?

"Why, sir, it was a bill, as we regarded it—I speak of each of them—filled from the first line to the last, almost, with such provisions as it seemed to us impossible the Senate could ever adopt. When we had to deal with causes of complaint so pressing and so grave, it would have been the height of folly in us to pause by the way to discuss whether the appointment of your congressional supervisors of election should be vested in the circuit judges or in the district judges.

"In the second of those bills the enormous power was given to these supervisors to supervise and to overlook the elections for State officers. There was no pretence, and there could be none, that Congress had, under any view of the Constitution, the slightest authority to interfere with those elections; but, under a mere bald, transparent pretence that it might be necessary in order to carry out the congressional control of elections for Representatives and Delegates in Congress, these congressional supervisors were authorized to regulate the polling, to scrutinize the polling, and overhaul the ballot-boxes in which votes were received, and only were received for those officers, and only those officers were to be voted for under the exclusive authority of the State.

"Why, sir, we should have been justly ridiculous if, when we were dealing with such a measure as that, we spent our breath in complaining that the appointment of officers, armed with such extraordinary powers as these supervisors were armed with, should be given

here or there. No source of appointment could have purged such a body of men of the despotic and unconstitutional powers reposed in them by the act.

"Does the Senator remember also the circumstances under which the first of those bills was put through in the Senate? Does he remember that he and his associates in this body compelled the minority to sit here from twelve o'clock at noon of one day until seven o'clock of the morning of the next day? And he wants to know why that little jaded band of men, to whose eyes even the excess of their fatigue forbade sleep to come through all those long and weary hours—he is astonished that during that session of nineteen hours when there was but a handful of us here in all, and frequently but two or three, as it were, to mount guard against the assaults upon the Constitution—he wonders now why none of us had not any thing to say as to why these appointments should not be given to the district judges rather than the circuit judges! Why, sir, that would have been a very foolish undertaking for us! We had matter much more serious to deal with."

The Presiding Officer: "The question is on the amendment of the Senator from Illinois, upon which the yeas and nays have been ordered."

The result was announced as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Alcorn, Bayard, Casserly, Cooper, Davis of West Virginia, Hamilton of Maryland, Hamilton of Texas, Johnston, Kelly, Norwood, Pratt, Ransom, Saulsbury, Sprague, Stevenson, Stockton, Thurman, Tipton, and West—19.

NAYS—Messrs. Ames, Anthony, Boreman, Carpenter, Chandler, Cole, Corbett, Edmunds, Ferry of Michigan, Flanagan, Frelinghuysen, Harlan, Kellogg, Logan, Morrill of Vermont, Morton, Osborn, Pool, Rice, Scott, Stewart, Sumner, Wilson, Windom, and Wright—25.

ABSENT—Messrs. Blair, Brownlow, Buckingham, Caldwell, Cameron, Clayton, Conkling, Cragin, Davis of Kentucky, Fenton, Ferry of Connecticut, Gilbert, Goldthwaite, Hamlin, Hill, Hitchcock, Howe, Lewis, Morrill of Maine, Nye, Patterson, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Robertson, Sawyer, Schurz, Sherman, Spencer, Trumbull, and Vickers—30.

So the amendment was rejected.

The Presiding Officer: "The question now is on concurring in the amendment made in Committee of the Whole, which was proposed by the Senator from Indiana (Mr. Morton) to insert an additional section relative to the designations of district judges by the circuit judges."

The amendment was concurred in.

Mr. Saulsbury, of Delaware, said: "I offer the following amendment as an additional section: "

Sec. —. That if any person having any duties to perform under the provisions of this act, or the act to which this is an amendment, shall use the power upon him conferred in such manner as to prevent any person from voting entitled to vote, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be imprisoned not less than three months, and shall be liable to the party injured in a civil suit.

"I understand that there is no provision in the bill to which this is an amendment, or in the bill under consideration, providing for the punishment of these officers in any manner for the oppressive use of the powers conferred upon them. The bill under consideration proposes to add to the long list of supervisors and other officers provided for in the original law, and there is no provision in it punishing those men in case they use the power conferred upon them oppressively or injuriously to the voters of the country. My amendment is simply to provide that, if any officer having power conferred upon him under the original act, or under this act, shall so use it as to deprive any person entitled to vote of the exercise of that right, in such case he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and punishable by fine and imprisonment."

Mr. Edmunds: "The original act of 1870, and on that very point which seems now to give rise to this amendment, was resisted by our friends on the other side. The whole scope of the original act is to prevent any unlawful interference with the right of anybody to vote who is entitled to vote, whether that interference is under color of law or without color of law; and, therefore, if one of these people unlawfully and wrongfully interferes with any person's right to vote, the most sweeping provisions are made against it, just as against inspectors of election, and the punishments are all provided. This would only tend to produce confusion instead of advantage."

Mr. Stockton, of New Jersey, said: "I have not had time to read the section relied upon; but it seems to me that the explanation made by the Senator from Vermont does not reach the point that the amendment of the Senator from Delaware aims at. It does reach the point of punishing any person who interferes with an election or prevents a man from voting; but it does not reach an officer who, clothed with your authority, clothed with power given to him by your act, armed by you with powers which are dangerous, much more dangerous than the powers which exist between one individual and another, exceeds his authority and abuses the trust which you repose in him. The very reason on which I sustained the amendment of the Senator from Illinois, providing that these persons should not be paid, so that they might be men whom you could trust, men who would not abuse your trust, induces me to support the amendment of the Senator from Delaware, for that is a safeguard. You should inflict punishment upon your own officers if they violate the powers you have given them for protection, and make them powers to coerce and constrain free elections. The amendment of the Senator from Delaware is in the very spirit of the bill itself, if the spirit of the bill is what these gentlemen insist that it is."

Mr. Saulsbury said: "All I want to do by

this amendment is to secure every man the right to vote without the interference of these officials, who are now providing for supervising and attending to the election. We all know that, under the provisions of the act to which this is a supplement, or amendment, persons were appointed in different States of this Union who did interfere with the citizens' right to vote. Can any Senator tell me of a single case where any man so interfering with the rights of others to vote has been punished under the act to which this is an amendment? You provide amply for the punishment of every man who interferes with these parties in the exercise of the powers you confer upon them; and if it is true that the act does provide that the officers themselves shall be punished, it is very singular that, after they have interfered with the rights of persons, they never have been punished. I want to make it clear.

"And now I say, if the object of the Senate in the passage of the original act and of this amendatory act is to secure fair elections, let us have it fair on all sides. Let us say to these men who obtrude themselves upon the electors of the different States, 'Beware how you use the power conferred upon you, because if you exceed your power, if you deprive any man, white or black, of exercising the elective franchise who is entitled to it, by color of the authority conferred upon him, you shall be liable,' and say to him in what manner he shall be liable."

Mr. Casserly said: "The amendment which I propose reads in this way. First of all, section four begins: 'If any person by force,' etc. My amendment is, or rather my substitute for the amendment of the Senator from Delaware, which I ask him to accept, is: "

Sec. —. That the words "any person," in section four of the act of May 31, 1870, to which this is amendatory, shall be held to include any officer or other person having powers or duties of an official character under this act or the act to which this act is amendatory.

The Presiding Officer (Mr. Boreman in the chair): "Does the Senator from Delaware accept this as a substitute?"

Mr. Saulsbury: "Yes, sir."

The Presiding Officer: "This will be substituted for the original amendment of the Senator from Delaware."

The question being taken by yeas and nays, resulted—yeas 41, nays none.

So the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Casserly: "I have an amendment to offer—two additional sections. I regret that the leading friends of the bill have determined to have all amendments rejected merely because they are amendments. The Senator from Wisconsin a while ago protested against an amendment of the most obvious necessity, as it seemed to me, because he did not know in what way it might interfere with the original act. That amendment dealt with a mere

excrescence on that act which had so little to do with it that it not only could be cut out without impairing the general scope of the act, but very much to the benefit of the act. I fear that the same policy is to be pursued throughout in regard to the bill, that every amendment is to be opposed merely because it is an amendment. On the very eve of a presidential election, which promises to be sufficiently exciting of itself, it becomes us all as good citizens, and it especially becomes us here, who are charged with the duty of making laws, to avoid with our best endeavors the bringing of any new elements of trouble or discord into the contest.

"It seems to me that in such a point of view as that, in which all must agree, at least abstractly considered, it is very desirable indeed that the bill with which we are now dealing, and the bills to which it is amendatory, ought to be pruned of all features of needless offence. A considerable part of what I have sent up to the desk is copied from statutes already in existence. I had a special idea in offering the amendment because of the recent most unjustifiable transactions at the polls connected with the navy-yard in California. Those transactions were of a character to bring the blush to the cheek of every man who understands what free institutions are, who comprehends what the freedom of elections means, and who has a regard for the dignity of American workmen."

The Vice-President: "The Senator from California modifies his amendment, and the amendment will be read as modified."

The Chief Clerk: "The amendment is to add as additional sections the following: "

Sec. —. That it shall not be lawful for any civil, military, or naval officer of the United States, or other person engaged in the civil, military, or naval service of the United States, to order, bring, keep, or have under his authority or control, any troops or armed men at the place where any general or special election is held in any State of the United States of America; and that it shall not be lawful for any officer of the Army or Navy of the United States to prescribe or fix, or attempt to prescribe or fix, by proclamation, order, or otherwise, the qualifications of voters in any State in the United States of America, or in any manner to interfere with the freedom of any election in any State, or with the exercise of the free right of suffrage in any State of the United States. Any officer of the Army or Navy of the United States, or other persons engaged in the civil, military, or naval service of the United States, who violates this section, shall, for every such offence, be liable to indictment as for a misdemeanor in any court in the United States having jurisdiction to hear, try, and determine cases of misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, shall pay a fine not exceeding \$5,000, and suffer imprisonment in the penitentiary, not less than three nor more than five years, at the discretion of the court trying the same; and any person convicted as aforesaid shall, moreover, be disqualified from holding any office of honor, profit, or trust under the Government of the United States; he shall always be liable in a civil suit to the person injured in a penalty of \$500, which, with any damages accruing, may be recovered in any circuit court having jurisdiction: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall prevent any

officer, soldier, sailor, or marine from exercising the right of suffrage in any election district to which he may belong, if otherwise qualified according to the laws of the State in which he shall offer his vote.

SEC. — That no officer or person in the civil, military, or naval service of the United States shall, directly or indirectly, order or advise, or directly or indirectly, by force, intimidation, coercion, promises, rewards, or any undue or improper influence or inducement, or in any other manner, wrongfully interfere with, hinder, influence, or control any qualified voter of any State of the United States in or about the free exercise of his right of suffrage according to law at any general or special election in any State, or attempt so to do, or to that end contrive, make, distribute, or circulate for the use of voters at such election any ballot or paper ticket for voting different from that required by law, or having upon it anywhere any mark, number, device, design, color, or other peculiarity or thing intended or calculated to ascertain how the voter using it voted, or otherwise in any manner to interfere with or embarrass him in the free exercise of his right of suffrage, or to destroy or impair the secrecy of the ballot, or being of such unusual size, shape, or color as might be intended or calculated to have the same result; nor shall any such officer or person employ any one in or upon any work, labor, or service of the United States for the purpose or with the view of having him vote at any such election, whether at the place of such employment or elsewhere, nor with or upon any such understanding express or implied. Any officer or person violating any of the provisions of this section shall be liable in all respects as provided in section — of the said act of May 31, 1870, to which act this act is amendatory, and upon judgment civil or criminal against him, shall also be disqualified from holding any office or employment of honor, trust, or profit under the United States.

The Presiding Officer: "The question then will be on the first section of the amendment."

The result was then announced, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Alcorn, Blair, Casserly, Cooper, Davis of West Virginia, Goldthwaite, Hamilton of Maryland, Hamilton of Texas, Kelly, Norwood, Ransom, Schurz, Sprague, Stevenson, Stockton, Thurman, Tipton, and Trumbull—18.

NAYS—Messrs. Ames, Anthony, Boreman, Buckingham, Caldwell, Clayton, Cole, Corbett, Cragin, Ferry of Michigan, Flanagan, Frelinghuysen, Gilbert, Hamlin, Kellogg, Morrill of Vermont, Morton, Nye, Osborn, Pomeroy, Pool, Pratt, Ramsey, Robertson, Sawyer, Scott, Spencer, Stewart, Wilson, Windom, and Wright—36.

ABSENT—Messrs. Bayard, Brownlow, Cameron, Carpenter, Chandler, Conkling, Davis of Kentucky, Edmunds, Fenton, Ferry of Connecticut, Harlan, Hill, Hitchcock, Howe, Johnston, Lewis, Logan, Morrill of Maine, Patterson, Rice, Saulsbury, Sherman, Sumner, Vickers, and West—25.

So the amendment was rejected.

The Vice-President: "The question now is on the second section of the amendment of the Senator from California."

The question being taken by yeas and nays, resulted—yeas 19, nays 26.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. Trumbull: "I move to amend the bill by inserting the following as a new section:"

SEC. — That all disabilities imposed by the third section of the fourteenth article of amendments to the Constitution of the United States on persons therein mentioned be, and the same are hereby, removed: *Provided*, That this act shall not apply to, or in any way affect or remove, the disability of any person included in either of the following classes,

namely: first, members of the Congress of the United States who withdrew therefrom and aided the rebellion; second, officers of the Army or Navy of the United States who, being above the age of twenty-one years, left said Army or Navy and aided the rebellion.

"Mr. President, that is the first section of the amnesty bill as it passed the House of Representatives, except that I have changed the phraseology a little by striking out the words 'all legal and political' and simply saying 'all disabilities imposed,' which I think is better phraseology; and I have left out the second section of the bill as it passed the House. This is the bill precisely as it passed the House for the removal of political disabilities, removing the disabilities of those and only those that the bill as it passed the House removed; it contains the same exceptions."

Mr. Frelinghuysen: "What was the second section?"

Mr. Trumbull: "The second section required the parties whose disabilities were removed to go before a court and make oath. I have left that out; but this removes the disabilities of precisely those persons that the House voted to remove them from, and none others."

Mr. Nye: "I move to add the second section of the House amnesty bill."

The Vice-President: "The question is on the amendment of the Senator from Nevada to the amendment of the Senator from Illinois."

The question being taken by yeas and nays, resulted—yeas 36, nays 24; as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Alcorn, Ames, Anthony, Boreman, Buckingham, Caldwell, Carpenter, Chandler, Clayton, Cole, Corbett, Cragin, Ferry of Michigan, Flanagan, Frelinghuysen, Gilbert, Hamlin, Harlan, Hitchcock, Kellogg, Logan, Morrill of Vermont, Morton, Nye, Osborn, Pomeroy, Pool, Pratt, Ramsey, Robertson, Scott, Sherman, Spencer, Sumner, Windom, and Wright—36.

NAYS—Messrs. Blair, Casserly, Cooper, Davis of West Virginia, Ferry of Connecticut, Goldthwaite, Hamilton of Maryland, Hamilton of Texas, Hill, Johnson, Kelly, Norwood, Ransom, Rice, Sawyer, Schurz, Sprague, Stevenson, Stewart, Stockton, Thurman, Tipton, Trumbull, and Wilson—24.

ABSENT—Messrs. Bayard, Brownlow, Cameron, Conkling, Davis of Kentucky, Edmunds, Fenton, Howe, Lewis, Morrill of Maine, Patterson, Saulsbury, Vickers, and West—21.

So the amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Sumner said: "Mr. President, I give notice that should the motion of the Senator from Illinois prevail, and the amnesty bill be fastened upon the pending measure, I shall try to attach a much superior and more important measure, which, notwithstanding what he says, I shall insist upon calling the civil rights bill."

Mr. Morton: "I hope this amendment will be voted down. If it is adopted, the effect will probably be to defeat this bill, upon which we have been engaged some two or three days, and which I think it is very important to pass. We have had enough votes

of the Senate, and the experiment has been tried often enough for us to understand perfectly well that if this amnesty amendment is passed and adopted the civil rights bill will be put upon it, and then the friends of amnesty will again vote against the whole bill, as they have done repeatedly. As I am anxious to secure the passage of this bill, which we have been engaged upon for two or three days, I hope it will not be loaded down in such a way as past experience shows will kill it. I therefore hope that the friends of this bill in regard to elections will vote down this amendment."

Mr. Trumbull: "I hope not. The Senate has never been full when we have taken a vote upon amnesty. The votes have been ties frequently. There are several members present who were not present before, and if those in favor of amnesty will stand by it we can put amnesty on and carry it, and can keep what is called civil rights, or in other words the social equality bill, off."

Mr. Edmunds: "It will be very easy, I can tell my friend from Indiana, to get out of the difficulty that is suggested about embarrassing the two measures by having them together, because I have no doubt it is the intention of the Senator from Illinois, or some other Senator, the moment this amendment is agreed to, to move to strike out the first part of the bill, and then we shall have amnesty alone, and that he thinks everybody will go for. He has not shown such a very strong admiration for this election bill during the discussion we have had upon it as to lead me to suppose that he is desiring to strengthen it by this movement of amnesty. So that I should advise any Senator who really believes in the election bill and wants to have it become a law, however much he may be in favor of amnesty, to keep the two measures separate, when we can take care of them both."

Mr. Robertson said: "I hope the Senator from Illinois will not persist in this amendment. To be consistent I shall have to vote against it. I have been the consistent friend of amnesty for over three years; but to attach it to a bill which requires only a majority to pass would jeopardize both measures. I voted against attaching civil rights to the amnesty bill for the simple reason that I did not think the amendment germane to the bill. For the same reason I propose to vote against this amnesty amendment to this bill, as much as I am in favor of amnesty. I hope that the friends of amnesty will not vote to attach it to this measure, it not being germane to the bill."

Mr. Sawyer, of South Carolina, said: "I rise for the purpose of asking a question which I would like to have some Senator who is versed in parliamentary law and other law answer. Suppose that the amnesty bill is attached to the bill now pending as an amendment, and that it passes both Houses of Congress and goes to the President, and the Presi-

dent sees fit to veto it: I want to know if the amnesty part of the proposition will not nevertheless be the law?"

Mr. Edmunds: "I say no, for one."

Mr. Sawyer: "It is not necessary at all for the President to sign a bill granting relief from disabilities; that part of it is not necessary to go to him; but the amnesty bill is put upon this bill; it passes; it goes to the President; he chooses in consideration of something in some part of the bill to veto it; I want to know if the relief of disabilities is not, under the terms of the fourteenth amendment, still effected?"

Mr. Trumbull: "In reply to the Senator from South Carolina, I will say that it is my opinion that it would be effective. I do not think a bill removing political disabilities need go to the President at all. I thought it was very improper, as the Senator from Indiana says, to unite a two-thirds bill with a majority bill, and I gave that as one of the reasons for my course previously; but unfortunately a majority of the Senate did not agree with me, and they decided that it was proper to put together, and the Senator from Indiana has helped to put together, legislative bills and bills removing disabilities. Now, when he returns upon me and says that this is inconsistent with my action, I have only to say that I am conforming to the regulations of the Senate. The Senate has decided that these bills may go together. Of course I have to conform in business to the rules adopted by the Senate."

Mr. Sawyer: "Now, Mr. President, I am for amnesty. I believe it important to the interests of this country that the disabilities under which a large portion of our people labor shall be removed. I am for the civil rights bill. I believe that the colored man should have the same right to the privileges which belong to citizens of the United States as the white man. I will go as far as the farthest in securing those rights to the colored man; but I am not to be induced to vote to couple together measures, one of which can be passed by a mere majority and the other of which requires a two-thirds vote, by the threat of being held up to the country as opposed to amnesty and opposed to civil rights."

The Vice-President: "The question now recurs to agree to the amendment of the Senator from Illinois (Mr. Trumbull), as amended by adding the second section of the House amnesty bill."

Mr. Trumbull: "I move to amend the present amendment by adding to it the amendment just offered by the Senator from South Carolina."

The Vice-President: "The Senator from Illinois moves to amend the pending amendment by adding the so-called civil rights sections moved by the Senator from South Carolina."

Mr. Trumbull: "It is known that I am op-

posed to this social equality bill, but I want to see now who is for it. I want to see whether the Senate is for it, or whether Senators are simply using it to defeat amnesty. This will give us a direct vote on it. Let us see now those in favor of this social equality bill. On that question I ask for the yeas and nays."

Mr. Sumner: "And, Mr. President, I too shall vote against it—"

Mr. Morton: "Mr. President, I am a friend of the civil rights bill, as I have shown by a good many votes; but when the civil rights bill is offered by one of its enemies, not for the purpose of securing its success, but for the purpose of securing its defeat along with the defeat of the measure we have been engaged upon for several days, I shall vote against that as an amendment to the amnesty amendment, and I hope the bill will be passed without having any thing of the kind attached to it. It is an important bill."

The question being taken by yeas and nays, resulted as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Caldwell, Clayton, Edmunds, Harlan, Pomeroy, and Sprague—6.

NAYS—Messrs. Alcorn, Anthony, Blair, Boreman, Buckingham, Cameron, Carpenter, Casserly, Cole, Cooper, Corbett, Davis of West Virginia, Ferry of Connecticut, Ferry of Michigan, Flanagan, Frelinghuysen, Gilbert, Goldthwaite, Hamilton of Maryland, Hamilton of Texas, Hamlin, Hill, Hitchcock, Johnston, Kellogg, Kelly, Logan, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, Morton, Norwood, Pool, Pratt, Ramsey, Ransom, Rice, Robertson, Saulsbury, Sawyer, Schurz, Scott, Sherman, Stevenson, Stockton, Sumner, Thurman, Tipton, Trumbull, Wilson, and Windom—50.

ABSENT—Messrs. Ames, Bayard, Brownlow, Chandler, Conkling, Cragin, Davis of Kentucky, Fenton, Howe, Lewis, Nye, Osborn, Patterson, Spencer, Stewart, Vickers, West, and Wright—18.

So the amendment to the amendment was rejected.

The Vice-President: "The question recurs on the amendment of the Senator from Illinois, which is to add the amnesty proposition as generally known in the Senate."

The question being taken by yeas and nays, resulted—yeas 22, nays 33.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. Sumner: "I now send to the Chair an amendment which I desire to come in at the end of the bill. It is known as the civil rights bill. It is the same that has been read just now."

The Vice-President: "The question is on the amendment of the Senator from Massachusetts, to add the sections known in the Senate as the civil rights proposition."

Mr. Boreman, of West Virginia, said: "I move to strike out in the first section all after the word 'amusement' in the ninth line."

The Vice-President: "The amendment, in brief, is to strike from the first section of the civil rights bill that provision relative to schools and cemeteries."

Mr. Ferry, of Connecticut, said: "I shall vote

for the amendment of the Senator from West Virginia, because I believe from the depths of my inmost convictions that the passage of the bill of the Senator from Massachusetts, so far as it relates to common schools, will be the very destruction of the entire system of common-school education throughout the whole southern portion of our country, where that common-school education is now most needed."

Mr. Thurman said: "When this subject was under discussion before, I called upon the Senator from Massachusetts to point out some provision in the Constitution that authorized Congress to pass such a bill as this; I never have received an answer to that question yet. I never have found anybody who could point out one single line of the Constitution that gives Congress authority to pass such a measure as this."

"Now, sir, since that debate took place, I wish to say to the Senate that the very question has been before the Supreme Court of my State, composed of five judges, every one of whom is a Republican, the question whether the law of Ohio requiring the schools for colored children and white children to be kept separate is constitutional or not; whether it is a violation of any provision of the Constitution of the United States, and that court has just decided, by a unanimous vote, that that law violates no provision whatever of the Constitution of the United States, nor any law of Congress passed in pursuance of the Constitution of the United States. If that decision be sound, and of its soundness I do not think any good lawyer can doubt for a moment, there is an end of all pretence of constitutional foundation for this bill."

"The question was made in that court directly on an application to the court for a *mandamus* to compel the directors of a school for whites—a public school supported by public money—to receive the child of a colored man living within the school district. It was a question which the colored people made. The father did not send his child to the colored school, but demanded his admission into the white school. He, being a resident of the school district, a tax-payer there, made the demand for the purpose of trying the question, and applied to the Supreme Court for a *mandamus* to compel the directors to receive the child; and the court, by a unanimous vote, decided to refuse the *mandamus*, on the ground stated in a learned and able opinion, that the law of Ohio which excludes that child from that school violates no provision of the Constitution of the United States, or of any law of Congress passed in pursuance of the Constitution."

Mr. Hamlin, of Maine, said: "I have voted, I believe, on several occasions to unite the amnesty bill and the civil rights bill so called. I did so under the impression that perhaps it was the wisest and best method of progressing in our legislation. I am, however, satisfied

that I voted wrongly, and I now mean to vote for each measure separately, and to keep the one distinct from the other on every occasion when they are presented here for our action. I shall say nothing of the motives of Senators who offer the amendments. The effect is vicious in connecting them in any way at all; and from this time on I propose to vote to keep each of these measures distinct by itself, and to vote upon each by itself."

Mr. Sherman: "I rose at the same moment with the Senator from Maine to appeal to the Senator from Massachusetts to withdraw this amendment. I feel precisely like the Senator from Maine so far as the adding of this proposition to whatever bill is proposed in the Senate is concerned. The bill now pending is a bill that relates to elections, to guard the purity of elections. It is a bill that seems to me in the interest of that great object, with very little, perhaps no political significance in it, none that I can see. The bill that is now proposed as an amendment is entirely different, upon a different subject-matter."

Mr. Sumner: "I know the sincerity with which the Senator from Ohio (Mr. Sherman) has supported the civil rights bill, and how effectively he has done it; I also know his familiarity with the rules of both Houses, and I cannot listen to his appeal without feeling its force. I see that by attaching the civil rights bill to the pending measure it does not obtain the advantage in the House of Representatives which it would have had if attached to the other measure which was under consideration two or three days ago. Therefore, yielding to his appeal, and also to the suggestions of other friends in the Chamber, I now withdraw the amendment."

Mr. Morton: "I desire to amend the first section of the bill by adding after the amendment originally proposed by the Senator from Texas (Mr. Hamilton) so that the proviso will read: "

Provided, That no compensation shall be allowed to the supervisors herein authorized to be appointed, except those authorized to be appointed by the act to which this is an amendment, in cities having twenty thousand inhabitants or more.

"I will merely explain how this amendment becomes necessary. When the Senator from Texas offered his amendment, which was accepted, it was understood that it did not affect the compensation authorized by the original bill to those supervisors appointed in cities having twenty thousand inhabitants or more, but on examination of the amendment it was found that in effect it repealed the second section of the original bill, so that all supervisors, even those in the cities, will be appointed under the provision of this bill—this bill taking the place of the other. Therefore, to save the compensation of those supervisors to be appointed in cities, it is necessary to adopt this amendment. It is simply to carry out the will of the Senate as before expressed by a vote."

The Presiding Officer: "The question is on the amendment of the Senator from Indiana." The result was announced—yeas 37, nays 18. So the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Casserly: "I move another amendment, to insert the following additional section: "

SEC. —. That no person shall be appointed under this act as supervisor of election who is not at the time of his appointment a qualified voter of the election district or voting precinct for which he is appointed. No person shall be appointed deputy-marshal under this act or the acts to which this is amendatory who is not a qualified voter at the time of his appointment in the precinct where he resides.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Spencer, of Alabama, said: "I move to amend by inserting the word 'county' before the word 'election,' so as to require him to be a resident of 'the county, election district, or precinct.'"

Mr. Kellogg, of Louisiana, said: "I move to insert 'parish' as well as county."

Mr. Spencer: "I accept that amendment."

The Presiding Officer: "The question is on the amendment of the Senator from Alabama, as modified."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, and was read the third time.

The Presiding Officer: "The question is on the passage of the bill."

The question being taken by yeas and nays, resulted as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Ames, Anthony, Boreman, Caldwell, Carpenter, Clayton, Cole, Corbett, Cragin, Edmunds, Ferry of Michigan, Flanagan, Frelinghuysen, Hamlin, Howe, Kellogg, Logan, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, Morton, Nye, Osborn, Pomeroy, Pool, Pratt, Ramsey, Rice, Sawyer, Scott, Sherman, Spencer, Stewart, West, Wilson, Windom, and Wright—36.

NAYS—Messrs. Alcorn, Blair, Casserly, Cooper, Davis of West Virginia, Goldthwaite, Hamilton of Maryland, Hamilton of Texas, Johnston, Kelly, Norwood, Ransom, Sprague, Stephenson, Stockton, Thurman, and Trumbull—17.

ABSENT—Messrs. Bayard, Brownlow, Buckingham, Cameron, Chandler, Conklin, Davis of Kentucky, Fenton, Ferry of Connecticut, Gilbert, Harlan, Hill, Hitchcock, Lewis, Patterson, Robertson, Saulsbury, Schurz, Sumner, Tipton, and Vickers—21.

So the bill was passed.

Mr. Kellogg: "I move to amend the title by inserting at the end of the title the words 'approved the 28th of February, 1871.'"

The amendment to the title was agreed to, so as to make it read: "A bill to amend an act entitled 'An act to amend an act approved May 31, 1870, entitled "An act to enforce the rights of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of the Union, and for other purposes,"' approved February 28, 1871."

In the House, on May 30th, the bill above was taken up.

The question was put upon suspending the rules and passing the bill, and resulted as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Ames, Averill, Banks, Barry, Beatty, Beveridge, Bigby, Bingham, Buckley, Buffinton, Burchard, Burdett, Benjamin F. Butler, Rod-erick E. Butler, Clarke, Coburn, Coghlan, Conger, Cotton, Darrall, De Large, Dickey, Donnan, Duell, Dunnell, Eames, Elliott, Charles Foster, Wilder D. Foster, Frye, Hale, Halsey, Harmer, George E. Harris, Havens, Hawley, Hays, Gerry W. Hazelton, John W. Hazelton, Hill, Kelley, Ketcham, Killinger, Lampont, Lansing, Lowe, Lynch, Maynard, McCrary, McGrew, McJunkin, McKee, Mercur, Merriam, Monroe, Moore, Morey, Leonard, Myers, Orr, Packard, Packer, Palmer, Isaac C. Parker, Peck, Pendleton, Perce, Poland, Prindle, Rainey, Ellis H. Roberts, Rusk, Sargent, Sawyer, Sessions, Shanks, Sheldon, Shellabarger, Shoemaker, H. Boardman Smith, John A. Smith, Thomas J. Spear, Sprague, Stark-weather, Stevenson, Stoughton, Strong, Sypher, Washington Townsend, Turner, Twichell, Tyner, Wakeman, Walden, Waldron, Wallace, Walls, Whately, Willard, Williams of Indiana, Jeremiah M. Wilson, and John T. Wilson—101.

NAYS—Messrs. Ambler, Archer, Arthur, Barnum, Beck, Bell, Biggs, Bird, Austin Blair, James G. Blair, Braxton, Bright, Brooks, Caldwell, Campbell, Carroll, Comingo, Conner, Crebs, Critcher, Cross-land, Dox, Du Bose, Duke, Eldredge, Ely, Finkeln-burg, Forker, Henry D. Foster, Garrett, Getz, Gid-dings, Golladay, Goodrich, Haldeman, Hambleton, Hancock, Handley, Hanks, Harper, John T. Harris, Hay, Hereford, Herndon, Hibbard, Holman, Kellogg, Kendall, Kerr, King, Lamison, Lewis, Manson, Marshall, McClelland, McCormick, McHenry, McIn-tyre, McNeely, Merriek, Mitchell, Morgan, Niblaek, Hosea W. Parker, Potter, Price, Randall, Read, Ed-ward Y. Rice, John M. Rice, Ritchie, William R. Roberts, Robinson, Sion H. Rogers, Roosevelt, Sho-ber, Slater, Slocum, Sloss, R. Milton Spear, Stevens, Storm, Sutherland, Swann, Terry, Tuthill, Van Trump, Vaughan, Waddell, Warren, Wells, Whit-thorne, Williams of New York, Winchester, Wood, and Young—96.

NOT VOTING—Messrs. Acker, Adams, Barber, Boles, Cobb, Cox, Creely, Crocker, Davis, Dawes, Farnsworth, Farrell, Garfield, Griffith, Hoar, Hooper, Houghton, Kinsella, Leach, McKinney, Benjamin F. Meyers, Morphis, Negley, Aaron F. Perry, Eli Perry, Peters, Platt, Porter, John Rogers, Sco-field, Seeley, Sherwood, Worthington C. Smith, Snapp, Snyder, Stowell, St. John, Taffe, Thomas, Dwight Townsend, Upson, Voorhees, and Wheeler—48.

So (two-thirds not voting in favor thereof) the rules were not suspended.

A similar motion was made on June 7th, and lost—yeas 56, nays 89, not voting 95. The bill was then presented in the Senate under a new aspect.

In the Senate, on June 7th, Mr. Kellogg, of Louisiana, moving to amend the appropriation bill then under consideration, said: "I move to amend the bill by inserting after the word 'dollars,' at the end of line ninety-nine on page 5, the following words," etc., etc.

Mr. Hamilton, of Maryland: "I raise the question of order on that amendment."

The Presiding Officer: "The Senator from Maryland will state his point of order."

Mr. Hamilton of Maryland: "It is underta-king—I will not use a harsh term—surrepti-tiously on an appropriation bill to get in some of the gravest legislation that has ever charac-terized the action of Congress, in my judg-ment. It is a proposition to reenact the elec-

tion law which we had before us some time since, and which is now before the House of Representatives for their consideration. I maintain that it is not in order, and I raise the question of order against it."

Mr. Edmunds and Mr. Conkling: "It is not out of order."

Mr. Hamilton, of Maryland: "I raise the question of order under the rule."

Mr. Kellogg: "It is clearly in order."

The Presiding Officer: "The text appropri-ates money—"

Mr. Casserly: "I ask my friend from Mary-land to withdraw his point for a moment. The difficulty about the amendment is that except to those who have seen it before it was offered it is nearly impossible to understand the drift of it. It is evidently an elaborate amendment as well as an extended one. I should say the proper course to take with it would be to pass it over for the present, and let it be printed, so that we can see it to-mor-row and understand the bearing of it."

Mr. Kellogg: "I will state to the Senator that I have taken the precaution to have it printed, and I have here a number of copies of it."

Mr. Edmunds: "I wish to ask the Senator from Louisiana whether this is in substance the same bill that passed the Senate the other day?"

Mr. Kellogg: "Yes, sir."

Mr. Casserly: "I ask the Senator from Louisiana to let his amendment be passed over for the present, and that his printed copies be distributed, so that it can be examined."

Mr. Kellogg: "No, sir; I decline to pass it over."

The Presiding Officer: "The Chair under-stands that the Senator from California asks the Senator from Louisiana to pass the amend-ment over for the present."

Mr. Kellogg: "I decline to do so."

Mr. Casserly: "I make the request in order that the printed amendment may be examined by Senators. It is impossible either to raise a point of order or to discuss intelligently an amendment which nobody has seen, although it seems the Senator has had it printed."

Mr. Kellogg: "I decline to pass it over. I have given notice of it."

The Presiding Officer (Mr. Anthony, of Rhode Island): "The Chair will rule on the point of order. The Chair is somewhat under the diffi-culty of the Senator from California of not pre-cisely understanding how the amendment would read; but understanding that it applies to the 'act of February 28, 1871, or any acts amend-atory thereof or supplementary thereto,' the Chair thinks it comes clearly within the rule as decisions have been made to-day and here-tofore. It directly relates to the money ap-propriated in the bill."

Mr. Thurman: "I appeal from the decision of the Chair. That, I believe, is debatable."

Mr. Edmunds: "For five minutes."

The Presiding Officer: "It is debatable under the five-minutes rule."

Mr. Thurman: "I do not understand that to be the case."

The Presiding Officer: "This question undoubtedly grows out of the amendment, and is covered by the rules as to it."

Mr. Hamilton, of Maryland: "This amendment is a breach of the understanding."

Mr. Thurman: "Totally and absolutely. Where is this amendment offered? Where is it to come in?"

Mr. Kellogg: "The Secretary will read it for the edification of the Chamber."

Mr. Conkling: "On page 5."

Mr. Thurman: "I want to know where it is to come in."

The Presiding Officer: "After line ninety-nine, on page 5."

Mr. Kellogg: "After the word 'dollars' in that line. That section has been amended by the addition of '\$200,000' after '\$300,000.'"

Mr. Edmunds: "No; the word 'dollars' stands in the print just as it does in the amendment, and the '\$200,000' comes in before 'dollars.'"

Mr. Kellogg: "Precisely; the word 'dollars' is at the end of the sentence, and my amendment is to follow that word."

Mr. Thurman: "Mr. President, if this is not legislation, then nothing can be legislation."

Mr. Stewart, of Nevada: "The Chair has ruled it out of order."

Mr. Thurman: "No, he has not; he has ruled it in order. The law as it now stands applies this election law simply to cities and towns having twenty thousand inhabitants and upward, and I understand the Chair to rule that this amendment, which extends that election law over the whole United States, every hamlet in it, is in order. It is a law now confined simply to the cities of the United States having twenty thousand inhabitants and upward, and I understand that under a rule which prohibits any thing like legislation, any thing that is not germane to the bill, the Chair decides that this law can be extended over the entire United States. Sir, if that can be done, your rule is worth nothing at all."

"I should like to know how it is that this amendment comes here printed at the Government Printing-Office; how it is that it comes here in this shape. Has it passed through a caucus? Has it been resolved that it shall be placed on this bill in direct violation of your rule? How is it that this thing comes here in this way?"

"Sir, nothing can be clearer in the world—I say it with all due respect to the Chair—than that this is a plain and direct violation of your rule, and your rule is worth nothing if this can be admitted. Upon what principle, pray, is it that this amendment is to be admitted? Because there is in the bill a provision for enforcing an existing law, because there is a provision making an appropriation to ex-

ecute an existing law? Is that the ground? Under that pretence, can you extend a law which now applies only to cities of twenty thousand inhabitants and upward over the whole United States, into every hamlet in the United States? Is that the construction you put upon your rule? If so, I should like to know when you expect an appropriation bill to be carried through. When is it that you will expect to pass an appropriation bill? What is there that cannot be made in order if this is in order? Of what use is your rule if this amendment is in order? Of no use whatsoever."

"Sir, I wish to see whether this thing has been agreed upon; I wish to know whether a caucus has been held upon it; I wish to know how it is that this thing comes here printed at the Government Printing Office; I wish to know how it stands; and for the purpose of trying that question I move to lay that amendment on the table."

Mr. Casserly said: "Mr. President, this is a most unexpected proceeding. A rule was brought in here, the precise purpose of which was to confine appropriation bills to their legitimate objects. That rule has been enforced with the greatest rigor, and in some cases, as it seemed to me, beyond the just meaning of it or the interests of the public service. And now, sir, on Friday night, there being but one full day more left of this session, this amendment is brought in here by the Senator from Louisiana."

"Now, sir, here is an amendment which takes up a bill of very great gravity, which has always excited much discussion, and extends it all over the United States."

"It is impossible for me to discuss this amendment, for obvious reasons. The Senator from Louisiana, who once before brought a measure in here and succeeded in getting it to a committee unknown to the great majority of the Senate, is the putative father of this amendment. He has brought it here printed, and I desire to call the attention of the Senate and of the country to this fact: that having brought it here printed, he refused my respectful request to allow it to be passed over until his printed copies could be read. I am sorry the Senator is not in his place, for he would then hear what I have to say. I have never known such a proceeding on the part of any Senator, in the greatest heat of debate in the Senate, during my time. It would be impossible for me or anybody to examine this amendment except by a debate brought about on a course of verbal amendments. Five minutes will not be sufficient to enable me to understand it. Five minutes will not enable any Senator who has not been in the secret to understand it."

"Sir, the rule adopted by the Senate is to be construed by its object, and construed by its object nothing is more plain than that this amendment is a violation of the rule. It is

legislation. It is not legislation that 'relates directly to the appropriation' in the bill. The legislation which relates directly to the appropriation in the bill is the legislation which is specified in the bill. What is that legislation? It is 'the act of February 28, 1871, or any acts amendatory thereof or supplementary thereto.' What does that mean? It does not mean other acts that may be passed after this bill was brought in, but it means the acts that were in existence when this bill was brought before the Senate."

Mr. Stevenson, of Kentucky, said: "Mr. President, the success of our legislation depends on understanding the rules and a strict observance of them. I understand the Chair to decide that this amendment is in order."

The Presiding Officer: "The Chair has so decided, and an appeal therefrom has been taken and is now pending."

Mr. Stevenson: "Now, sir, I wish to say to the Chair and to the Senate that our present rule provides that 'no amendment to any such bill,' an appropriation bill, 'making legislative provisions, other than such as directly relate to the appropriations contained in the bill, shall be received.' The question occurs, then, does this amendment apply to any appropriation in this bill? It is proposed as an amendment to the clause making an appropriation 'for defraying the expenses of the courts of the United States, including the District of Columbia; for jurors and witnesses, and expenses of suits in which the United States are concerned, of prosecutions for offences committed against the United States; for the safe-keeping of prisoners, and for the expenses which may be incurred in the enforcement of the act relative to the rights of citizens to vote, of February 28, 1871.'

"Now, it is proposed in this appropriation bill to change a whole section of law. If this amendment is adopted, it is reforming and amending a legislative bill which has already passed this House. It is moved, in other words, to strike out 'city or town' wherever those words occur in the election law of Congress, and insert provisions making that law applicable to the whole country; and we are confined to five-minutes debates on a question of this sort. This shows, as I conceive, that, in the adoption of the five-minutes rule, the Senate had no possible conception that an amendment such as this could be passed. In addition to that, you propose to strike out the words 'circuit judge,' upon which there was such a debate in the Senate, and to insert the words 'district judge,' and that in an appropriation bill limited to five-minutes debate, and sprung upon the Senate when no man had any conception that such an amendment could be offered.

"If such an amendment as this is in order, I cannot well conceive what amendment possibly would not be in order. We are not only restrained from all the privileges of debate on

this question, but absolutely the most stringent election law, which operates on the suffrage, the very vitality of free institutions, is to be affected by inconsistent and unexpected amendments like this, and the Senate are to be deprived of all discussion upon them. Why, the Chair remembers that when this election law was considered before it occupied hours and hours; it elicited a discussion of days, and well it might, because it strikes at the very vitality of free institutions, which is the right of the people to vote; and now, upon an appropriation bill, this election law is wholly changed, striking out 'circuit judges,' extending the operation of that law from 'cities' to 'counties and parishes'; and we are required under a five-minutes debate to vote upon it."

The Presiding Officer: "The Chair will state what he understands to be the question. It is, Shall the decision of the Chair stand as the judgment of the Senate? And the Chair thinks that that decision, until it is reversed, is the decision and is binding, and if it is not reversed it must stand."

Mr. Conkling, of New York: "Mr. President, I shall move that this appeal lie on the table. I believe, according to everybody's construction of the rule, that will bring the Senate to a vote. Before submitting that motion, however, I beg to say one word in reply to the numerous speeches which have been made assailing the ruling of the Chair. The rule is: 'and no amendment to any such bill making legislative provisions' shall be in order 'other than such as directly relate to the appropriations contained in the bill.' Turning to the bill I find:"

For the safe keeping of prisoners; and for the expenses which may be incurred in the enforcement of the act of February 28, 1871, to enforce the rights of citizens to vote, or any acts amendatory thereof, or supplementary thereto, \$3,000,000.

"What is the argument of those who deny the decision of the Chair? It is that the amendment is not legislation directly relating to this. How can that be argued? Has it ever been pretended that to be within this rule one must move to increase or diminish the appropriation? Not at all. The rule expressly tolerates general legislation, with no restriction save one, namely, that it relates—what relates? That the general legislation relates to the appropriation in question."

Mr. Thurman: "If the Senator's argument is right, we can move to amend all the laws in regard to life-saving stations, for this bill relates to them. I can move the steamboat bill as an amendment to this bill."

The Presiding Officer: "The question is, shall this appeal lie on the table?"

The result was announced as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Alcorn, Ames, Boreman, Buckingham, Caldwell, Carpenter, Chandler, Cole, Conkling, Corbett, Cragin, Edmunds, Ferry of Michigan, Flanagan, Frelinghuysen, Harlan, Howe, Kellogg, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, Morton, Nye,

Pomeroy, Pool, Pratt, Ramsey, Sawyer, and Windom—28.

YAYS—Messrs. Bayard, Blair, Casserly, Cooper, Fenton, Hamilton of Maryland, Hamilton of Texas, Hill, Johnston, Kelly, Norwood, Ransom, Saulsbury, Schurz, Sprague, Stevenson, Stockton, Thurman, Tipton, Trumbull, Vickers, and West—22.

ABSENT—Messrs. Anthony, Brownlow, Cameron, Clayton, Davis of Kentucky, Davis of West Virginia, Ferry of Connecticut, Gilbert, Goldthwaite, Hamlin, Hitchcock, Lewis, Logan, Osborn, Patterson, Rice, Robertson, Scott, Sherman, Spencer, Stewart, Sumner, Wilson, and Wright—24.

So the appeal was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Thurman: "I move to indefinitely postpone the bill.

"Mr. President, nothing that has happened since I have had a seat in the Senate has given me more surprise and more pain than the vote which has just been taken. I did suppose that the rule which was adopted by the Senate, and which we unanimously applied to this bill, relying upon what we supposed to be its fair, honest, and well-understood meaning, would not be extended in a way that this vote indicates, extended in a way that takes every Senator on this floor who votes against the extension, not only by surprise, but creates in his mind unaffected astonishment. What is the principle that has this moment been determined by the Senate? Why, sir, it is that you may amend any law on the statute-book in reference to which there is any appropriation made in this bill; amend it indefinitely; amend it without limit; go over almost the whole statute-book of the United States, because there is an appropriation for executing that law. Sir, let us see what it is.

"The first appropriation in this bill is under the head of 'the Treasury Department,' and relates to life-saving stations. Now, sir, if this decision to which the Senate has just come be the 'true ruling, the true interpretation of this rule, then we can amend by this bill all the laws in relation to life-saving stations. Then comes the 'revenue-cutter service,' and you may go on and amend all the laws in relation to that service. Then, sir, comes the 'marine hospital service;' you may amend all the laws in relation to that service. Then comes 'loans and Treasury notes and national currency,' and you may amend the entire national bank law, and all this under a five-minutes rule of debate, and you may amend all the laws in relation to the issue of greenbacks, and limit the debate to five minutes. Then comes 'detection and punishment of counterfeiting,' and under that you may amend all the criminal laws on the statute-book in relation to the crime of counterfeiting. Then comes 'the contingent expenses of the Senate,' and you may amend all the laws in relation to them. Then comes the 'judiciary,' and you may amend every judicial act upon the statute-book, every one from the act of 1789 down to this day, and limit debate to five minutes—the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, the jurisdiction of the circuit court, the

jurisdiction of the district court, the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims, the jurisdiction of the courts of the District of Columbia, the writ of *habeas corpus*, every thing that appertains to the judiciary, every statute passed since the foundation of the Government is open to amendment or repeal, and that is under a debate limited to five minutes, under this ruling which has just been made by the Senate! That is the truth about it. Why, sir, I would a thousand times rather have the previous question of the House of Representatives than this.

"Sir, Senators may smile as much as they please; they may think this is a very smart trick—no, I will not use the word 'trick,' for it is not respectful; they may think this is very sharp practice; that this is a very acute thing on the part of the majority that has power to do what it pleases. But I say it is not good faith. I say it is not a fair interpretation of this rule. I say it is a ruling which makes the rule absolutely nugatory for the purposes for which it was adopted, absolutely so. Worse than all that, Mr. President, it is a rule that utterly stifles every thing like debate, and that upon the most important questions which can concern the Senate or the American people. Why, sir, is it so that, whenever an appropriation is made to execute an existing law, you can move as an amendment under this rule, and limit debate to five minutes, any amendment whatsoever of that law? If that is the case, I pray to know whether there is any freedom of debate left in this body? Sir, we had better stop all debate at once, if that is the case.

"I say to Senators, beware before you adopt such a rule as this. There was a time when the Republican party marched to victory with 'free speech' upon its banners. There was a time when it claimed that in every part of this country there should be free speech. There was a time when the silencing of voices and preventing the utterance of the thoughts of even the smallest minority was considered a crime against humanity, and a crime against the Constitution of the country. But now, in the highest legislative Chamber of the country, we find a rule that stifles free speech utterly, and places the whole body of the statute law of the land at the mercy of a numerical majority of the Senate, without any debate whatsoever on the merits of the proposition to modify or to repeal it. I say it will not do to talk about free speech any more. You had better say at once, with Napoleon I., 'I hate phrasemongers.' You had better at once adopt the logic of the Senator from Michigan (Mr Chandler) the other day, who hates all 'o-ra-tors,' as he calls them, despises every thing like speech; establish military rule; have no discussion; discussions are always hostile to tyranny. There never was a tyrant yet who loved discussion; there never was one yet who did not frown down debate.

"In perfect good faith, without one single word of objection from any member on this floor, we agreed to the application of this five-minutes rule to this bill; but never did any one suppose that that rule, which heretofore has been properly and strictly construed, was to be so interpreted, that the whole body of the statute law of the United States was open to be repealed, amended, or modified, by way of amendment to this appropriation bill, and that debate on it was to be limited to five minutes. Why, sir, every law, the law to enforce the fourteenth amendment, the law to enforce the fifteenth amendment, civil rights, every thing may be altered, changed, amended, or repealed, under this ruling that has been made, and every Senator limited to five minutes. I do pray that the Senate will reconsider what it has done before it establishes such a rule of despotism, utterly destructive of free debate in the American Senate."

Mr. Sumner, of Massachusetts, said: "Mr. President, I thank the Senator from Ohio for the word he has just uttered. He said that, under the ruling of the Chair, the bill for civil rights would be in order. I so understood him."

Mr. Thurman: "Certainly."

Mr. Sumner: "He now says 'certainly,' and I agree with him. The act which it is proposed to amend is entitled 'An act to enforce the rights of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of this Union, and for other purposes,' and one of its sections, section eighteen, is as follows: "

That the act to protect all persons in the United States in their civil rights, and furnish the means of their vindication, passed April 9, 1866, is hereby reenacted, and sections sixteen and seventeen thereof shall be in force, according to the provisions of said act.

"Now, sir, I have nothing to say of the ruling of the Chair, or the question of order which the Senator has so ably debated. I accept the ruling of the Chair; I follow it; I apply it logically, and I adopt the illustration afforded by the distinguished Senator from Ohio, when he said that it covered the civil rights bill. I thank him for teaching us that word. It does cover the civil rights bill, and I now insist that the civil rights bill shall at last find hospitality in this Chamber. Long enough has it been played with and paltered with. Now, at last, I insist upon a vote. I move, sir, at the end of the pending amendment to insert as follows: "

Also, that the act above mentioned be further supplemented and amended by adding the following provisions.

"Then follows what is known familiarly as the civil rights bill, being a bill well known in this Chamber, carefully drawn by myself, much amended, debated, and this has all the last emendations."

Mr. Thurman: "And none of the emascula-

tion? Mr. Sumner: "None of the emasculations; it is the pure article."

The Presiding Officer (Mr. Pomeroy in the chair): "It is the duty of the Chair to remind Senators that the motion now pending is to indefinitely postpone the bill."

Mr. Casserly said: "Sir, I listened with amazement and with sorrow to the decision of the Chair. There is not a justice's court in the country where such a decision upon a similar law with this would be made; or if made, where it would not be torn into shreds in fifteen minutes by any lawyer that was ever qualified to argue about ten dollars. Why, sir, it proceeds upon a theory that is essentially false and unfounded in itself, namely, that because an appropriation in a bill refers to a law which has created a subject for that appropriation to act upon, therefore you can introduce any sort of amendment to reach that bill. That is the proposition."

"Why, sir, what is the object of an appropriation bill? It is not to make a new law; it is as to the expenditure of money. An appropriation bill must have, before it can be drawn even, subjects of expenditure already created by law. In other words, there must be laws on the statute-book providing for such and such things, which require expenditure to carry them out, in the first place. Then you make your appropriation bill for the purpose of appropriating the amounts of money necessary to satisfy those expenditures. The decision made here to-night amounts to this, neither more nor less, that because there may be one to twenty or two hundred appropriations in your bill that relate to the law creating the subject of that expenditure, therefore you have the right upon that view of the case, which is a necessary view, there can be no appropriation bill without it, to amend these laws creating that subject of expenditure indefinitely. The appropriation bill becomes, therefore, the omnibus of the whole legislation of the session. Under this rule, intended to restrict an appropriation bill to its just and proper function of applying the means for carrying out subjects of expenditure created by other laws, you may amend every law in regard to the subject of expenditures, in regard to which an appropriation is stated in the bill."

"And now, sir, at the end of the session, within two legislative days of the adjournment, or less than two, all the controversies over your Ku-klux bill and your bill for regulating the elections by your bayonets in this year of grace 1872, when the head of your Government and the head of your armies is a candidate for reelection—those measures, and others no worse and no better, are brought in here to be fought over and thrust through Congress at this session over the back of an appropriation bill. What a spectacle for a great majority party in Congress to present to the country and to the world! And to do that

you overturn your own plain rule; you take advantage of a decision of which all I have to say is that I do not envy the making of it; I wonder at it, rather; and besides all that, an attempt to debate the fitness of that decision, an attempt to point out its manifest error, an attempt to expose its utter unfitness for application to the business of this session or of any session of the Senate, according to any parliamentary rules, was cut off by a motion to lay upon the table."

Mr. Stockton, of New Jersey, said: "Mr. President, there never has been any rule in the Senate of the United States requiring that an amendment should be germane to the bill. There is no such parliamentary rule, and there is no rule of the Senate, let me remind the Chair, which requires a Senator to be pertinent and germane. Both of those matters are trusted to the discretion of Senators, and it is presumed they will not exercise that discretion improperly. There is not and never has been, I repeat, a rule in the Senate confining Senators to amendments which are germane, and there is no rule either controlling or limiting debate, so that it is respectful and proper. But, in order to facilitate business at the close of the session, for the benefit of a majority of the Senate, for their convenience, as a public and patriotic duty, the minority of this body voluntarily submitted to have themselves bound. It was provided that debate should be limited to five minutes. But no Senator on this side of the Chamber, and very few Senators on the other, would have voted to limit debate to five minutes. I can speak of Senator after Senator on the other side of the Chamber, thin as their seats now are at this time of night, who never would have voted to limit debate to five minutes if you had not introduced this other principle, this saving clause, that nothing should be put upon an appropriation bill that was not germane to the bill. You did that deliberately. You appealed to the minority, you appealed to yourselves; you said: 'Never, never will we gag the Senate; never will we deny you the privilege of speaking on any public question, or any legislation making any great change in the laws of this land; that we do not propose to do; but, while we ask you to limit debate to five minutes, we say we will not offer an amendment, nor permit one to be offered, that interferes with the general legislation of the country, which is not (to use my short term, for I shall be more definite directly) germane to the bill.' That was the contract stated in the rule, and those were the only terms on which the American Senate, on both sides of the Chamber, ever could have been induced to permit the adoption of that five-minutes rule."

"Now, sir, let me turn for a moment to the language of that rule:"

Resolved, That during the present session it shall be in order at any time to move a recess—

"That was one change—

and pending an appropriation bill, to move to confine debate on amendments thereto to five minutes by any Senator on the pending motion, and such motions shall be decided without debate.

"There is another gag. What was the consideration? What was the consideration that would have induced Senators on the other side who have long been members of this body, and who glory in its privileges, which are seldom abused, to agree to such a rule? What was the consideration you offered to us and offered to your own members? To facilitate public business, to help you through, we agreed to the limitation of five minutes, we agreed that the motion could be made without debate, and you said this:"

And no amendment to any such bill making legislative provisions other than such as directly relate to the appropriations contained in the bill shall be received.

"I used the word 'germane.' Under this rule a matter of legislation has been introduced, a proposition which is admitted to be legislation, a proposition which the Chair itself admits to be legislation, but, as the Chair said, 'legislation which relates to an appropriation.' It appropriates nothing, and is defended on that ground by its advocates, and it is decided that it is legal because it appropriates nothing. If it appropriated anything it would be a violation of the regular rule, because it would be an amendment appropriating money without the proper notice having been given to the committee. Let me read that rule for a moment; that is, rule 30:

No amendment proposing additional appropriations shall be received to any additional appropriation bill, unless it be made to carry out the provisions of some existing law, or some act or resolution previously passed by the Senate during that session, or moved by direction of a standing or select committee of the Senate, or in pursuance of an estimate from the head of some of the Departments; and no amendment shall be received whose object is to provide for a private claim, unless it be to carry out the provisions of an existing law or treaty stipulation.

"Now, I appeal to such Senators as think this matter important enough to listen to the sound of my voice, whether the object was not, and that alone, to prevent the loading down of appropriation bills with matters which ought to be treated as matters of substantive legislation. This amendment, as I was saying, could not have been received if it contained an appropriation, and so the Chair says it is legitimate, it can come in under this rule because it contains no appropriation. It is legislation, the Chair decides, but it can come in under the other rule because it is 'legislation which relates to an appropriation bill.' That is precisely the ruling of the Chair. I shall not comment upon it. I have too much respect for the Chair and too much respect for the Senate to comment on it.

"One illustration, and I have done. Suppose the President of the United States is authorized by this bill, or by some other bill,

some general act of legislation, to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* in South Carolina, South Carolina being in open warfare, and for that purpose \$5,000 is appropriated in the bill for the purpose of taking care of the prisoners and to pay such expenses as may be necessary in enforcing the law in South Carolina, and then an amendment is moved which relates to that appropriation, which is legislation, admitted to be so by the Chair, but which relates to it. It passes through your first barrier because there is no appropriation in it; it passes through your second barrier because it 'relates to an appropriation;' and in that way you introduce a proposition for the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* in New York and all over the North. You can do that under this construction of the rule, and no man can gainsay it if the ruling of the Chair is right."

Mr. Anthony, of Rhode Island, said: "From what the Senator from New Jersey has said, there seems to have been a misunderstanding, although how it originated I do not know. I am not one of the Senators who gave any pledges about this amendment not being proposed, nor did I know until very recently that it was to be proposed; but the whole *gravamen*, the whole complaint, as I understand from the other side of the Chamber, is, that whereas a month ago this amendment would have been perfectly in order as a permanent law, we have passed a rule by which it can only be in order as applicable for the term for which the appropriation bill now under consideration applies. Two attempts have been made by Senators on this side of the Chamber to repeal that rule, and it was resisted I think on both sides of the Chamber. I am sure it was on the other side. Now, the only complaint is the five-minutes rule. What evil that rule accomplishes when Senators speak half an hour, I do not see, because we all know, and have abundant illustration that a motion can be made to which the five-minutes rule does not apply, by which a debate can go on covering the whole ground of this amendment."

"Now, I speak only for myself; but I say if this rule, which is the cause of so much complaint, is the only difficulty, I am quite willing to rescind it, and let us stand just the same as we did before the rule was adopted. We all know that a large portion of the legislation since I have been in Congress, for twelve or thirteen years, has been put on appropriation bills; and that is a very vicious system of legislation, I think; but it is one that has always prevailed, and this bill itself has every year been made the rider for legislation of every character, covering every Department of the Government, and going, as the Senator from Ohio says, into every hamlet of the country."

Mr. Morton: "I desire to make an appeal to Senators on this side of the Chamber to allow us to vote upon this amendment and any amendments that may be offered by any

of them, or by any other Senator. When a question of order arises, it must be decided first by the Chair, and, if an appeal is taken, then by the Senate. An appeal was taken from the decision of the Chair in this case, the Chair deciding the amendment to be in order under this rule. The appeal was laid on the table by a motion, which was in fact an indorsement of the opinion expressed by the Chair."

"Now, I submit to our friends on this side of the Chamber that this question has been decided in the only way that it can be decided; and, without imputing motives or purposes to any Senator, I suggest that all should submit to the decision when it is thus made."

Mr. Tipton, of Nebraska, said: "There seems to be some plausibility in the remarks of the Senator from Indiana so far as this, that an opportunity, at least a forced opportunity, may be had for the purpose of discussing this proposition; but the point of objection is not met."

"The point of objection is this: that although the opportunity might be complete as to the discussion of this and all kindred propositions, yet, after they have been discussed until every person in the Chamber is satisfied with the discussion, they are not legitimate as amendments to an appropriation bill, and cannot be pressed except in violation of the resolution I have read, and violation of our solemn pledges each to the other that no such proposition as involves general legislation shall be presented as an amendment to such a bill as this."

Mr. Robertson said: "We have been here now over seventeen hours, with the exception of two hours and a half of a recess to enable us to get our dinners. It is very evident to my mind that we cannot get a vote this morning upon this question; and, if we do get a vote upon this, there will be other questions presented which will consume some time. I have sat here very much against my own will, in order to discharge my public duty, until I am very nervous; in fact, not well enough to sit here much longer. I think there should be an end to this thing. If we cannot accomplish the public work by Monday, let us stay here a week longer. I therefore move that the Senate do now adjourn."

The question on adjournment being taken by yeas and nays, resulted—yeas 11, nays 28.

The Presiding Officer: "The question is on indefinitely postponing the bill."

The question being taken by yeas and nays, resulted—yeas 5, nays 35.

So the motion was not agreed to.

Mr. Sumner: "I now move to amend the amendment by adding what I send to the Chair."

The Chief Clerk read the amendment, as follows:

Also that the act above mentioned be further supplemented and amended by adding the following provisions at the end of the eighteenth section.

Mr. Sumner: "Then follow the sections of the civil rights bill, which it is not necessary to read."

Mr. Cole: "I hope the Senator from Massachusetts has not sat here all night with the idea that this is in order to be offered on this bill. I think it is not in order. I raise the point of order upon it."

The Presiding Officer: "If the Senator from California makes the question of order under the rule, the Chair must rule upon it, without any regard to the merits of the proposition. The rule reads as follows: "

And no amendment to any such bill making legislative provisions, other than such as directly relate to the appropriations contained in the bill, shall be received.

The Chair thinks that this is not in order under that rule.

Mr. Sumner: "I take an appeal from the decision of the Chair."

The Presiding Officer: The question then is, Shall the decision of the Chair stand as the judgment of the Senate?"

Mr. Sumner: "Mr. President, why is the pending—"

The Presiding Officer: "If the Senator will indulge the Chair one moment to make another remark, the Chair apprehends that an amendment to an amendment has no more privileges than an original amendment, and if a proposition is not in order as an original amendment, it cannot be in order as an amendment to an amendment."

Mr. Sumner: "Why is the original amendment in order, as has been ruled? It refers especially to the act to enforce the rights of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of this Union, and for other purposes, that of 1871 being an amendment to the earlier statute of 1870. According to its language, it professes to supplement and amend that act—mark the words—to supplement and amend that act. Now, sir, I simply propose to still further supplement and amend that act. If you are right in the first case, you will be right in the second case. Now listen to section eighteen of that act of 1870."

Mr. Conkling: "What act is that?"

Mr. Sumner: "The act the title of which I have already read, the act to enforce the rights of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of this Union, and for other purposes, the eighteenth section of which is as follows: "

That the act to protect all persons in the United States in their civil rights, and furnish the means of their vindication, passed April 9, 1866, is hereby reenacted; and sections sixteen and seventeen hereof shall be enforced according to the provisions of said act.

"Now, mark sir. The original civil rights act is reenacted in this statute of 1870. But you are now amending this statute. How do you obtain your present jurisdiction? Because there is an appropriation to carry out that

statute. If the pending amendment is in order, then a further amendment must be in order, especially in view of the eighteenth section, which I have read, which expressly embodies and reenacts the civil rights law. If you say that the amendment that I now move is not in order, you virtually declare that the pending amendment is not in order. One is in order just as much as the other. Each is to amend a statute which you are carrying out by an appropriation."

The question being taken by yeas and nays, resulted—yeas 33, nays 6.

So the decision of the Chair was sustained.

The Presiding Officer: "The question is on the amendment offered by the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. Kellogg)."

The yeas and nays were ordered; and, being taken, resulted as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Ames, Anthony, Boreman, Buckingham, Caldwell, Chandler, Cole, Conkling, Corbett, Cragin, Edmunds, Ferry of Michigan, Flanagan, Frelinghuysen, Howe, Kellogg, Logan, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, Nye, Osborn, Pomeroy, Pool, Pratt, Ramsey, Scott, Sherman, Spencer, Stewart, Sumner, and Wilson—31.

NAYS—Messrs. Blair, Casserly, Cooper, Hamilton of Maryland, Hamilton of Texas, Kelly, Norwood, Ransom, Saulsbury, Sprague, Stephenson, and Stockton—12.

ABSENT—Messrs. Alcorn, Bayard, Brownlow, Cameron, Carpenter, Clayton, Davis of Kentucky, Davis of West Virginia, Fenton, Ferry of Connecticut, Gilbert, Goldthwaite, Hamlin, Harlan, Hill, Hitchcock, Johnston, Lewis, Morton, Patterson, Rice, Robertson, Sawyer, Schurz, Thurman, Tipton, Trumbull, Vickers, West, Windom, and Wright—31.

So the amendment was agreed to.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time. The bill was read the third time.

The result of the vote on the passage of the bill was announced as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Ames, Anthony, Boreman, Buckingham, Caldwell, Chandler, Cole, Conkling, Corbett, Edmunds, Ferry of Michigan, Flanagan, Frelinghuysen, Harlan, Howe, Kellogg, Logan, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, Nye, Osborn, Pomeroy, Pool, Pratt, Ramsey, Sawyer, Scott, Spencer, Stewart, West, Wilson, and Windom—32.

NAYS—Messrs. Blair, Casserly, Cooper, Fenton, Hamilton of Maryland, Norwood, Ransom, Saulsbury, Stephenson, Stockton—10.

ABSENT—Messrs. Alcorn, Bayard, Brownlow, Cameron, Carpenter, Clayton, Cragin, Davis of Kentucky, Davis of West Virginia, Ferry of Connecticut, Gilbert, Goldthwaite, Hamilton of Texas, Hamlin, Hill, Hitchcock, Johnston, Kelly, Lewis, Morton, Patterson, Rice, Robertson, Schurz, Sherman, Sprague, Sumner, Thurman, Tipton, Trumbull, Vickers, and Wright—32.

So the bill was passed.

Mr. Cole: "I move that the bill be printed immediately for the use of the House."

The motion to print was agreed to.

Mr. Cole: "I move that the Senate insist on its amendments, and ask for a conference committee in advance."

The motion was agreed to; and it was ordered that the conferees be appointed by the Chair.

In the House on June 8th, Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, said: "I ask the House to allow me to submit the proposition to non-concur in all the amendments of the Senate to the sundry civil appropriation bill, and to accede to the request of the Senate for a committee of conference."

Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, said: "I hope the suggestion of the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations (Mr. Garfield) will be accepted. By accepting it, the minority will lose none of their privileges, for they will have the same right to make dilatory motions after the report of the committee of conference comes before the House that they now have."

Mr. Beck, of Kentucky, said: "This side of the House will, I have no doubt, vote unanimously for the bill as it came from the Senate with the exception of the bayonet clause. If the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Garfield) will offer a substitute containing every proposition of the Senate except that, we will assent to it."

Mr. Garfield said: "If the 'bayonet clause,' as the gentleman terms it, were off, and all the other amendments of the Senate retained, I should be compelled to vote against the bill, because there are appropriations to the amount of more than a million and a half of dollars which have been put on by the Senate, to which, as chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, I can never consent."

Mr. Morgan, of Ohio, said: "The question resolves itself to this; shall election by the bayonet be substituted for election by the ballot? The amendment of the Senate is a blow aimed against the freedom of elections. I hope that the House will prove true to the Constitution, and, as a shield, interpose itself between the bayonets of the President and the liberties of the people."

Mr. Farnsworth, of Illinois, said: "I desire to make a point for the benefit of gentlemen on both sides of the House. It seems to me that if we can consider this bill in Committee of the Whole, taking up these various amendments, acting upon them, and sending to a committee of conference those to which the House may disagree, gentlemen will have afterward the same opportunity that they now have to defeat this particular amendment by dilatory motions. I do not like the proposition of the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. Beck), that we shall accept all the other amendments as they have come from the Senate, for, as the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Garfield) has said with regard to himself, there are many of those amendments which I cannot vote for."

"I think that gentlemen by the course they are pursuing are placing themselves in a bad position. It is saying in advance to other members on this floor, 'You shall not have an opportunity either to discuss or vote upon these amendments; but we will kill the bill anyhow.'"

Mr. Morgan: "Yes; rather let the bill be killed than that liberty should perish."

Mr. Farnsworth: "What is to be gained by killing the bill?"

Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, said: "We have offered to consent to the consideration of the bill, excepting that amendment."

Mr. Farnsworth: "Still, what is gained by killing the bill?"

Mr. Randall: "We do not want to kill it."

Mr. Campbell: "I wish to make a parliamentary inquiry. If a committee of conference should report in favor of this objectionable Senate amendment, would not the minority of the House then have the same right with regard to dilatory motions as they have now?"

The Speaker: "The dilatory motions which are now running are running against a majority motion, which is that the House proceed to business on the Speaker's table. That motion is prevented from being submitted to the House by dilatory motions. The same dilatory motions in the same order would, of course, be admissible after the conference report had been presented."

Mr. Garfield, of Ohio: "I ask gentlemen to allow me to take the sense of the House on my proposition."

The question was taken, and (two-thirds not voting in favor thereof) it was decided in the negative—yeas 80, nays 61, not voting 99.

Mr. Banks, of Massachusetts, said: "I move to suspend the rules, and take from the Speaker's table House bill No. 2705, and that the House concur in the seventh, eighth, ninth, and tenth amendments of the Senate, and non-concur in all the remaining amendments, and that a committee of conference be asked on those amendments in which the House non-concurs."

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 72, nays 72, not voting 96.

So (two-thirds not voting in the affirmative) the rules were not suspended.

Mr. Garfield, of Ohio: "I have sent a resolution to the desk which I ask to be read."

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That the House non-concur in the amendments of the Senate to the House bill No. 2705, being the sundry civil appropriation bill, and agree to a conference thereon; and that, upon the appointment of such committee, the House do take a recess until eight o'clock on Monday morning.

The question being put, the resolution as amended was adopted.

The Chair announces the appointment of Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, Mr. Palmer, of Iowa, and Mr. Niblack, of Indiana, as the conferees on the part of the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill H. R. No. 2705.

On June 10th, Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, said: "I rise to make a privileged report."

Mr. Holman, of Indiana: "Does the Chair hold that it is not in order to move an adjournment at this time?"

The Speaker: "The Chair holds that, according to the usage of the House, a conference

report may be made during the pending of a motion to adjourn. After eleven o'clock to-day, however, the Chair will not entertain a motion to adjourn, as the two Houses have fixed twelve o'clock to-day for final adjournment."

The Clerk read the report of the committee of conference on the civil sundry appropriation bill.

Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, said: "Mr. Speaker, I now move that the report of the committee of conference be recommitted to that committee. I feel this morning that, if by the force of a mere majority we drive this bill, embodying as it does the enforcement amendment, through Congress, we will commit an act which, so far as I and a number of gentlemen around me are concerned, will be regarded as in the category of acts for which I have more than a score of times sentenced men, theretofore respected in the community in which they lived, to solitary confinement and penal labor.

"This bill reached its present stage by what, in the light of information in my possession, appear to be false pretences, which are characterized by all the features necessary to sustain a conviction under the law of Pennsylvania. On Saturday last, the minority of this House, by virtue of parliamentary law and of the usages of this House—not by the weakness of the Republican party, not by the weakness or lack of fidelity on the part of members of the Republican party, but, as I have said, by virtue of parliamentary law and usages long and well known to the House and the people of the country, the minority party of this House held this bill in its power. Leading members of that body said to us: 'Take from the bill one amendment, and you may have all the other provisions without question; take from it one provision, and you may complete your appropriations and adjourn.' This being the condition of the bill, there came upon this floor a Senator who was then a member of the committee of conference to consider and adjust the disagreeing votes thereon, and I vouch gentlemen around me for the fact that from him went forth the assurance that, if the Opposition would permit this bill to go to a committee of conference, the Senate would recede from the objectionable amendment. It was also known that he who must be chairman of the committee of conference on the part of the House disapproved of that amendment, and had given open and public assurance that he disapproved it as heartily as gentlemen on the other side could do."

Mr. Garfield, of Ohio: "If the gentleman refers to me, I beg him to withhold his statement of my position, and allow me to make it for myself."

Mr. Randall: "You did state that privately."

Mr. Kelley: "I am assured by many gentlemen that the gentleman from Ohio did make such statements.

"According to parliamentary usage, there must be two Democrats on a committee of conference, one from the House and one from the Senate. There was, therefore, it seemed to me, as it did to others, no possibility that the objectionable amendment would be adhered to. And I, and others who are as loyal to Republicanism, loyal to radical Republicanism, as I am or ever have been, I say, Mr. Speaker, that gentlemen, who are as radical as I am, went with or in advance of me to gentlemen on the other side of the House, and said: 'The circumstances are such as guarantee the withdrawal of this amendment to which you object; you cannot be deceived should you let the bill go to a conference.' But they knew the impregnable strength of their position, and not yet did they yield. They hesitated and inquired, and did not yield until from the Speaker's chair they received assurance that the report of a conference committee was subject to all the dilatory motions to which any other measure would be. In my conversations with them, I had given them assurance that, if by any peradventure they lost position or power, I would cooperate with them in resisting the passage of the bill embodying the amendment in question, and I make this motion in redemption not alone of my word, but of the pledges of others. If this action bring upon me condemnation, I shall not heed it. For, sir, it may be egotism, but I tell you that I value more highly the self-respect and approving conscience of William D. Kelley than I do the applause of all mankind; and I could not go through the world maintaining my self-respect if I failed to make every effort in my power to have this report go back to the committee of conference."

Mr. Bingham, of Ohio, said: "I desire to inquire of my friend from Pennsylvania (Mr. Kelley) to whom he refers as having authorized him to pledge this side of the House to any thing about this bill?"

Mr. Kelley: "I did not pledge this side of the House, nor have I so intimated."

Mr. Bingham: "Whom did you pledge?"

Mr. Kelley: "I pledged my influence, following gentlemen whom I saw on the other side promising theirs. And I reiterate that I was impelled thereto by assurances given, as I had been informed by many gentlemen about me, by a member of the Senate conference committee that, if we could get the bill to the conference committee, the Senate would recede?"

Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, said: "On the merits of the amendment now in debate by itself considered I will not now speak. No man on this floor regrets more than I do that the House was brought to a dead-lock on a question of this sort appended to a general appropriation bill. But there is another phase of this subject which rises altogether above that amendment or any other amendment that can be brought into this House. To discuss that

greater question, I must call the attention of members to the parliamentary history of this bill. It is one of the twelve great appropriation bills necessary for carrying on the Government. After being considered forty days in the Committee on Appropriations, after being elaborately debated in this House, it went to the Senate, and, after having there encountered storm and tempest of no ordinary character, it came back to the House with such amendments as the Senate saw fit to add. Again in the House, it was a bill in order under all the rules of parliamentary law, for our rules do not allow us to rule as out of order an amendment added by the Senate. The bill then being in order, there were but five courses of action open to the House in the ordinary processes of legislation. The first was, to refer it to the Committee on Appropriations, to be considered and brought back subject to the order of the House. The second was, we might have referred it to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, where it would have been open to debate and amendment on every one of the ninety-three amendments, and then to be reported back to the House to await the further order of this body. A third course was, that we should proceed to consider it in open House under the five-minutes rule, subject to amendments and debate. A fourth plan was, to non-concur in all the Senate amendments and send the bill to a committee of conference, to be again brought back into the House. There was a fifth plan, to concur in all the Senate amendments, and thus send the bill to the President for his approval.

"Now, there is no other ordinary course to be taken with an appropriation bill, and I call the attention of the House to the fact that I and my associates on the Committee on Appropriations tried again and again in the House each and all of these five ordinary courses of procedure, and again and again did the minority of this House refuse to allow the House to take either of these courses until late at night of Saturday, after a twelve hours' session, and then only on condition that the non-concurrence and reference to a conference committee should be coupled with a recess which should bring us within four hours of the final adjournment of Congress. In other words, the minority have for days refused to allow the usual legislative processes to be employed in reference to a great and necessary public measure; they have refused to allow it to be debated or considered except upon terms of their own dictation wholly beyond the ordinary range of parliamentary order.

"Mr. Speaker, a question has therefore arisen, in its importance far above any item in this bill, and even above the whole bill, and it is simply this: shall the majority of the members of this House have the right to consider and act upon a great appropriation bill in the mode provided in the rules? The moment a minority, however large, deny that proposi-

tion, that moment we are in the midst of a parliamentary revolution, and legislation of any sort is impossible for evermore until that position be utterly abandoned. In saying this I do not fail to recognize the amplest right of the minority to make dilatory motions for any and all legitimate purposes. I recognize that right whenever the minority is being oppressed by any parliamentary proceeding. If, for instance, we should insist that a bill should be passed without being read, I would filibuster as long as any man here to prevent it, if it were a bill that I did not understand or approve."

Mr. Eldredge, of Wisconsin, said: "I want to ask a question on this particular point, as to what was said by him to gentlemen on this side of the House, and to me personally."

Mr. Garfield: "When we went into the conference committee, we sat two hours on Saturday night, running our session into midnight.

"We met on Sunday and sat eight hours continuously. At the end of six hours we had finished, to the satisfaction of the conferees, every other item of disagreement between the two Houses. When we reached the tenth amendment, the one in dispute, the Senate conferees informed us that they could make no report that did not treat of that subject in it; that the report must be one and a whole. The committee on the part of the House was thus compelled to adopt one of two courses, either at eight o'clock on Monday morning, four hours before the time fixed for final adjournment, bring back a report that they had made no progress whatever, that nothing was agreed to, nothing settled, thus making it wholly impossible to reach an adjustment before twelve o'clock, or to bring in a report concurring in something.

"After mature deliberation we thought it to be our duty to bring in a report, and in order to do that we proposed a substitute to the Senate's tenth amendment. That substitute consists in the main of the enforcement bill sent to the House by the Senate a few weeks since; but there are two or three important modifications put on that at the suggestion of the House conferees.

"The amendment thus guarded is clearly within the provisions of the Constitution which empower Congress to regulate the time, place, and manner of holding elections for Representatives in Congress. Now, the committee of conference having brought in a report under the rules, I do now insist, and shall continue to demand, that the bill before the House shall be acted on; and against all factious and revolutionary resistance I propose to stand, if need be, until December next, until this appropriation bill shall be considered, shall be voted on, voted up or voted down.

"And now, once for all, I say to the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. Eldredge), and to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Kelley),

that I have said no word to them or to any man inconsistent with the declarations I have made in these remarks. I challenge any man to the proof, if he venture to join the issue."

Mr. Brooks, of New York, said: "The fourth article of amendments to the Constitution of the United States provides that 'the right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.'

"Section eight of the law prescribes: "

And the marshal or his deputy shall arrest and take into custody, with or without process—

"There is nothing in this act which forbids the arrest of any man without process of law."

Mr. Bingham: "Mr. Speaker, there is nothing in the bill, so far as the rights of citizens and persons are concerned, that has not already been on the statute-book for two years. It has been in force in the State represented by the honorable gentleman from New York (Mr. Brooks), and I have yet to learn that any of the provisions of this law of which the gentleman complains have been held unconstitutional by any court, State or national."

Mr. Randall: "You will not let it be tested by the Supreme Court."

Mr. Bingham: "Test it before any court. That right is assured by the law as it was originally enacted. The question might have been tested in the Supreme Court. It was not, because there was no doubt of the validity of the law. Gentlemen talk about not letting it be tested in the Supreme Court! I do not stop to argue the constitutional question now. I gave these gentlemen an opportunity ten days ago to take the Senate bill on this very subject from the table and allow it to be considered. And now gentlemen come and raise the miserable quibble that there is some constitutional privilege invaded here, because the Senate has introduced an amendment to enlarge or restrict the terms and effect of an appropriation, while it is in accordance with the practice of this Government under every Administration and in every Congress since it was a Government. In the original text of the bill was the provision for the expenses which may be incurred in the enforcement of the act of February 28, 1871, and thereupon, the House having incorporated that provision in its appropriation, and having appropriated money to carry out the act, the Senate, according to all usage, introduces amendments, restricting, limiting, and prescribing the effect of the appropriation to the particular act.

"I consider the question gentlemen have seen fit to raise now is a question as important as any that can arise under the Constitution of the country, and I propose to fight it out

with them; and that is whether, after refusing in the regular course of business to take up the independent Senate bill and consider it, and record their united votes against it, refusing to allow the Judiciary Committee to report a substitute for that bill, correcting its verbal errors, they are to come here now, under the pretence of taking care of the Constitution, and taking care of the rights of the people, and inaugurate here in this Hall a treason."

Mr. Kelley: "The gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Garfield) appealed to the House to sustain this bill, in order to avert a parliamentary revolution. Why, sir, I have but stated the proximate reason for my action; but the underlying and supreme reason was the desire on my part to avert a parliamentary revolution. Sir, parliamentary or other revolution is not likely to spring from imperfections in the rules of the House, nor am I of the belief that the rule of which he complains, that which secures the right of a numerous minority to defend its opinions, is an objectionable or dangerous one. During the eleven years I have had the honor of a seat in this House I have often felt that this reserved right of the minority was exercised in an improper manner, but I have always felt that, being here in a minority, I would also do what I have always honored the distinguished gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Bingham), who has just addressed the House, for having done in the Thirty-fifth Congress. When, sir, it was attempted to control appropriations by refusing to put a proper restraining clause in an appropriation bill, there was just such action by the Republican minority, of which he was then an honored member. Whether it was right or not, for thirty-six hours the Republican minority held the Democratic majority in check, and went to the country on the issue. That action did much to secure to the Republican party the magnificent results of the following October and November elections. The country approved the action of the heroic Republican filibusters who had held in check and defeated the powerful Democratic majority.

"Sir, an inconsiderable minority have no power to control legislation. A vote of two-thirds will pass a bill on any Monday, or at any time within ten days of a final adjournment. Moreover, if the rule be an unwise one, it is within the control of the House, and we can alter it. The danger of parliamentary revolution comes not from this cause, but from quite another quarter, and that is from the absorption of all the powers of the Government by the Senate. That is the weak point in our Constitution and our Government, and never was it more glaringly demonstrated than during the present Congress. I pause not to allude to its ceaseless encroachments on the functions of the executive department of the Government, and will refer but briefly to facts within the knowledge of every member. The originating of revenue measures was confided

to the House of Representatives by the Constitution; yet when we assembled here we were met with a revenue measure, which had been prepared during the recess by a special committee of the Senate. It was soon sent to us for our acceptance. The House, which is charged with raising revenue and making appropriations for carrying on the Government, has always enjoyed the privilege of being the first to name the day for an adjournment. The Senate, however, long before our business was well shaped, and before it was known what exigencies might arise, assumed the conceded functions of this House, and sent us a formal intimation as to the time at which it would, in its judgment, be convenient and agreeable for us to adjourn.

"And now, sir, when we come to act upon an important appropriation bill for the support of the Government, what do we find? The Senate meets us with the intimation that we may designate necessary appropriations, but we must yield our convictions on other points not germane to such a bill, or they will prevent our bill from becoming a law. There is where the danger of revolution lies. And, sir, I may say that while my opposition to this measure is manifested as it is at this time, by reason of my commitments of an honorable character to gentlemen on the other side, there is lying behind it the conviction that this method of passing any law, whatever the merits of the measure may be, is dangerous, and one for which the Republican party ought not to make itself responsible. Therefore, I hope that this report will be recommitment; and, on my motion to recommit, I call the previous question."

The question being taken on seconding the previous question, the House divided; and the tellers reported—yeas 101; nays not counted.

So the previous question was seconded and the main question ordered; which was upon the motion of Mr. Kelley to recommit the report of the committee of conference.

The question was taken; and it was decided in the affirmative, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Acker, Archer, Arthur, Banks, Beck, Bell, Biggs, Bird, Austin Blair, James G. Blair, Braxton, Bright, Brooks, Caldwell, Campbell, Carroll, Comingo, Conner, Cotton, Critcher, Crossland, Dox, Du Bose, Duke, Eldredge, Finkelnburg, Forker, Henry D. Foster, Garrett, Getz, Giddings, Golladay, Haldeman, Hambleton, Hancock, Handley, Hanks, Harmer, Harper, John T. Harris, Havens, Hawley, Hay, Hereford, Hibbard, Holman, Houghton, Kelley, Kellogg, Kendall, Kerr, Ketcham, King, Lamison, Lewis, Manson, Marshall, McClelland, McCormick, McGrary, McGrew, McHenry, McIntyre, McDunkin, McNeely, Mercur, Merrick, Morgan, Morphis, Packer, Potter, Price, Randall, Read, Edward Y. Rice, John M. Rice, Ritchie, William R. Roberts, Sion H. Rogers, Sherwood, Shober, Slater, Slocum, Sloss, Stevens, Storm, Strong, Swann, Terry, Thomas, Washington Townsend, Van Trump, Waddell, Warren, Wells, Whitthorne, Williams of New York, Winchester, and Young—99.

NAYS—Messrs. Ames, Averill, Barber, Beatty, Beveridge, Bigby, Bingham, Buckley, Bufinton, Burchard, Burdett, Benjamin F. Butler, Roderick

R. Butler, Cobb, Coburn, Coghlan, Conger, Crocker, Darrall, Dawes, De Large, Donnan, Duell, Dumell, Eames, Elliott, Charles Foster, Wilder D. Foster, Frye, Halsey, George E. Harris, Hays, Gerry W. Hazleton, John W. Hazleton, Hill, Hoar, Lowe, Maynard, McKee, Merriam, Monroe, Morey, Leonard Myers, Packard, Peck, Pendleton, Perce, Aaron F. Perry, Platt, Poland, Prindle, Rainey, Ellis H. Roberts, Rusk, Sawyer, Sessions, Shanks, Sheldon, Shellabarger, H. Boardman Smith, John A. Smith, Snyder, Thomas J. Speer, Sprague, Starkweather, Stevenson, Taffe, Turner, Twichell, Tyner, Wake-man, Walden, Wallace, Walls, Whiteley, Willard, Williams of Indiana, Jeremiah M. Wilson, and John T. Wilson—79.

NOT VOTING—Messrs. Adams, Amber, Barnum, Barry, Boles, Clarke, Cox, Crebs, Creely, Davis, Dickey, Ely, Farnsworth, Farwell, Garfield, Goodrich, Griffith, Hale, Herndon, Hooper, Killinger, Kinsella, Lampfort, Lansing, Leach, Lynch, McKinney, Benjamin F. Meyers, Mitchell, Moore, Negley, Niblack, Orr, Palmer, Hosea W. Parker, Isaac C. Parker, Eli Perry, Peters, Porter, Robinson, John Rogers, Roosevelt, Sargent, Scofield, Seelye, Shoemaker, Worthington C. Smith, Snapp, R. Milton Speer, Stoughton, Stowell, St. John, Sutherland, Sypher, Dwight Townsend, Tuthill, Upson, Vaughan, Voorhees, Waldron, Wheeler, and Wood—62.

Subsequently Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, said: "Mr. Speaker, I desire to submit the following report from the committee of conference."

The Clerk read as follows:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments to the bill (H. R. No. 2,705) making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have been unable to agree.

JAS. A. GARFIELD,
FRANK W. PALMER,
WM. E. NIBLACK,

Managers on the part of the House.

CORNELIUS COLE,
GEO. F. EDMUNDS,
JOHN W. STEVENSON,

Managers on the part of the Senate.

Mr. Garfield, of Ohio: "The Senate originally asked for a committee of conference in reference to the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on this bill, and I suppose they will make known their wishes. I do not know but the House might hasten business by ordering a new conference. I move the appointment of a new conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the bill; and on that motion I demand the previous question."

The motion of Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, was agreed to.

The Speaker: "The Chair appoints the same conferees as managers on the part of the House."

Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, soon after submitted a privileged report, and said: "In explanation of the report, I desire to state to the House that the main body of the report is the same as was presented before. Three important changes were made, in view of additional facts brought before the conference committee as to the amount of sums appropriated. Beyond those three changes every word is the same, except what relates to the tenth amend-

ment, the matter in contest between the two Houses.

"There are but three changes made in that tenth amendment. We strike out the words 'this act or,' in the fortieth line of the print which gentlemen have before them. The second change is in the forty-third line, where we strike out the words 'he resides,' and insert in lieu thereof the words 'his duties are to be performed.' The third, and the one of chief importance, is the addition of a proviso at the end of line sixty-two, in these words:"

And provided further, That the supervisors herein provided for shall have no power or authority to make arrests or to perform other duties than to be in the immediate presence of the officers holding the election, and to witness all their proceedings, including the counting of the votes, and the making of a return thereof.

"The effect of this is that the supervisors authorized by this act stand by and witness the proceedings of the election, and have the official right to stand by, so that, if frauds are being perpetrated, the Government of the United States may have as witnesses, a member of the Democratic party, and one of the Republican party, to the facts in the case."

Mr. Eldredge: "I desire to ask the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations if the words 'guarded and inspected' are not retained in the bill."

Mr. Garfield: "No, sir. It is provided that when ten citizens in any county or parish in any congressional district shall apply to the judge of the district in which such county or parish is situated 'to have said registration or election both guarded and scrutinized'."

Mr. Eldredge: "Yes, those are the words, 'guarded and scrutinized.'"

Mr. Garfield: "The persons applying express their wish to have the election guarded and scrutinized. But the powers of the persons appointed for that purpose are in terms restricted by the proviso I have read."

Mr. Eldredge: "They are to guard and scrutinize the election."

Mr. Garfield: "The gentleman is in error. The words 'guarded and scrutinized' apply only to the form of application made to the judge. But those words do not apply at all to the powers of the persons appointed. Their powers are defined and limited by the strong language of the proviso which I have just read. They are thus made mere witnesses of all the transactions of the election."

Mr. Kerr, of Indiana, said: "Before my colleague (Mr. Niblack) takes the floor, I want to ask a question, in order to remove any doubt upon the mind of any member of the House. I desire to know of the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations whether he understands that there is any thing in the language of this amendment that touches the matter of qualifications of electors."

Mr. Garfield: "I understand, on the contrary, that there is nothing that can touch

or change the qualifications of electors now provided by law."

Mr. Ritchie, of Maryland, said: "In the State of Maryland the judges of the election have no discretion as to the qualifications of voters. They are controlled by the registration list; in fact, they are merely recording officers. Now, I ask the gentleman what would be the relation of the supervisors contemplated by this amendment to our registration and elections?"

Mr. Garfield: "That of simply standing by and seeing the work done, without any other power than to witness it from beginning to end."

Mr. Eldredge: "Gentlemen who have not surrendered their opposition on this question have not yet had an opportunity to speak. None of us have had that opportunity who feel that we cannot surrender our opposition as long as we have the power to resist this measure. I ask the gentleman to yield to me for two or three minutes."

Mr. Garfield: "Gentlemen all around me insist that I shall call the previous question. I cannot yield further."

Mr. Holman, of Indiana, said: "This is the most fatal measure ever brought into this Congress."

Mr. Haldeman, of Pennsylvania, said: "We are not going to yield."

Mr. Eldredge: "It is an unconstitutional bill."

Mr. Holman: "It is most infamous in its character."

Mr. Garfield: "I now move that the rules be suspended, and that the House proceed to take an immediate vote, without dilatory motions, upon agreeing to the report of the committee of conference."

The question was put on the motion of Mr. Garfield, to suspend the rules; and there were — yeas 122, nays 28.

So (two-thirds voting in favor thereof) the rules were suspended.

The Speaker: "The House has directed that it now vote by yeas and nays upon this question. Will the House agree to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses to the amendments of the Senate to the sundry civil appropriation bill?"

The question was taken; and it was decided in the affirmative, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Ames, Averill, Banks, Barber, Beatty, Beveridge, Bigby, Bingham, Buckley, Buffinton, Burchard, Burdett, Benjamin F. Butler, Roderrick R. Butler, Cobb, Coburn, Coghlan, Conger, Cotton, Crocker, Darrall, Dawes, De Large, Donnan, Duell, Dunning, Eames, Elliott, Finkelnburg, Charles Foster, Wilder D. Foster, Frye, Garfield, Goodrich, Halsey, Harner, George E. Harris, Havens, Hawley, Hay, Hays, Gerry W. Hazleton, John W. Hazleton, Hill, Hoar, Houghton, Kelley, Kellogg, Ketcham, Killinger, Lansing, Lowe, Maynard, McGrew, McJunkin, McKee, Meaurio, Merriam, Monroe, Leonard Myers, Packard, Packard, Palmer, Peck, Pendleton, Perce, Aaron F. Perry, Peters, Platt, Poland,

Prindle, Rainey, Ellis H. Roberts, Rusk, Sawyer, Sessions, Shanks, Sheldon, Shellabarger, H. Boardman Smith, John A. Smith, Snyder, Sprague, Starkweather, Stevenson, Strong, Sypher, Taaffe, Thomas, Washington Townsend, Turner, Twichell, Tyner, Wakeman, Walden, Wallace, Walls, White-son, Willard, Williams of Indiana, Jeremiah M. Wilson, and John T. Wilson—102.

YAYS—Messrs. Acker, Archer, Arthur, Beck, Bell, Biggs, Bird, James G. Blair, Braxton, Bright, Brooks, Caldwell, Campbell, Carroll, Comingo, Conner, Critcher, Crossland, Dox, Du Bose, Duke, El-dredge, Farnsworth, Forker, Henry D. Foster, Garret, Getz, Giddings, Golladay, Haldeman, Hambleton, Hancock, Handley, Hanks, Harper, John T. Harris, Hereford, Hibbard, Holman, Kendall, Kerr, King, Lamison, Lewis, Manson, Marshall, McClelland, McCormick, McHenry, McIntyre, McNeely, Merriock, Morgan, Niblack, Potter, Price, Randall, Read, Edward Y. Rice, John M. Rice, Ritchie, William R. Roberts, Sion H. Rogers, Sherwood, Shober, Slater, Slocum, Sloss, Stevens, Storm, Swann, Terry, Waddell, Warren, Wells, Whitthorne, Williams of New York, Winchester, and Young—79.

NOT VOTING—Messrs. Adams, Ambler, Barnum, Barry, Austin Blair, Boles, Clark, Cox, Crebs, Cree-ly, Davis, Dickey, Ely, Farwell, Griffith, Hale, Herndon, Hooper, Kinsella, Lampert, Leach, Lynch, McCrary, McKinney, Benjamin F. Meyers, Mitchell, Moore, Morey, Morphis, Negley, Orr, Hosea W. Par-ker, Isaac C. Parker, Eli Perry, Porter, Robinson, John Rogers, Roosevelt, Sargent, Seefeld, Sealey, Shoemaker, Worthington C. Smith, Snapp, R. Milton Speer, Thomas J. Speer, Stoughton, Stowell, St. John, Sutherland, Dwight Townsend, Tutbill, Upson, Van Trump, Vaughan, Voorhees, Waldron, Wheeler, and Wood—59.

So the report of the committee of conference was agreed to.

In the Senate, on the same day, the final report of the committee of conference was presented, when Mr. Stevenson, of Kentucky, said: "I did not sign that report, for the reason that I did not believe Congress had any authority to exercise power over the State elections under the Constitution of the United States; but, if Congress had the power, I should not very much object to the proviso here as it is in the amendment. Believing as I do that the power is not within the constitutional competency of Congress, I shall vote against the report."

The question of concurrence being taken by yeas and nays, resulted as follows:

YAYS—Messrs. Alcorn, Ames, Anthony, Boreman, Buckingham, Caldwell, Carpenter, Chandler, Clayton, Cole, Conkling, Corbett, Cragin, Edmunds, Ferry of Michigan, Flanagan, Frelinghuysen, Harlan, Howe, Kellogg, Logan, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, Morton, Nye, Osborn, Pomeroy, Pool, Pratt, Ramsey, Robertson, Sawyer, Scott, Sherman, Spencer, Stewart, Sumner, West, and Windom—89.

NAYS—Messrs. Bayard, Blair, Casserly, Cooper, Fenton, Hamilton of Texas, Kelly, Norwood, Ran-son, Saulsbury, Sprague, Stevenson, Stockton, Thurman, Tipton, Trumbull, and Vickers—17.

ABSENT—Messrs. Brownlow, Cameron, Davis of Kentucky, Davis of West Virginia, Ferry of Connecti-cut, Gilbert, Goldthwaite, Hamilton of Maryland, Hamlin, Hill, Hitchcock, Johnston, Lewis, Patter-son, Rice, Schurz, Wilson, and Wright—18.

So the report was concurred in.

On May 17th, the Senate, as in Committee

of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill to extend the provisions of the fourth section of the act approved April 20, 1871.

The Chief Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the provisions of the fourth section of the act approved April 20, 1871, entitled "An act to enforce the provisions of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and for other purposes," shall continue in force until the end of the next regular session of Congress.

Mr. Scott, of Pennsylvania, said: "Mr. President, this bill proposes to continue in force until the end of the next regular session of Congress the provisions of the fourth section of the act of April 20, 1871, which I ask the Secretary to read."

The Chief Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 4. That whenever in any State or part of a State the unlawful combinations named in the preceding section of this act shall be organized and armed, and so numerous and powerful as to be able, by violence, to either overthrow or set at defiance the constituted authorities of such State, and of the United States within such State, or when the constituted authorities are in complicity with, or shall connive at the unlawful purposes of, such powerful and armed combinations; and whenever, by reason of either or all of the causes aforesaid, the conviction of such offenders and the preservation of the public safety shall become in such district impracticable, in every such case such combinations shall be deemed a rebellion against the Government of the United States, and during the continuance of such rebellion, and within the limits of the district which shall be so under the sway thereof, such limits to be prescribed by proclamation, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, when in his judgment the public safety shall require it, to suspend the privileges of the writ of *habeas corpus*, to the end that such rebellion may be overthrown: *Provided*, That all the provisions of the second section of an act entitled "An act relating to *habeas corpus*, and regulating judicial proceedings in certain cases," approved March 3, 1863, which relate to the discharge of prisoners other than prisoners of war, and to the penalty of refusing to obey the order of the court, shall be in full force so far as the same are applicable to the provisions of this section: *Provided further*, That the President shall first have made proclamation, as now provided by law, commanding such insurgents to disperse: *And provided also*, That the provisions of this section shall not be in force after the end of the next regular session of Congress.

Mr. Scott: "Mr. President, these provisions and the proposition to extend them suggest the following inquiries:

"1. Are there unlawful combinations organized and armed in any State or parts of any State?

"2. Are they so numerous and powerful as to be able by violence to either overthrow or set at defiance the constituted authorities of the State and of the United States within such State?

"3. Are the constituted authorities in complicity with or do they connive at the unlawful purposes of such combinations?

"4. Is the conviction of offenders or the preservation of the public safety impracticable by reason of all or either of these causes?

"5. If the conviction of offenders and the preservation of the public safety be not at the

present moment impracticable, does the past give such reason to apprehend such a state of affairs as will render them impracticable, and as will require this power to be lodged in the President for the protection of the public welfare?

"These inquiries open a very wide field of investigation; but I do not propose to follow any of them at great length, nor can I take them up in their order, as the testimony which I shall consider will bear upon them all. There was a time when it might have been advisable to dwell upon the evidence establishing the existence of the Ku-klux Klan, the combination against which principally it is well known this legislation was directed; but that time has passed. Its existence now stands confessed.

"The testimony taken by the joint committee clearly establishes that the same organization, pursuing the same purposes and seeking to accomplish them by the same means, has existed, and been active since 1868, in the States of North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, and Mississippi. There can be no reasonable doubt of its existence still in Tennessee and in most of the other States where it is for the present quiet, but ready to act whenever it may be deemed necessary or prudent to do so. Its recent character is better fixed, however, by the evidence furnished from the organization itself, evidence which stamps it as one of the foulest blots upon the civilization of this century. At the trials in Columbia, South Carolina, the constitution of the Ku-klux in that State was given in evidence, having been found in possession of one Samuel Brown, Esq., a man of wealth and standing in York County, who was chief of a klan, and is now expiating his offence in the Albany penitentiary, sentenced upon his own confession. The same constitution governed the order in North Carolina, as is shown by the testimony of David Schenck, Esq., a leading lawyer of Lincoln, in that State, who became a member of the order in 1868, and says that in doing so he considered that he was swearing to support the platform of the convention that nominated Seymour and Blair in New York.

"Now, sir, as to the extent to which this organization has prevailed: it is stated in the views of the minority that it does not prevail in more than forty counties in these States of North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, and Mississippi. Let me give you the names of the counties in these States in which these offences have been committed. Outrages have been committed in North Carolina in the counties of Orange, Chatham, Alamance, Lenoir, Harnett, Sampson, Caswell, Guilford, Gaston, Lincoln, Moore, Rutherford, Cleveland, and Catawba.

"*South Carolina.*—In the counties of Spartanburg, York, Union, Chester, Abbeville, Laurens, Fairview, Newberry, and Lancaster.

"*Georgia.*—In the counties of Jasper, Wal-

ton, White, Morgan, Jackson, Hancock, Wilkinson, Washington, Cherokee, Greene, Madison, Pike, Whitefield, Habersham, Putnam, Haralson, Warren, Richmond, Gwinnett, Floyd, Glascock, Chattooga, Dade, Clark, Jefferson, Oglethorpe, Walker, Appling, and Columbia.

"*Alabama.*—In the counties of Blount, Calhoun, Chambers, Choctaw, Fayette, Greene, Hale, Jackson, Jefferson, Lawrence, Limestone, Macon, Madison, Marshall, Morgan, Perry, Pickens, Sumter, Tuscaloosa, St. Clair, Cherokee, Coosa, Lauderdale, Marengo, Tallapoosa, and Walton.

"*Mississippi.*—In the counties of Chickasaw, Kemper, Itawamba, Tishomingo, Prentiss, Lee, Leake, Tippah, Union, Alcorn, Kemper, Lauderdale, Lincoln, Lowndes, Marshall, Monroe, Noxubee, Oktibbeha, Pontotoc, and Winston.

"*Florida.*—In the county of Jackson alone the evidence shows that within the last five years there have been one hundred and fifty-three homicides.

"Here we have ninety-nine counties in all, and this in all probability falls below the number. I have not had time to make a careful examination of that part of the testimony at the taking of which I was not personally present, and have only inserted here the names of those counties where offences are clearly shown to have been committed. I have no doubt there are more. I shall give presently a summary of the offences committed in these counties.

"These facts bear upon the denial made, in the views of the minority, of the extent of the organization, of its political significance, or of its having the countenance of any of the respectable white people of the South. Each of these may require a passing notice.

"As to the numbers of the organization, the fact that in York County the number was almost equal to the white voting population is of itself startling, and when it is remembered that about the same state of affairs existed in the two adjoining counties, and to a large extent in other counties, it is evident that nothing but the power of the General Government is sufficient to restrain that organization in that State.

"Again, after the concession that General Forrest knows so much more about the origin of the organization than any other person, his statement as to its numbers becomes important. In 1868 he said there were forty thousand in Tennessee and five hundred thousand in the Southern States. The only correction he made of that statement, in his letter written to correct errors, was, that he believed there were those numbers. His belief as the head of that organization is significant, and equivalent to the knowledge of other people.

"The allegation that the order does not exist in more than forty counties is met by the names of the counties of the several States which I have already given.

"I will now give the summary to which I have referred. In North Carolina fourteen counties are shown in which outrages occurred, and in them there occurred eighteen homicides and three hundred and fifteen whippings. In South Carolina, nine counties, in which the testimony taken by the committee shows there were thirty-five homicides and two hundred and seventy-six other outrages. The presentment of the grand-jury says there were forty homicides in those counties, and over two thousand cases of other outrages. In Georgia there are twenty-nine counties shown, in which seventy-two homicides and one hundred and twenty-six cases of whippings are disclosed by the testimony. In Alabama there are twenty-six counties, in which two hundred and fifteen homicides are shown to have occurred, and one hundred and sixteen cases of other outrages. In Mississippi there are twenty counties in which there are twenty-three homicides, and seventy-six cases of outrages, by this testimony; and in Florida, in the one county of Jackson—I have not had time to look through the other portions of the testimony—one hundred and fifty-three homicides have occurred in that county alone since the war; and let it not be supposed that these even are all. These foot up ninety-nine counties, five hundred and twenty-six homicides and twenty-nine hundred and nine cases of other outrages shown in this testimony, and by this finding of the grand-jury.

"It is alleged that in all these proceedings the men are of that class in society who have no countenance. Sir, let me call your attention to two or three facts. The minority of the committee have admitted—it is an admission—that General Napoleon B. Forrest and General John B. Gordon were the first men who were at the organization of this klan. Who are N. B. Forrest and J. B. Gordon? I suppose that for political purposes I could give them no higher indorsement than to state that they were both delegates at large from their respective States of Tennessee and Georgia in the Democratic National Convention of 1868; and taking the testimony of Schenck, of North Carolina, that he considered he was swearing, when he was initiated in the Ku-klux organization, to support the platform of that convention, it is not much to be wondered at that the platform was so construed when two men who are admitted to have organized the Ku-klux were delegates at large in that convention, and their position ought to rank them as respectable men.

"As to the other denial, that this organization has any thing political in it, I wish to say here that I do not care whether it has any thing political in it or not. I do not care whether these outrages have been animated by partisan hate or not. There is the fact: they have been committed upon the poor and defenceless, and they have been unable to secure redress. Until this legislation of Congress

and the exercise of power by the President, the men who committed these offences could not be brought to punishment by the courts. I care not whether the offences were committed by Republicans on Democrats or by Democrats on Republicans, or without any shadow of partisan feeling, every dictate of humanity, every impulse of enlightened civilization requires and demands that the Government shall extend its power for the purpose of bringing these offenders to justice and of protecting the defenceless.

"But, sir, I have given enough to show what its political character is. I do not wish to go at large into the mere partisan aspect of this case. There is abundant material for it. Turn to its oaths 'against radicals;' to its constitution 'to relieve those suffering from radical misrule;' turn to the finding of that grand-jury in Columbia, South Carolina; to the testimony of hundreds of witnesses both in and out of the order, where the victims testified that they were whipped to compel them to renounce their radicalism; where the members of the organization testify and confess that the defeat of radicalism was the purpose of the organization. Go on all through this testimony, that of Schenck, of North Carolina, in which he admits that he went into the organization not believing that it would countenance violence, but that he went into it as a political organization; that he afterward attempted to divert it from violence and could not do it. Take the identification of Forrest and of Gordon with it in the beginning, Hampton's appeal for it in the end. Take the fact that another prominent man in South Carolina, J. Banks Lyle, a member of the South Carolina Legislature, fled also at the time the proclamation was issued; and so well satisfied were his own Democratic associates, from the county from which he was elected, of his complicity with this organization that they voted with the other members of the Legislature to declare his seat vacant. All these facts show that there is a political significance in the organization.

"I come now to the views of the minority on this subject. They say that the white and the black citizen cannot coexist in the same Government. That feeling is inculcated in the Ku-klux Klan of the South. It has been one of the fruitful sources of these outrages; and I regret to find that, notwithstanding the constitutional amendments have declared the negro to be free, to be a citizen, and to be entitled to all his civil and political rights, we are even now, as the result of this investigation, told that the time is near when those rights shall be taken from him.

"There are many causes assigned for these outrages: the debts of the States, the reconstruction acts, bad legislation. I do not, at this time, propose to go into any discussion of them. I am discussing the evil itself, its existence, its magnitude, its power, its extent,

and the necessity of providing against a recurrence of the violence which has hitherto disgraced the nation.

"Withdraw from the President of the United States the power to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* in those States where this organization exists, and no man can answer for the scenes that will follow and the retaliation that may ensue. Keep it there, and the very existence of the power will render its exercise unnecessary.

"This is the question which we are to determine. Are we, taking up these provisions in their order, to say that men who have not been secure in their persons, in their houses, or in their papers; that men who have been deprived of life and liberty without due process of law; that men whose houses have been subject to unreasonable searches and sieges; that criminals even have been hanged without trial in the face of a writ of *habeas corpus* issued to secure them a trial; that men upon whom cruel and unusual punishments have been inflicted by the mob instead of by judicial tribunals; and that men entitled to citizenship, freedom, and the ballot, have all of them denied by this conspiracy—shall we say that these men shall continue to be subject to these outrages? Or shall we vest in the President that power which we believe we can vest in him, and which we believe will be effective to protect and defend these rights and to bring to justice their guilty combinations against them."

Mr. Pratt, of Indiana, said: "Mr. President, the bill under consideration has been introduced by the chairman of the joint committee of Congress raised at the last session to inquire into the alleged outrages in the Southern States, and by the authority of that committee. It simply continues in the President of the United States the power of suspending the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* to the end of the next session of Congress, as that power was given by the act of April 20, 1871, entitled 'An act to enforce the provisions of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States.' The power which the bill confers is no other or different in the circumstances of its exercise from that which has been so beneficently employed by him in nine counties in the State of South Carolina. Fortunately for the country, he has found it necessary to use his discretion in but a single State, and in but a small portion of that.

"Looking at the good results which have been accomplished in that most disturbed district of the entire South, who can doubt that Congress acted wisely and in the interest of humanity and justice in investing the President with this power? Nobody has suffered, so far as I am aware, who was not engaged in the conspiracy, or against whom reasonable grounds of suspicion did not exist. Hundreds of persons whose guilty consciences informed against them, seeing that the Government was in earnest in its purpose to put a stop to law-

lessness and violence, have fled to parts unknown. Law has been reinstated, and protection given to life and property by the passage of that act.

"I know, sir, full well how jealous the people of this country are of their liberties. They regard this writ as their greatest safeguard. They are not forgetful of its history and of the struggles of the people of England to ingraft it upon Magna Charta. The fathers of this Republic wisely provided, when they came to form the national Constitution, that its privilege should not be suspended unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety might require it. For myself I believe the power is inherent in the office of the President without act of Congress. An invasion may occur or a rebellion spring up when Congress is not in session, and when its suspension may be necessary before this body could be convened.

"But it is unnecessary to argue that question or refer to precedents. The only question now is, whether there is such a condition of things in any part of the South as makes it prudent to continue in force for a limited time this provision in the act of April 20, 1871. The object of this writ, as we all understand, is to enable any person, deprived of his liberty, to bring his case before a judge that the cause and validity of his detention may be inquired into. No one disputes the value of the writ, nor that it is the bulwark of personal liberty, nor that its privilege should never be suspended except in great emergencies. No free State can exist without it. Yet, while all this is true, there are of necessity limitations to its use. A man convicted of crime has no right to invoke it in his cell in the penitentiary, or while standing under the gallows; nor in times of war is its use practicable, when civil law is suspended and military organizations are abroad controlling private action, and the voice of the judge is drowned in the clash of arms. And so, too, when there exists a widespread conspiracy to deprive any portion or class of the people of their rights under the law, by intimidation, violence, and outrage; to overthrow the laws which guard the life and liberty of the citizen; when the local courts are utterly powerless to deal with the criminals; where the conspiracy manifests itself by bands of armed men too numerous and powerful for the civil officers to deal with them; when arrests with a view to trial and punishment would be made nugatory through the complicity or fears of the constituted authorities of the State, there exists the same necessity for a suspension of the privilege of the writ as in case of invasion and rebellion.

"Mr. President, the question is, shall the grant of this power of suspension be continued, not indefinitely, but until the 4th of March next? The answer to this question must depend upon another question, whether

the public safety requires it. The committee of which I have spoken have spent months in taking testimony from every part of the South. We have had volume upon volume of the evidence printed, amounting to several thousand pages. The report of the committee and the views of the minority, in which the evidence is summed up, alone amount to over one thousand pages. Even the minority do not deny, and I now quote their language, 'that bodies of disguised men have in several of the States of the South been guilty of the most flagrant crimes.' But, sir, who are the guilty parties, and what are their motives? I know what is claimed by the Opposition here, and I know the theory on this subject of those who give tone to public opinion in the South. They pretend that these crimes have no political significance whatever, but are the work of the poor, the lawless, and irresponsible white men of that region, who, it is said, are the enemies of the freedman, jealous of his lately-acquired civil and political rights, envious of the planter's preference for his labor, and bent on getting rid of his competition. Such is the theory of the minority of the committee. They insist that these outrages are neither committed nor sanctioned by the respectable classes, and that they are not to be held responsible for them. But is this true? So far from being true, I insist that the investigations, thorough and exhaustive, which have been made by the congressional committee and in the Federal courts, have conclusively implicated the intelligent and property-holding classes in these outrages, and fixed the responsibility on them for their indulged continuance without punishment or prosecution even. From whom but this class come the funds which support these costly military organizations, which supply the horses, equipments, arms, ammunition, and disguises; the intelligence which directs the movements of these lawless bodies and prevents discovery? Who have the greatest motives for inflicting these punishments? Suppose the charge to be that a freedman has stolen cotton, corn, or cattle; the planter is the injured party, and not the poor white class, who have nothing to be stolen. He is the one interested in punishing the thief. He may employ these poor whites as his instruments, but he is the moving power; he is the responsible party.

"Colored schools are broken up and the school-houses burned by the hundred. This is a favorite pastime with the Ku-klux gentlemen. These brave fellows especially delight to deal with school-mistresses. There is no danger there. But who are most interested in breaking up schools and instigating raids upon the teachers and school-houses? I answer, the men of property, the tax-payers, the men who hold tax-payers' conventions and denounce taxes, and compel those who levy them to resign; the men who fill the country with their clamor that they are im-

poverished, robbed, and plundered, under the new order of things!"

Mr. Saulsbury, of Delaware, said: "Will the Senator allow me to interrupt him a moment? Do I understand him to say that the investigation of this committee and the investigation of the Federal courts prove that the property-holders in the South are the responsible parties for the outrages that he alleges to have been committed there?"

Mr. Pratt: "The Senator understands me correctly."

Mr. Saulsbury: "Then I ask if he knows of any instance where those men have been prosecuted under the provisions of the act passed last session, which gives ample power to punish any person who has entered into any conspiracy?"

Mr. Pratt: "Certainly, the records of the courts in three or four States are full of such cases."

Mr. Saulsbury: "How many?"

Mr. Pratt: "If you will examine the report of the majority of this committee you will ascertain how many prosecutions have been instituted in North Carolina and South Carolina."

Mr. Saulsbury: "I beg to be excused from examining the seven thousand pages of testimony."

Mr. Pratt: "I will take great pleasure in showing them to the honorable Senator from Delaware after I get through with my remarks. The seven or eight thousand pages of testimony the committee have taken form quite a bulky piece of literature, and I commend it to my honorable friend upon next Sunday or upon some leisure day for his reading. He will find it profitable if not pleasant."

Mr. Saulsbury: "I certainly would be inclined to avail myself of any suggestion of the honorable Senator from Indiana in reference to what is profitable reading for the Sabbath; but he must excuse me if I see proper to turn to the pages of the old Bible in preference to the report of this committee. But I understood the honorable Senator to be indicting the whole class of property-holders in the South. I wanted to call the attention of the Senator from Indiana, before he made the wholesale charge against the respectable property-holders of the Southern States, to the broad terms of the indictment which he was making against that people. I do not believe that the declaration of the Senator (worthy and highly as he is honored in his own State, in the Senate, and in the country) will have the effect to blast the reputation of the whole Southern people unless he lays his hands on the facts and shows the evidence on which that opinion is founded."

Mr. Pratt: "If the honorable Senator will hear me through, I hope to convince him before I am done; and, if he will do the committee the justice to read through the testimony, he will find abundance of cases establishing the propositions that I claim here."

Mr. Saulsbury: "Then I would suggest to the honorable Senator not to make his indictment a wholesale indictment against the property-holders of the South. Limit it to the men whom the evidence shows are implicated in the crime."

Mr. Pratt: "As I said, sir, before the interruption, in stating the argument of the slaveholders, I have shown who are responsible for these scourgings for opinion's sake. It is the old ruling class, the men who own the plantations and property, the men who must pay the taxes. They are the men most interested in moulding the opinions of voters."

"Then in regard to national elections their interest is, if possible, still stronger. They regard the whole policy of the Republican party as having been hostile to their class from its organization. They point to the constitutional amendments, the civil rights bill, the Freedmen's Bureau, the test-oath, the penalties against disloyalty, the enforcement bill, the suspension of the *habeas corpus*, and the presence of soldiery in the disturbed districts; and their panacea for all these ills is to put down the Republican party. That is the dearest wish of the entire Democratic heart in the South. They see no end to what they call their grievances, except in the overthrow of the party in power. They are the same men who were so impatient of the restraints of Government that in 1861 they plunged the country in war and bloodshed, stopping at no measures of unscrupulous violence in order to overthrow the Government many of them had so often sworn to maintain."

"Now, who shall tell me that this sentiment of hate toward the party in power, and this lust for the political control they once wielded, are not sufficient motives to account for these outrages and fix the responsibility where I believe, before God, it belongs, upon these influential classes of the South?"

Mr. Blair, of Missouri, said: "Practically this bill proposes to give the President of the United States the power of electing himself by force. It puts at his disposal the military power of the Government to be used during the period of the presidential election at his own discretion, and in my judgment for no other purpose than to secure his reelection as President. It is one of a series of acts by which the elections in this country have been placed under the supervision and control of the Government of the United States. The act which it is now proposed to continue in force was passed about a year ago, limited to cease at the close of this session of Congress. This was intended to feel the temper of the people of this country to ascertain if they would consent to the overthrow of the great writ of right, the *habeas corpus*, under circumstances defined in the bill, circumstances which were then shown to be such as did not authorize the Congress or the President to suspend the privileges of the writ of *habeas*

corpus, because there was not such a case as that which had been defined in the Constitution."

"I do not intend at this time to go over the argument which was then made, and which was to my mind conclusive; but I desire to call the attention of the country now to this attempt to continue this act in force during the period of the presidential elections, which was anticipated at the time by those who opposed it, in which their anticipations have not been at fault, because the attempt is now being made to force it through before the adjournment for the purpose of giving the control of the military authority of the Government to the President of the United States to reelect himself."

"I have said that it was one of a series of acts looking to this object. An act passed some time ago, in 1870, giving the Federal Government supervision of the elections within the States, which in the original act was limited to cities of over twenty thousand in population. That has also been extended within the last few days, by a bill which has passed the Senate, to every precinct in the country, authorizing the judges appointed by the President, upon the application of a certain number of citizens, to appoint supervisors in any precinct and in all the precincts where elections are held in this country."

"So solicitous were the dominant party in this country to make these laws supervising and controlling the elections applicable to every portion of our country, that within the last few days they have changed the time of election in the State of Louisiana to bring that State in the presidential election under the direct supervision of the Government."

"The other portions of the act, the fourth section of which you now propose to continue, give jurisdiction to the courts of the United States of all crimes which can, by any possibility, occur within the States. That does not require an act to continue it in force. It remains in force by its own terms, clearly demonstrated upon this floor, by the Senators opposing its passage, to be unconstitutional, subversive of the jurisdiction of the State courts, drawing to the Federal officials complete, absolute, and universal control over questions which never before, under any circumstances, were deemed cognizable in the courts of the United States. Hence I assert that the plain object of this bill (and it can have no other object) is to give the President power to reelect himself by the bayonet. Martial law is not an unusual device under radical rule for carrying elections in this country. It is not now for the first time attempted and put in force for that purpose. It has been made use of elsewhere, and with the approval of the Administration, and we have come to this: that the party in power are endeavoring to prop themselves and to maintain their power by the use of the Army of the United States

in controlling the elections of the people. That is the point to which this misnamed Republican party has at length brought us.

"The President of the United States has already exercised the authority vested in him by this act, and a resolution was passed by the other House of the Congress which had clothed him with the authority to exercise this power, asking him to inform the country the precise circumstances under which he felt himself authorized to exercise this power in nine counties of the State of South Carolina last fall. After long delay we have the President's response, and I propose briefly to call attention to that response giving the justification of the President for declaring martial law in South Carolina last autumn. The President says in House Executive Document No. 268, of the present session, the message being addressed to the House of Representatives:"

Representations having been made to me that in certain portions of South Carolina a condition of lawlessness and terror existed, I requested the then Attorney-General, Akerman, to visit that State, and after a personal examination to report to me the facts in relation to the subject. On the 16th of October last he addressed me a communication from South Carolina, in which he stated that in the counties of Spartanburg, York, Chester, Union, Laurens, Newberry, Fairfield, Lancaster, and Chesterfield, there were combinations for the purposes of preventing the free political action of citizens who were friendly to the Constitution and Government of the United States, and of depriving the emancipated class of the equal protection of the laws. "These combinations embrace at least two-thirds of the active white men of those counties, and have the sympathy and countenance of a majority of the other third. They are connected with similar combinations in other counties and States, and no doubt are part of a grand system of criminal associations pervading most of the Southern States. The members are bound to obedience and secrecy by oaths which they are taught to regard as of higher obligation than the lawful oaths taken before civil magistrates. They are organized and armed. They effect their objects by personal violence, often extending to murder. They terrify witnesses. They control juries in the State courts and sometimes in the courts of the United States. Systematic perjury is one of the means by which prosecutions of the members are defeated. From information given by officers of the State and of the United States, and by creditable private citizens, I am justified in affirming that the instances of criminal violence perpetrated by these combinations within the last twelve months in the above-named counties could be reckoned by thousands."

I received information of a similar import from various other sources, among which were the joint select Committee of Congress upon Southern Outrages, the officers of the State, the military officers of the United States on duty in South Carolina, the United States attorney and marshal and other civil officers of the Government, repentant and abjuring members of those unlawful organizations, persons specially employed by the Department of Justice to detect crimes against the United States, and from other credible persons.

Most, if not all, of this information, except what I derived from the Attorney-General, came to me orally, and was to the effect that said counties were under the sway of powerful combinations popularly known as Ku-klux Klans, the objects of which were, by force and terror, to prevent all political action

not in accord with the views of the members, to deprive colored citizens of the right to bear arms and of the right to a free ballot, to suppress schools in which colored children were taught, and to reduce the colored people to a condition closely akin to that of slavery; that these combinations were organized and armed, and had rendered the local law ineffectual to protect the classes whom they desired to oppress; that they had perpetrated many murders and hundreds of crimes of minor degree, all of which were unpunished; and that witnesses could not safely testify against them unless the more active members were placed under restraint.

"Mr. President, a similar resolution to that to which this message was responsive was introduced into this House by myself and objected to by members on the other side. It was, however, introduced into the House of Representatives, and went to the joint select committee on the condition of affairs in the South, and was by them reported back to the House with amendments, some of the amendments cutting out much matter which we desired the President to respond to. But there was one point retained in the resolution to which I ask the attention of the Senate, and to which I am very sorry to say the President has not responded. It was this: among other things the resolution asked 'the number and character of the offences forbidden by said act or the act of May 31, 1870, which are shown by such combinations or other parties to have been committed in the respective counties in which the privileges of the writ of *habeas corpus* had been suspended in the State of South Carolina, and the dates of all such alleged offences.'

"The House asked the President of the United States to communicate what offences, if any, had been committed against the act of Congress, which had led to the declaration of martial law, and the date at which such offences had been committed. We have a long list of persons arrested under that act, and the crimes charged against them, ninety-nine out of one hundred of which is the crime of conspiracy, and in no single instance has the President given us the date of any single offence which is alleged to have been committed. This was omitted, I am compelled to say, deliberately, with a view of creating a false impression, of misleading the country, of inducing the country to believe that those persons arrested had committed the offences in or about the time when martial law was declared, the fact being that all these offences were committed nine or eighteen months or two years previous to the passage of the law itself, of which they undertook to take cognizance in their court. At this point I call the attention of the Senate to a brief paragraph from the report of the minority of the committee. Mr. Van Trump, who was in South Carolina as a member of the sub-committee, states in his report, page 586: "

We believe, we might almost say we know, that nothing has transpired in South Carolina since the

passage of the Ku-klux law which can be the slightest justification of the President in suspending the writ in the absence of war and the clash of arms, spreading terror and dismay among whole masses of people guilty of crime. The public press, as well as our own private information, testify to the fact that there has been no more trouble or disorder in South Carolina, for the last nine months, than is common to any other State in the Union.

In the absence of the facts, or statements and representations, which are not facts founded in truth, communicated to the President, whether truthfully or falsely, prior to the issuing of his proclamation, we unhesitatingly assert that, for nine months prior to said proclamation, and at least three months previous to the passage of what is known as the Ku-klux law, there was more peace and good order throughout the entire borders of South Carolina than had been at any time since the termination of the war. Now, if this is the fact, then the action of the President was not only unwise and impolitic, but it was a naked and most unjustifiable act of tyranny and oppression, at war with the spirit of free institutions, and a precedent which, by repeated use, will not only sap the foundations of the Government, but "can almost change the stamp of Nature."

"Upon this point I desire also to quote from the correspondent of the *New York Herald*, a paper which, at that time and since that time, has been an earnest advocate of the policy of the President. Writing from Spartanburg, as late as November 1, 1871, he said: "

In this county, as in all others I have visited, I cannot find any case of resistance to the State or the United States authorities. Two years ago a couple of revenue officers were forcibly resisted by some men who were engaged in illicit whiskey distilling. No one pretends, however, that they were any more Ku-klux than were and are the men who distil whiskey illicitly in Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Ohio, and any other States North, and who resist the revenue officers. This is the only case of resistance on record. "I never give them a chance to resist," said a Federal officer to me, "because I always send an overwhelming force to arrest them." "Very well, but has any resistance been offered?" "No." "Have you ever tried to make arrests without an overwhelming force?" "No; we used an ounce of prevention." "Now, major—"

"I have no doubt this is the gentleman whose report has been quoted by the majority, although it is not said, Major Merrill: "

"Now, major, are you not aware that the sheriff of this county, a one-armed man, has gone to remote parts of the county unattended, arrested men, and brought them to Spartanburg, without meeting with opposition?" "So I have heard; but I do not risk finding the same submission." I put it to you, readers, whether it is fair to assume that a people will resist until they have resisted? I am assured by some of the most eminent citizens that there has not been a day during the past two years when a Federal deputy marshal could not have arrested any citizen in the county unaided by the military.

But let me give you a further fact: many of the arrests in this county were made before the President's proclamation appeared. "Why, then, major," I asked, "was it necessary to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*?" "It was not suspended because we could not make arrests," was the reply, "but for the purpose of preventing any attempt on the part of the State courts to get the prisoners away from us."

"This is a wretched excuse, inasmuch as all the State courts are officered by members of the Republican party, and, as I have been re-

minded by my colleague on the committee (Mr. Bayard), there is not a Democratic official in the State of South Carolina, neither judge, nor commissioner, nor any thing else. The same correspondent, writing from Union Courthouse, November 3, 1871, says: "

In this letter I have not concealed the fact that troubles have existed in Union County, and I have not denied that the Ku-klux, or men representing themselves as such, have perpetrated gross outrages. But will you not be surprised to learn that these troubles ended seven months ago? I appeal to Captain Thompson, of the United States Army, to say how many Ku-klux outrages have occurred in Union County during the seven months he has been stationed there. Two have been reported, minor affairs, which, upon investigation, proved to be personal quarrels. Curiously enough, all the Federal officers admit that for months past these counties have been quiet. Why, then, wait until the troubles are over to begin operations? "Because," replies a Federal officer to me, "the Government must show its power." Is it not a wanton display of power? While the Ku-klux were committing "outrages," nobody was arrested. From four to seven months after they have retired to their "dens," and society has resumed its normal condition, the Government pounces down upon them. I defy the United States marshal to produce a single warrant against a Ku-klux in which the alleged offence was committed within three months past.

"I defy the Senator from Pennsylvania or any other Senator on this floor to adduce one single instance, out of all that he has enumerated, which did not occur three months anterior to the arrests which were made under this Ku-Klux law; and hence it is that the President of the United States, on returning a reply to the resolution of the House of Representatives, conceals sedulously the dates of the offences for which these persons were said to have been arrested, although directly asked by the House of Representatives to state the dates of the alleged offences."

Mr. Scott: "Does the Senator desire me to give him the answer now?"

Mr. Blair: "Certainly, the Senator may answer if he wishes."

Mr. Scott: "As the Senator says in very broad language that he will defy me to state any instance, I will state that, about the latter part of August or September—I am not certain which—the very occasion of the communication of the President was the fact that a large number of disguised men, Ku-klux, visited and committed an outrage upon a man named Quinn, who lived very near to the line of Spartanburg County, but in Union County, and that a number of persons who committed that outrage upon him, or those who were supposed to have committed it upon him, were arrested, and bills found against them. They were found by the grand-jury at the United States court at Greenville, and they were acquitted for want of sufficient identification. That is one case which occurred. There were one or two others in York County, but I will not take up the time of the Senate in detailing them, but I give him the specific case that I have referred to."

Mr. Blair: "Then the Senator has given me one specific case in which parties were arrested on suspicion for an offence committed just before the declaration of martial law. The parties arrested were acquitted by his own acknowledgment, and he cites another case of a destruction of a school-house in York County. Mr. President, attention was called to the fact. These are the cases. One, an isolated case of outrage, for which the suspected persons were acquitted, and another, the burning of a school-house; and this is insurrection and rebellion!

"Now, sir, what is to prevent any State or any city or county in the United States from being put under martial law by the President, if rebellion and insurrection are made by one isolated outrage of disguised men and the burning of a school-house? These are all that are claimed. The Senator says he could refer to one or two others. These are all that he thought it worth while to put in his speech delivered here last Friday, and which I now hold in my hand. The President had not one word to say on the subject of the time when the offences were committed. He could not have got any information of crimes committed there from the Ku-klux committee, although he refers to the joint select committee as being one of the sources of his information. He could not have referred to any thing stated to him by that committee, because the committee never authorized any one to give the information to the President. He may have got information from one of its members; but no one of its members could have given him information of any crime or outrage committed within less than nine months previous to the declaration of martial law, for *no such crime or outrage is proven*, and none can be found in their reported testimony. Here is a book with its seven thousand pages, here is the committee's report made subsequent to that declaration of martial law, and, to justify it, they name no crime committed; the people were quiet, arrests were made, a one-armed sheriff arrested individuals throughout that district without aid or assistance from any one.

"The Chief Magistrate of this country has seen proper to exercise this great authority never before given to a President of the United States, yielded against the protests of the ablest Republicans in this House and in the other, and which ought not to have been used except in the clearest and most overwhelming case of necessity. It has been exercised. The President has failed to show to us that there existed, at the time he exercised this authority, any ground of justification whatsoever. Admitting all that is claimed, that from a year to eighteen months, or two years previous, there had been such a condition of things as has been described by the Senator in his eloquent speech, it had passed away. You might as well attempt to defend the exercise of this power of declaring martial law,

and suspending the privileges of the writ of *habeas corpus*, because the rebellion existed seven years before this declaration. The occasion had passed; there was no disturbance. The officers there admit there was no disorder. My colleague of the House, Mr. Van Trump, who was there with the Senator, declares in his report, which is unchallenged, which cannot be successfully denied, that there was no disturbance; that he knew it of his own knowledge. The President does not pretend that there was. The Senator cannot make it appear that there was any; and here was the wanton exercise of this power, to overthrow the guarantees of the Constitution for the personal liberty of the individual, without excuse and without cause!

"Martial law is still maintained within those nine counties. Hundreds of citizens have been dragged, without any allegation of crime, from their homes, without the right of appeal to the courts, to be discharged from illegal custody. Thousands, as has been said by the Senator, have fled from their homes, and he, in imitation of the President, declares that those who have fled from illegal arrest confess, by flying, their guilt, when they knew that, if arrested, they would not have the right of the writ of *habeas corpus*. The Senator knows well that they could be followed and arrested; if charges could be brought against them, the courts are open; but no military arrest could be made outside of these counties, upon which the courts would not have a right to pass."

The Presiding Officer: "No amendment being offered, the bill will be reported to the Senate without amendment."

Mr. Alcorn, of Mississippi, said: "Mr. President, for three hundred miles on the Mississippi front in the State of Mississippi there has not been a case of Ku-klux violence established or even charged since the year 1868, within my knowledge. In all that vast rich delta that is now scarce of labor, susceptible of the production of a bale of cotton to an acre, where capital seeks to obtain labor, they are sending out their emissaries, as I have said, and agents every year, to bring labor there; and I undertake to say there is not a plantation there that has the amount of labor it could use. In all those river counties for three hundred miles not a man holds an office unless he holds it at the will of the colored people, and a majority of the offices, I will say two-thirds of the offices, are in truth and in fact held by the colored people. Is it possible that the courts cannot administer justice to the colored people in a society like this? Is it possible that the county in which I live, where the colored population is seventy-six per cent. of the whole; in the county below me, where it is eighty per cent.; in the county below that, where it is eighty-three per cent.; and in the county below that, where it is ninety per cent. of the whole, justice cannot be ad-

ministered to the colored people when we have a thorough Republican, a true man, an excellent lawyer, a man of unspotted reputation, to preside as judge, and a Northern man, who is a citizen of Mississippi in full accord with the Republican party, and in the full confidence of the colored people, as prosecuting attorney?

"I undertake to say that justice is administered there, and that there is no complaint in all that district of country that justice is not administered; that colored men sit upon juries, and it is frequently the case that the jury is entirely composed of colored men. Colored men are overseers of the roads. A colored man is the sheriff of Issaquena County, appointed by myself. A colored man is elected sheriff of Issaquena County; a colored man is elected sheriff of Adams County; a colored man is elected sheriff of Jefferson County, and colored men are officers in several other counties in the State of Mississippi; and yet it is said justice cannot be administered there, when every judge who sits upon the bench is a Republican, appointed by a Republican Governor and confirmed by a Republican Senate.

"I repel the charge that justice is not administered in Mississippi. I assert that the Governor of Mississippi, when he delivered his message to the Legislature in January, and declared that the condition of Mississippi was peace, told the truth; that when he wrote to me on the 15th of May, the present month, declaring that the condition of Mississippi to-day was peace, that peace reigns throughout her borders, the Governor, who is a Northern man, but who is a citizen of Mississippi interested in our society, identified with us, a part of us, a man whom we all respect, and who is entitled to our respect, told the truth.

"I stated the fact that I did not think there was any necessity for the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*, that the condition of Mississippi to-day was one of repose; that if Congress would allow the people there to do something toward going forward in the reconstruction of the State, and not attempt to do every thing by legislation, allow time to do its work, and the effect of this new order of things to adjust itself, every thing would be in Mississippi as we would desire it; and that this intervention, and this violent legislation that is calculated to disturb the repose of the State and engender hostilities between the races in the State, is an intervention that no man who is interested in the peace and prosperity of this country, either North or South, would desire to see."

Mr. Stevenson, of Kentucky, said: "The Senator from Indiana asks why the South did not in 1866 or 1867 return loyal men as her representatives. Was not Judge Sharkey a loyal man? Did he not resist the rebellion? Was he not a Union man in the broadest sense during the darkest hours of that conflict? Old and venerable as he was, honored for his

learning, revered for his virtues, and distinguished throughout the land as a jurist *sans peur et sans reproche*, that old man, almost singly and alone, breasted in his own native Mississippi the storm of rebellion; and how did the Republican party repay him? When he came, bearing the sign-manual of Mississippi that he was her chosen Senator of the United States, bringing proof of his loyalty, known far and wide for his patriotism, how did you receive him? When Alexander H. Stephens, the bitter opponent of secession, when it occurred, sought admittance into this Chamber as the regularly-elected Senator from Georgia, how did you receive him? With what respect did you honor the constitutional claims of Mississippi and Georgia for representation in the persons of their selected and distinguished sons? Did you treat them as sovereigns in this confederacy? Did you extend your fraternal arms and welcome them back as representatives of a restored Union? No, Senators, no! Dead to the teachings of that love illustrated in the parable of the prodigal son, who, though he had erred, was welcomed back to the paternal mansion of his early love, you preferred the guidance of an extreme party standard, whose success is above patriotism, and which prefers in its merciless abuse of usurped power to crush out all returning obedience of the Southern people to the Federal Government or its laws.

"You still persevere in your unhallowed warfare upon this down-trodden people. With all your courts open, with hundreds of indictments pending for the punishment of these secret, illegal combinations, with a people denied all participation in the government, broken in fortune, beggared by their reverses, with persons once their slaves now their lawgivers and official superiors, backed by the Army and supported by the Government of the United States, you propose still to clothe the President of the United States, and every military satrap or subordinate belonging to the Army and stationed in the South, in a period of peace, and during a presidential election, with the dictatorial power at his discretion to suspend this writ of *habeas corpus*, and to imprison these unfortunate people at pleasure. Nay, more, you attempt by selecting isolated instances of violence and outrage in the South, and scattering them in speeches broadcast through the land, by charges that Gordon, Hampton, Butler, in all respects your peers, are members of this secret organization, charged falsely to be a political one, to rekindle the expiring embers of the late civil war, and in this way you hope to arouse a sectional hatred that will keep you still in power.

"And yet the Senator from Indiana tells us the Republican party wants peace. Can these oppressions continue, can the guarantees of constitutional liberty be ruthlessly disregarded and the apprehension of freemen not be

aroused? Can our Republican friends be so blinded by party as not themselves to become aroused to the dangerous precedent for the ultimate overthrow of the Constitution which the enactment of this measure must inaugurate. There is, there can be no exigency that demands it now or will demand it hereafter. Why, Mr. President, I have seen and known from my boyhood something of the South. I have talked with eminent men and women unsurpassed in all that adorns the highest type of manhood or womanhood, and that heart must be as cold and callous as stone that would not be touched by the merciless inhumanity and atrocities under which through Federal agencies this generous people are now being crushed. And yet we are told that the perils to the public safely demand it. How? Where? What Senator—I care not who—will point out in this mass of testimony the proof of any overt act of the Ku-klux organizations in the South threatening the subversion of Federal or State Governments? Has an iota of proof been introduced going to show any such intent? To say that a rebellion or insurrection exists in any part of our country is a sham, a mockery. It is not true in law; it is not true in fact. Secret combinations, illegal combinations, have existed, as I have already admitted. They have committed acts of violence that call for suppression. I am not the apologist for force or violence anywhere. The majesty of the Constitution and the laws constitutes our safety. But it is untrue, as I believe, that these organizations are political. It is equally untrue that they cannot be suppressed and put down by the laws and through the courts. These disorders exist everywhere. Can you point me to a State north or south of the Ohio River where outbreaks and secret combinations or mobs do not occasionally commit violence? They exist in Indiana, and, from a recently-published judicial charge of Judge Durham, more violent deaths have recently occurred in that State than in any other north or south of the Ohio River immediately adjacent to it."

Mr. Morton, of Indiana, said: "What is the proposition established by this testimony, overwhelmingly, conclusively, so that there is no doubt left, and no man who reads it can doubt it, unless he begins to read with a prejudice and with a passion that take from his mind the capacity to gather and to comprehend truth, that there is an organized society armed and equipped, a homogeneous society, as much so as Masonry or Odd-Fellowship, having a uniformity of signs, of pass-words, of grips, of ceremonies, of oaths, and a unity of purpose, existing in nine States of this Union? This organization in Mississippi is the same as it is in South Carolina, and the same that it is in North Carolina, sometimes carrying one name for temporary convenience and safety, and sometimes carrying another, embracing

thousands. We have the testimony of General Forrest that at one time there were forty thousand in the single State of Tennessee. We cannot doubt that it embraced hundreds of thousands taking those nine States through. It is distinguished by its disguises, its hideous uniform, travelling at night, committing like crimes; one gang going from Mississippi over into Alabama, if you please, to commit a crime, travelling forty or fifty miles, while another gang from Alabama will pass into Mississippi to a place where they are total strangers, and having received their orders there to commit a murder or several murders, there to whip, to outrage, and to burn. This proposition is fully, overwhelmingly established by the evidence, and cannot be shaken by the honorable Senators any more than they can shake Washington Monument down here by putting their fingers upon it.

"The character of that organization is also completely established. What is it? First, that it is political in its character; that it is aimed at the Republican party so called. It is aimed particularly at the colored people, first, because they are Republicans; secondly, because they are colored people, and are invested with political rights. They were recently slaves, and the men who held them as slaves, many of them—not all; there are some noble exceptions—cannot endure to see them as free-men clothed with equal civil and political rights. This organization is political, thoroughly and completely in every part, although it has undoubtedly sometimes been employed for purposes of private malice or of private gain.

"Then what is its machinery? Murder, scourging, arson, crimes without a name, atrocities of every kind. The principal machinery is perjury, perjury for self-protection and perjury for the assault of its enemies. Its members are required to commit perjury in court to protect their fellow-members upon trial, and are required to commit perjury to blacken the character, destroy the influence, or imprison its enemies. This history and feature of this organization are overwhelmingly established. They have got witnesses; of course they have. The Ku-klux can furnish witnesses upon any subject to any required point. They can prove any thing that may be required. If necessary, they can go into court or they can go before this examining committee and swear that they were Republicans, and walked three miles on their hands and feet, as I believe one of them said he had, to vote the Republican ticket."

Mr. Fenton, of New York, said: "I do not like to be discourteous to any gentleman who wishes to speak, and still I feel that this session ought to close; and, for the purpose of testing the sense of the Senate on the subject of getting away from here, I move to lay the bill on the table."

The Presiding Officer: "The Senator from

New York moves to lay the bill upon the table."

The result was announced, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Alcorn, Bayard, Blair, Casserly, Cooper, Davis of West Virginia, Fenton, Hamilton of Maryland, Johnston, Kelly, Ransom, Saulsbury, Sprague, Stevenson, Thurman, Trumbull, Vickers, and West—18.

NAYS—Messrs. Ames, Anthony, Boreman, Caldwell, Carpenter, Chandler, Clayton, Cole, Conkling, Corbett, Edmunds, Ferry of Michigan, Flanagan, Frelinghuysen, Logan, Morrill of Maine, Nye, Osborn, Patterson, Pomeroy, Pool, Pratt, Ramsey, Robertson, Scott, Spencer, and Windom—27.

ABSENT—Messrs. Brownlow, Buckingham, Cameron, Cragin, Davis of Kentucky, Ferry of Connecticut, Gilbert, Goldthwaite, Hamilton of Texas, Hamlin, Harlan, Hill, Hitchcock, Howe, Kellogg, Lewis, Morrill of Vermont, Morton, Norwood, Rice, Sawyer, Schurz, Sherman, Stewart, Stockton, Sumner, Tipton, Wilson, and Wright—29.

So the motion was not agreed to.

Mr. Vickers, of Maryland, said: "Mr. President, I do not propose to detain the Senate long at this early hour of the morning.

"I have examined it with care, have given it some reflection, and have come to the clear conclusion that the bill is unauthorized by the Constitution. The Constitution reads: "

The privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

"It is conceded that there is no invasion. Consequently, if there is no rebellion, there is no authority for the suspension of this writ. Paschal, in his 'Commentary on the Constitution,' says: "

It would seem, as the power is given to Congress to suspend the writ in cases of rebellion or invasion, that the right to judge whether the exigency had arisen must exclusively belong to that body.

"And he refers to *Martin vs. Mott*, 12 Wheaton, 19; and Judge Story's Commentaries, 1342. We have here a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States and the Commentaries of Judge Story, asserting that Congress has no right to delegate this power to another. If the Supreme Court is any authority with the Senate, if Judge Story's Commentaries are to have any weight with this body, I do not see how we can vote to confer upon the President the authority which is exclusively its own.

"This power can only be exercised when the exigency arises. Who is to judge of the existence of the contingency when the power is to be brought into operation? Congress. It is found among the legislative powers of Congress. The very clause that precedes it reads: "

The migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year 1808, etc.

"And then follows the clause we have under consideration: "

The privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

"And following that: "

No bill of attainder or *ex post facto* law shall be passed.

"It is among the legislative powers of Congress, and belongs exclusively to it. It is impossible, from the nature of the power, that it can be conferred upon another. It is one of the most important in the Constitution, perhaps the most important to be found in that instrument. It is a delicate and a dangerous power, by which the liberty of the citizen may be taken from him without warrant, without any authority shown, and he imprisoned with no redress. He may lie in prison and be deprived of his liberty without the means of inquiry into the cause of his commitment. It is the most dangerous power that can be conferred or exercised.

"Alexander Hamilton, writing upon the subject of the Constitution when it was submitted to the people for their consideration (and his opinions must have had great weight with the community to whom he addressed his publications), comparing the proposed Constitution of the United States with the constitution of the State of New York, speaks of the several provisions in the Constitution as follows: "

It may well be a question whether these are not, upon the whole, of equal importance with any which are to be found in the constitution of this State. The establishment of the writ of *habeas corpus*, the prohibition of *ex post facto* laws, and titles of nobility, to which we have no corresponding provisions in our constitution, are perhaps greater securities to liberty than any it contains. The creation of crimes after the commission of the fact, or, in other words, the subjecting of men to punishment for things, which, when they were done, were breaches of no law, and the practice of arbitrary imprisonments, have been in all ages the favorite and most formidable instruments of tyranny.

"The observations of the eminent commentator in reference to the latter are well worthy of recital: "

To bereave a man of life, or by violence to confiscate his estate without accusation or trial, would be so gross and notorious an act of despotism as must at once convey the alarm of tyranny throughout the whole nation; but confinement of the person, by secretly hurrying him to jail, where his sufferings are unknown or forgotten, is a less public, a less striking, and therefore a more dangerous engine of arbitrary government.

"As a remedy for this fatal evil, he is everywhere peculiarly emphatic in his encomiums on the *habeas corpus* act, which in one place he calls 'the bulwark of the British Constitution.'

"Before this writ can be suspended there must be facts or evidence laid before the power that is to suspend it. These facts and this evidence must be considered and examined. There are thought, deliberation, judgment to be exercised, and there is discretion after the facts are exhibited and collated. There must be a sound discretion whether the writ shall issue or not; and was it ever known that a discretionary power could be transfer-

red? When a court has discretionary power there is no appeal from the exercise of its judgment. So here. There is a discretion after the evidence is produced.

"Mr. President, does the public safety, the very existence of one of the States or of the Government, require the interposition of the authority of Congress for the suspension of this great writ of right, so dear to every American heart, and the exercise of this dangerous power? It is called by the English commentators a bulwark of liberty. What sort of liberty is that which can be taken from an individual by the *ipse dixit* of one man? Is the *habeas corpus*, when it can be suspended at any time, a bulwark of American liberty? What security has the citizen for his liberty or freedom from incarceration, when Congress may invest the President at any moment, in a time of profound peace and quiet, when there is no tumult and no combination to overturn or to resist the laws, with the power to suspend this great writ? What security is there for personal liberty when such a power is placed in the hands of any man? Why, sir, Congress could not exercise the power now, constitutionally, itself, and if it cannot exercise the power itself, how can it transfer the authority to another?"

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment.

Mr. Carpenter, of Wisconsin, said: "Mr. President, if I were ambitious to make a speech on this question, I should select some occasion other than this. In these little hours of the gray morning, when half the Senators are home and three-fourths of the other half are fast asleep, and the galleries are empty and everybody weary, I certainly shall not enter on any philippic against Democracy, upon any discussion of the general political questions of the day, or, indeed, upon any pretence make a speech on any subject whatever. Nevertheless, I intend to vote for this bill, and it is a mere matter of justice to myself and my constituents that I should state and place upon the record in language as dry as a stick the reasons which induce me to cast that vote. The Constitution provides that"—

The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion, and, on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened), against domestic violence.

"Congress, in 1795, while Washington was yet President, and he approved the act, passed an act the first section of which is as follows: "

That whenever the United States shall be invaded, or be in imminent danger of invasion from any foreign nation or Indian tribe, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States to call forth such number of the militia of the State, or States, most convenient to the place of danger, or scene of action, as he may judge necessary to repel such invasion, and to issue his orders, for that purpose, to such officer or officers of the militia as he shall think proper. And in case of an insurrection in any State

against the government thereof, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, on application of the Legislature of such State, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened), to call forth such number of the militia of any other State or States as may be applied for, as he may judge sufficient to suppress such insurrection.

"That act is a construction placed by the very framers of the Constitution upon the provision of the Constitution which I have read. The power given by the Constitution is not given in terms to the legislative department nor the executive department. It is conferred upon the Government of the United States in general, and the last clause in the section which declares the power of Congress, authorizes Congress to pass all laws which shall be needful and proper to carry into execution the powers which this Constitution confers upon this Government. In execution of this Constitution, Congress passed that law vesting this discretion in the President to call out the militia for the purposes specified in this act. That is the construction of the very framers of the Constitution. Now, the other section is: "

The privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

"The writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended, etc., by whom? Not by Congress, not by the President, but, by plain implication, by the Government of the United States. The power is conferred in general upon the Government to suspend this writ in the cases mentioned in this section. How is that power to be executed? Certainly under and in pursuance of law. Congress may sit here the year round and judge of all these emergencies, and suspend the writ upon each day when the emergency happens to be in full force; or it may, following the precedent of the act of 1795, confer this power upon the President to suspend the writ when the contingency specified in this section shall happen. In one case as in the other the power is delegated by Congress, and it is clearly within that power which is given to Congress to make all laws needful and proper for the execution of every power conferred upon the General Government. Now, the act before us which we are continuing is this—I will ask the Secretary to read the fourth section of the act of 1871."

The Chief Clerk read the fourth section of the act of April 20, 1871, as follows:

SEC. 4. That whenever in any State or part of a State the unlawful combinations named in the preceding section of this act shall be organized and armed, and so numerous and powerful as to be able, by violence, to either overthrow or set at defiance the constituted authorities of such State, and of the United States within such State, or when the constituted authorities are in complicity with, or shall connive at the unlawful purposes of such powerful and armed combinations; and whenever, by reason of either or all of the causes aforesaid, the conviction of such offenders and the preservation of the public safety shall become in such district impracticable, in every such case such combinations shall be deemed a re-

bellion against the Government of the United States, and during the continuance of such rebellion, and within the limits of the district which shall be so under the sway thereof, such limits to be prescribed by proclamation, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, when in his judgment the public safety shall require it, to suspend the privileges of the writ of *habeas corpus*, to the end that such rebellion may be overthrown: *Provided*, That all the provisions of the second section of an act entitled "An act relating to *habeas corpus*, and regulating judicial proceedings in certain cases," approved March 3, 1863, which relate to the discharge of prisoners other than prisoners of war, and to the penalty for refusing to obey the order of the court, shall be in full force so far as the same are applicable to the provisions of this section: *Provided further*, That the President shall first have made proclamation, as now provided by law, commanding such insurgents to disperse: *And provided also*, That the provisions of this section shall not be in force after the end of the next regular session of Congress.

Mr. Carpenter: "Mr. President, the question is whether this section is constitutional. My friend from Ohio (Mr. Thurman) suggests to me in an undertone that the act which I have read of 1795 does not provide for the suspension of the *habeas corpus*. This is true. I did not cite it for that purpose. I cited it simply for the purpose of showing that a power which is by the Constitution delegated to the Government in gross, so to speak, not distributed among the departments, is to be regulated by law under the last clause of the legislative article conferring upon Congress its specific powers, and whether that be to raise an army, to suppress an insurrection, or to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*, both powers being conferred upon the Government and not upon any particular department, the principle of course is precisely the same.

"The question now is whether this be constitutional. It will be conceded to be constitutional if it specifies here a case within the provisions of the Constitution, and if it be competent for Congress to delegate the power to the President to suspend the writ when the emergency does happen. Upon the last branch of the subject I cited the act of 1795. Upon the first branch, as to whether this makes a case of insurrection, I refer my honorable friends on the other side of the Chamber to authorities which they cannot question, to the decisions of all the Federal judges during the fugitive-slave law days, to the charge to a grand-jury by B. R. Curtis, published in the *Law Reporter*, and the elaborate and perfectly sound opinion of Justice Nelson to a grand-jury in New York, reported in 'Blatchford's Reports,' where both these eminent jurists charged the grand-jury that if a number of men combined together to resist the execution of a general law, and assembled in force, that is, in numbers, by force to prevent its execution, that was levying war against the United States, and was high-treason.

"Within those authorities the case specified in this section is clearly a case of insurrection, and that insurrection occurring and becoming

patent to the Government, or to such officer of the Government as Congress shall appoint to execute this provision, it must be perfectly competent and within the provisions of the Constitution to enact that section.

"I know that an ingenious and plausible argument may be made against this power, as there may be against any power and against any act that was ever passed in the world; but I believe that this act, although it may be conceded that it goes very near the extreme limit of our power, is still within those limits and that we have the constitutional power to pass it."

Mr. Thurman: "Mr. President, we are making to-night a precedent the influence of which may not cease as long as this Government shall last. It is to be a precedent on the side of liberty or on the side of despotism; and that consideration is a sufficient excuse for me for troubling the Senate with a few words in reply to what has just been said.

"The Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. Carpenter) agrees with me that the power to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* is given to the Government and can only be exercised in pursuance of law. When he says that it is given to the Government, I do not think he speaks quite accurately, for the Government is composed of three departments, legislative, executive, and judicial, and certainly it is in no wise conferred upon the judicial department to determine whether the privilege of this writ shall be suspended or not; nor in any proper sense can it be said to be conferred upon the executive department of the Government: for what is the executive department of the Government? It is that department which is charged with the execution of the law. The Constitution is the highest law, and the laws enacted by the legislative department are the remainder of the body of the law, and it is simply to execute these laws that the executive department is ordained and instituted. So that in the nature of things the power to decide whether the privilege of the writ shall be suspended—a power which requires the exercise of judgment and of discretion, of volition—must necessarily belong to the legislative department of the Government. In its nature it is not an executive power, for, as I have said, the executive power is a power to execute the law. In its nature it is not a judicial power, for the judicial power never comes into exercise, as has been repeatedly decided by the Supreme Court of the United States, until there is a case, which means a plaintiff and a defendant in a court of justice. So that it necessarily follows that the power to suspend the privilege of the writ is a legislative power.

We are agreed upon this; but the Senator from Wisconsin thinks it is a sufficient compliance with the Constitution for Congress to enact a law which authorizes the President to suspend the privilege on the happening of certain contingencies or of certain events, of

which, not Congress, but the President is to be the judge. There is where our difference is. And now he cites the act of 1795 as proof of the fact that the President may be invested with a power which primarily rests in the legislative department of the Government. But that is an entire mistake. The act of 1795 did not provide for the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* at all. What did it provide? Let me refer to the first and second sections of that act: "

That whenever the United States shall be invaded, or be in imminent danger of invasion from any foreign nation or Indian tribe, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States to call forth such number of the militia of the State or States most convenient to the place of danger or scene of action as he may judge necessary to repel such invasion, and to issue his orders for that purpose to such officer or officers of the militia as he shall think proper.

"That is not the exercise of the power under the guarantee clause, but it is the exercise of another power in the Constitution, the power to call forth the militia: "

The Congress shall have power to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions.

"That is one of the powers of Congress under section eight of the first article.

"Now, what is that power? It is not a power, as in the case of the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*, to decide when the public safety requires the suspension of the writ. It is not expressed in such words as require Congress to decide whether the *casus* has arisen or not; but it is a power to provide—to provide how?—to provide by law in anticipation of such a case; and therefore under that Congress might well enough provide for a calling forth the militia. It is a curious thing; so jealous were our fathers of the rights of the States that the Constitution did not give Congress the power to call forth the militia as a matter of course, but only the right to call them when it was necessary, as this clause specifies, to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrection, and repel invasion. But there is the power to provide for calling them forth whenever it may be necessary. It is necessary to execute the laws of the Union all the time whether Congress is in session or is not. It is necessary to provide to suppress insurrection at all times whether Congress is in session or not. It is necessary to provide for repelling invasion at all times whether Congress is in session or not. But it is not necessary to provide for the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* at all times whether Congress is in session or not; and so jealous were our forefathers of that that they did not say that Congress should have power to provide for the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* in case of insurrection or invasion. There is no such language as that, that Congress shall have power to provide for the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*; but the words are mandatory, and negative, and pro-

hibitory that the privilege of the writ shall not be suspended unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety shall require it. It is a very different thing from a provision that Congress may provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union which must be executed all the time, or to suppress insurrections which must be suppressed whenever they occur, or to repel invasions which must be repelled whenever they happen.

"So much for that. Now we come to the next clause: "

And in case of insurrection in any State against the government thereof, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, on application of the Legislature of such State, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened), to call forth such number of the militia of any other State or States, as may be applied for, as he may judge sufficient to suppress such insurrection.

"We have seen that that relates to insurrection, and comes under the same clause of the Constitution, 'to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions; ' and that refers not only to insurrection taken in connection with another clause of the Constitution to suppress insurrections against the General Government, but also insurrections against a State, but with this difference: that in regard to insurrection against a State there is no power (and this very act is drawn upon that theory) to call forth the militia where the insurrection is simply against the authority of a State and not against the Federal Government, unless the State shall require it. Let us turn, therefore, to the guarantee clause of the Constitution: "

The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion, and, on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened), against domestic violence.

" 'The United States shall guarantee,' it 'shall protect each of them against invasion. ' "

Mr. Carpenter: "Whether Congress is in session or not? "

Mr. Thurman: "Yes, whether Congress is in session or not, and in that case whether the State applies for it or not; but, so far as insurrection against the State is concerned, it is only to act in case the Legislature when in session, or the Executive when the Legislature cannot be convened, shall apply to the Government of the United States. This provision of the Constitution makes the application by the Legislature of a State or by the Executive of a State conclusive evidence of the fact that there is such an insurrection.

"But, Mr. President, I was speaking of this clause: "

The privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

"We admit that the power to suspend is a

legislative power. That being the case, if you can authorize the President in his discretion to suspend it for six months, you may authorize him to suspend it by a law which has no limit upon it at all, and therefore in legal contemplation is to exist for all time. If you can authorize him to suspend it from now until the 4th of March next, you may make it a permanent statute on your statute-book, which implies that it is to last as long as the Government shall endure. If you can do that, then Congress has given up its legislative power, has been guilty of a perfect self-abnegation in that respect, and that great privilege, which was so sacred in the eyes of our forefathers, that they did not allow it to be suspended even by Congress when there was flagrant war with a foreign nation, unless our soil was invaded, may be given into the hands of a single man.

"When is it proposed to pass this bill? When a presidential election is pending, when the man into whose hands this power is given is a candidate for reelection to that office; then his supporters in the Congress of the United States, more regardless of his success in the election and the perpetuation of the power of their own party than of the welfare of the country and the principles of the Constitution, are for yielding up the power the Constitution vests in them and devolving it upon a man who can use it in order to reelect himself.

"Mr. President, nothing that I can say could present this measure in a stronger light than these few words. I say that my friend from Wisconsin, with all his ingenuity, and with all his diligence, has utterly failed to justify this bill."

Mr. Hamilton, of Maryland, said: "Mr. President, I object to this bill because it is for the legislative department of this Government to determine when the public safety requires the suspension of the writ. I would clothe no Executive with such power. I would not clothe the best man in Christendom with it. I would not have clothed George Washington with this power under any circumstance; nor was he ever clothed with it. Much less would I undertake to clothe the present Executive with it, with his surroundings, and with the faint conception he has manifested in his administration for the personal rights of the people. The other discretion, that is as to the facts declared by the original act to constitute a rebellion, is not so material. But there is another matter to which I do object, and that is to this constructive rebellion. Senators know well that in ages gone by these doctrines of construction were without limitation. Constructive treasons were both feared and fought by our ancestors for centuries. They fought against constructive treasons as those of us who are opposing this bill are now fighting against constructive rebellions. We know what a rebellion is by much experience; lately by sad and bloody experience do we know

what a rebellion is. Our ancestors who made the Constitution knew what constituted a rebellion, for they had just come out of one in every respect a rebellion. They knew what the Monmouth rebellion was; they knew what the rebellion of 1680 was; they lived in the midst of the great French rebellion and were familiar with the history of rebellions; then they were identified with their own experience as marked almost every page of history they read, and therefore they wanted no critical definition of it in the Constitution. What is it? *Re and bellare*—to war again; it is armed resistance to that authority to which you owe allegiance. That is what constitutes rebellion. A rebellion is in itself as much fixed in its proportions and known to the world as any other fact can be. To attach to the fact that an individual is deprived of the privilege of voting for any cause, or is deprived of any high right as a citizen or as a person, or to say that a combination or conspiracy, if you please, of two or more persons for any such purposes does constitute a rebellion is beyond my comprehension of what a rebellion really is. We have just passed through one mighty in all its parts, and then to compare it, nay, even the smallest fragment of it, to the rebellion that Congress would create by the statute to which this bill is proposed as an amendment, makes the contrast so supremely ridiculous that one could hardly suppose that the representatives of the American people could dignify such legislation with the forms of law.

"Constructive rebellion should be condemned as constructive treasons are now. This bill proposes to continue in force the fourth section of the original act, and this fourth section declares that the occurring of certain things 'shall be deemed' a rebellion, and that thereupon, and if he considers the public safety as requiring it, the President shall exercise this power of suspension. Why, sir, if you have a legislative power to determine what a rebellion is, and to say that certain things committed by individuals, or a combination of two or more of them, shall be rebellion, although wanting the characteristics of a rebellion, as by the common assent of mankind rebellion is known, and as it was incorporated in the Constitution, is the end of written, defined, limited, constitutional government. It is going back centuries, even before the days of Edward III., when what constituted treason depended upon the opinions of judges, and when there was no limit to either general or legislative power."

Mr. Saulsbury, of Delaware, said: "Mr. President, I did not intend to occupy any of the time of the Senate on this question. I discussed at some length the subject when the original bill was before us at the last session, and have no disposition to do so now; but I cannot consent that a measure of this kind shall pass this body without at least entering

my protest against its enactment. Sir, I take occasion to say that I am proud to be associated with gentlemen on this floor who are raising their voices in protest against a measure so iniquitous and monstrous. While we are in a minority here, we have struggled to oppose this legislation which is striking down the very liberties of the people of this country; we have interposed by our votes and by our voice in behalf of the rights of the people and in defence of that liberty secured to us by our fathers.

"Now, Mr. President, what is proposed by this bill? The bill now under consideration proposes to continue the enactment of April, 1871. What are the provisions of that law? It undertakes in substance to declare that certain crimes enumerated therein shall be deemed rebellion. 'Rebellion' has a fixed and definite meaning, and was understood at the time of the adoption of the Federal Constitution to be armed resistance to rightful authority. It is something different from the mere existence of ordinary crimes; and yet the language of the act of April, 1871, is that certain acts, therein enumerated, shall be deemed rebellion, not that they are rebellion, not that they have ever been considered rebellion by any civilized country in the world, but for the purposes of that enactment those crimes are to be deemed rebellion. That is the provision of your law.

"In order to justify the power with which you mean to clothe the President, you declare that the acts which you enumerate in certain sections of the law shall be deemed rebellion, and then confer upon the President absolute power to suppress that rebellion which you yourselves create. You call that rebellion which never has been regarded as rebellion under any law in any civilized country; and, to suppress the rebellion which you have thus proclaimed by your statute, you clothe the President of the United States not only with the power of employing the Army and the Navy, but you clothe him with a frightful power of declaring martial law and suspending the writ of *habeas corpus*, and denying to the people of this country the rights which were secured to them by their fathers in the adoption of the Constitution.

"Sir, the right to the writ of *habeas corpus* is a right which is the heritage of freemen. It came to us not by the adoption of the Federal Constitution. It descended to us as our inheritance from our forefathers; and for two hundred years that writ has been sacred in England. In the days of Charles II. even his prime-minister, Clarendon, dared not advise Charles to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*, but, in order to evade it, he sent British subjects out of the reach of the benefit of that writ, and he was impeached by the British Parliament because he attempted to deprive the citizens of England of the benefit of *habeas corpus*. And yet, in the American Senate to-

day, you propose to clothe the President of the United States with the fearful power of depriving the citizens of this free country of the benefit of the writ of *habeas corpus*. You confer upon him immunity to do that which led to the impeachment of Clarendon, and which if attempted by Charles would have cost him his head. And why do you propose to confer upon the President this power?

"The excuse is made that crimes are committed in certain Southern States. I am not here to deny that crime may exist in the Southern States; but, let me ask, whose fault it is that it does exist? I say it here, and I say it in the presence of the majority of the Senate, that a large measure of the crimes which may exist in the Southern States exist there because of the legislation of the majority of Congress. That people after the termination of the war, though despoiled of their property, though mourning their dead, were comparatively peaceful and happy. But you stepped in with your legislation. In order that you might control the politics of the country, you stirred up strife between the white men and the negroes; and you ought to take to yourselves the unwholesome and unpleasant recollection that at least a portion, and a large portion, of whatever crimes may exist there is justly attributable to the legislation which you yourselves have enacted.

"But suppose crime does exist there, have you not Federal courts in every State in this Union, and are not those courts clothed with ample power to suppress it? You have the judges, you have the marshals, you have all the machinery for extirpating crime in every State in this Union, and, if you do not do it through the medium of the Federal courts, it is your fault; it is not the fault of the Democratic party."

The Presiding Officer: "The question is on ordering the bill to be engrossed and read the third time."

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, and was read the third time.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The Chief Clerk proceeded to call the roll on the passage of the bill, and the result was announced as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Ames, Anthony, Boreman, Caldwell, Carpenter, Chandler, Clayton, Cole, Conkling, Corbett, Edmunds, Ferry of Michigan, Flanagan, Frelinghuysen, Hamlin, Logan, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, Nye, Osborn, Patterson, Pomeroy, Poole, Pratt, Robertson, Sawyer, Scott, and Spencer—28.

NAYS—Messrs. Alcorn, Bayard, Blair, Casserly, Cooper, Davis of West Virginia, Hamilton of Maryland, Johnston, Kelley, Ransom, Saulsbury, Sprague, Stevenson, Thurman, and Vickers—15.

ABSENT—Messrs. Brownlow, Buckingham, Cameron, Cragin, Davis of Kentucky, Fenton, Ferry of Connecticut, Gilbert, Goldthwaite, Hamilton of Texas, Harlan, Hill, Hitchcock, Howe, Kellogg, Lewis, Morton, Norwood, Ramsey, Rice, Schurz, Sherman, Stewart, Stockton, Sumner, Tipton, Trumbull, West, Wilson, Windom, and Wright—31.

So the bill was passed.

In the House, on May 28th, Mr. Poland, of Vermont, moved "that the rules be so suspended as to take from the Speaker's table and pass at this time Senate bill No. 656, to extend the provisions of the fourth section of the act approved April 20, 1871."

The question was then taken, and resulted as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Ames, Averill, Banks, Barber, Beatty, Beveridge, Bigby, Bingham, Buckley, Bufinton, Burdett, Benjamin F. Butler, Roderick R. Butler, Coburn, Coghlan, Conger, Darrall, Dawes, Dickey, Duell, Dunnell, Eames, Elliott, Charles Foster, Wilder D. Foster, Frye, Halsey, Harmer, George E. Harris, Hawley, Hays, Gerry W. Hazelton, John W. Hazelton, Hill, Hoar, Hooper, Hazelton, Kelley, Killinger, Lampont, Lansing, Lynch, Maynard, McGrew, McJunkin, McKee, Mercer, Merriam, Monroe, Moore, Leonard, Myers, Negley, Orr, Packard, Packer, Palmer, Isaac C. Parker, Pendleton, Pierce, Aaron F. Perry, Poland, Prindle, Rainey, Ellis H. Roberts, Rusk, Sargent, Sawyer, Scofield, Sessions, Shanks, Shellabarger, H. Boardman Smith, John A. Smith, Snyder, Thomas J. Speer, Sprague, Starkweather, Stevenson, Stowell, St. John, Taffe, Thomas, Washington Townsend, Twichell, Tyner, Upson, Wakeman, Walden, Waldron, Wallace, Walls, Williams of Indiana, Jeremiah M. Wilson, and John T. Wilson—94.

NAYES—Messrs. Acker, Ambler, Archer, Arthur, Beck, Bell, Biggs, Bird, Austin Blair, James G. Blair, Braxton, Bright, Brooks, Burchard, Caldwell, Campbell, Carroll, Comingo, Conner, Cotton, Crebs, Critcher, Crossland, Donnan, Dox, Du Bose, Duke, Eldredge, Ely, Farnsworth, Finkelnburg, Forker, Henry D. Foster, Garfield, Garrett, Getz, Giddings, Golladay, Goodrich, Griffith, Haldeman, Hale, Hambleton, Hancock, Handley, Hanks, Harper, John T. Harris, Hay, Hereford, Herndon, Hibbard, Holman, Kellogg, Kendall, Kerr, King, Lewis, Lowe, Manson, Marshall, McClelland, McCormick, McCrary, McHenry, McIntyre, McNeely, Merrick, Mitchell, Morgan, Morphis, Niblack, Peters, Potter, Price, Randall, Read, Edward Y. Rice, John M. Rice, Ritchie, William R. Roberts, John Rogers, Sion H. Rogers, Roosevelt, Sheldon, Slater, Slocum, Sloss, Worthington C. Smith, R. Milton Speer, Stevens, Stoughton, Strong, Sutherland, Swann, Sypher, Terry, Tuthill, Van Trump, Waddell, Warren, Wells, Whiteley, Whitthorne, Willard, Winchester, Wood, and Young—108.

NOR VOTING—Messrs. Adams, Barnum, Barry, Boles, Clarke, Cobb, Cox, Creely, Crocker, Davis, De Large, Farwell, Havens, Ketcham, Kinsella, Lamson, Leach, McKinney, Benjamin F. Meyers, Morey, Hosea W. Parker, Peck, Eli Perry, Platt, Porter, Robinson, Seeley, Sherwood, Shober, Shoemaker, Snapp, Storm, Dwight Townsend, Turner, Vaughan, Voorhees, Wheeler, and Williams of New York—38.

So (two-thirds not voting in favor thereof) the rules were not suspended.

Mr. Poland: "I desire to say, in connection with the bill just voted upon, that the same bill was reported to the House and the Senate respectively by the joint select Committee on the Condition of the late Insurrectionary States. That bill having passed the Senate, I felt it my duty to call it to the attention of the House and have a vote upon it. Our committee having leave to report at any time, had a majority voted in favor of the bill upon the vote just taken, I should immediately have

offered the bill that was reported by the committee to the House, which is identical with the Senate bill. But, inasmuch as this vote has disclosed that a majority of this House are opposed to the bill, I shall not offer the House bill."

Among the important measures adopted at this session of Congress was one for the apportionment of Representatives to Congress among the several States according to the census of 1870. By this act the number of members of the House of Representatives was fixed at 283. These were distributed as follows:

STATES.		STATES.	
Alabama.....	7	Missouri.....	13
Arkansas.....	4	Nebraska.....	1
California.....	4	Nevada.....	1
Connecticut.....	4	New Hampshire.....	2
Delaware.....	1	New Jersey.....	7
Florida.....	1	New York.....	32
Georgia.....	9	North Carolina.....	8
Illinois.....	19	Ohio.....	20
Indiana.....	12	Oregon.....	1
Iowa.....	9	Pennsylvania.....	26
Kansas.....	3	Rhode Island.....	2
Kentucky.....	10	South Carolina.....	5
Louisiana.....	5	Tennessee.....	9
Maine.....	5	Texas.....	6
Maryland.....	6	Vermont.....	2
Massachusetts.....	11	Virginia.....	9
Michigan.....	9	West Virginia.....	3
Minnesota.....	3	Wisconsin.....	8
Mississippi.....	6		

The admission of a new State will increase the total number of Representatives. The Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-six, is fixed and established as the day, in each of the States and Territories of the United States, for the election of Representatives and Delegates to the Forty-fifth Congress; and the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, in every second year thereafter, is fixed and established as the day for the election, in each of said States and Territories, of Representatives and Delegates to the Congress commencing on the fourth day of March next thereafter.

The act further provides that no State shall hereafter be admitted to the Union without having the population necessary to entitle it to at least one representative.

It is further provided that if any State should deny or abridge the right of any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, to vote at any election named in the amendments to the Constitution, article fourteen, section two, except for participation in the rebellion or other crime, the number of Representatives apportioned in the act to such State shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall have to the whole number of male citizens, twenty-one years of age, in such State.

An act to remove political disabilities imposed by the fourteenth article of the amendments of the Constitution was passed and approved by the President on May 22d. It removes all political disabilities imposed by

the third section of the fourteenth article aforesaid from all persons whomsoever, except Senators and Representatives of the Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh Congresses, officers in the judicial, military, and naval service of the United States, heads of Departments, and foreign ministers of the United States.

The import duties on tea and coffee were abolished by an act which took effect on July 1st.

This session of Congress terminated on the 10th day of June.

CONNECTICUT. Besides the Democratic and Republican, two other parties appeared, as distinct political bodies in this State; held State Conventions; adopted platforms, and nominated their candidates for the several State offices at the general election in April, 1872.

The Temperance party, represented by about one hundred delegates from different sections of the State, met at New Haven on the 13th of December, 1871, and nominated a full State ticket, as follows: For Governor, Francis Gillette, of Hartford; Lieutenant-Governor, A. S. Beardsley, of Plymouth; Secretary of State, Hiram P. Lawrence, of Norfolk; State Treasurer, George Greenman, of Mystic Bridge; Comptroller, Dabney Carr, of Bridgeport.

The following platform was adopted:

Assembled to organize a political party for the legal suppression of the liquor-traffic and for the accomplishment of such other reforms as will promote the welfare and enhance the happiness of the State, we adopt, as expressive of our principles and purposes, the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the foundation principle of the State is public virtue, and its supreme interest the public safety, and that, therefore, that is hostile to the State which corrupts the one or impairs the other.

Resolved, That nothing so corrupts public virtue, or impairs the public welfare, as the traffic in intoxicating liquors, and therefore that traffic is the foe of the State, and should be by it destroyed.

Resolved, That such is the depravity of those engaged in supporting the traffic, that its suppression can be effected only by force of executed law, and such is its organized power, that it sets private assault upon it at defiance; therefore the State, as in duty bound to protect its citizens, should enact all laws needful for its suppression, and should execute such laws through its own officers, and by its own organized powers.

Resolved, That the record of the existing political parties of the State forbids the hope that either of them can be relied on, if charged with the administration of the State, to execute its laws against the liquor-traffic, and therefore those injured by that traffic should now no longer rely on those parties, but act directly and independently for their own protection.

Resolved, That, in organizing for this end, we make a clear distinction between temperance as an enterprise for the moral reformation of men, and prohibition as a measure of civil protection of the State; that as a reformatory work it should be prosecuted only by moral means; and therefore, while feeling in it as such work the deepest interest, and recognizing our undiminished obligation as individuals to labor in it, and bidding it, as conducted by the various reformatory organizations of the State, the warm and heartiest "God speed," with it, as such an enterprise, we, as a political party, have nothing to do.

Resolved, That while the temperance work is thus to be conducted by moral means, the civil protection of citizens from wrongs and injuries in their persons and property from the liquor-traffic can be secured only through law, and that therefore such protection is a proper subject of political action, and this is the case of the liquor nuisance, as in that of any other public nuisance of the State.

Resolved, That to the suppression of the liquor-traffic by these means this organization is pledged, and that it will prosecute it with all its energy and resources until it is accomplished.

Resolved, That out of the liquor-traffic, as its source, comes largely that special peril of our institutions, the prevailing public corruption of our time; it inflames the passions, clouds the intellect, and weakens the conscience, thus brutalizing the man. Having thus personally demoralized him, it then plies him with the influences of public corruption, beguiling him with its offers, and intimidating him with its threats. It is the aim of this party to reform this corruption, and to this end it will demand uprightness of character in its candidates for public office, and integrity in the administration of public affairs, that the same principles of morality and accountability shall rule in public and in private life, and it will array itself as an implacable foe against public selfishness and dishonesty, and use its utmost endeavors to weed out all rascals from positions of public trust, and put in their places honest men.

Resolved, That in this connection we especially commend the fidelity and ability with which the *Hartford Evening Post* exposes and pursues the corruptions of the lobby system of the State, and we encourage it to persevere in this necessary and *nasty* work till this Augean stable is thoroughly cleansed.

Resolved, That one of the most formidable perils of the future is a system of gigantic consolidations now coming over the land, and that the virtue of the people and the wisdom of the Legislature should be combined in an endeavor to break its threatened power.

Resolved, That the laborer is worthy of his hire, and his hire should be such as will compensate him for his labor, and this while it allows him time for due enjoyment of his home and of society, and for the intellectual and virtuous culture of himself as a man.

Resolved, That, as women and helpless children are the chief sufferers from the liquor-traffic, their rights should be considered in dealing with it, and their wishes be expressed in all proper ways.

Resolved, That the success of republican institutions is conditioned on the virtue and intelligence of the people, therefore education, both intellectual and moral, should constitute one of the foremost concerns of the State.

Resolved, That, in the progress of civilization, the time has come when the old, barbarous method of settling national difficulties by war should come to an end, and we hail with profound satisfaction the conclusion of the treaty of peace between this nation and the mother-country, and we express the hope that the friendly relations thus established between these two great members of the English-speaking race may continue while their history endures.

Resolved, That the name of this party shall be, the Union Reform party of Connecticut, and it shall be constituted of those who adopt its principles and associate themselves together to realize them.

Resolved, That our reliance in the enterprise in which we are engaged is on the truth and justice of our cause, the intelligence and virtue of the people, and above all on the almighty power of God, whom we recognize as the friend of every good cause, and on him humbly confess our dependence, and devoutly implore his aid.

Resolved, That we are in favor of a reform in the civil service of the country, by which qualifications for the office shall be required of every applicant for

a position under the Government, and by which no office-holder shall be turned out of his office save for misconduct or inability.

The Labor-Reform party held their convention at Bridgeport, on the 3d of January, 1872, the delegates in attendance being 31. The call issued for the meeting required that "each delegate, before taking his seat, should pledge himself to leave the political party with which he might previously have been identified, and to support the platform of the General Convention." The pledge was accordingly subscribed by all of the delegates. The following candidates were nominated: For Governor, A. R. Harrison, of New Haven; Lieutenant-Governor, W. R. Goodenough, of Hartford; Secretary of State, E. M. Graves, of Hartford; Treasurer, James Craig, of Middletown; Comptroller, T. H. Laramie, of Bridgeport. The resolutions adopted were of the following import: The preamble sets forth that the right condition of labor is the basis of progress, prosperity, and wealth; that the burden of maintaining the government rests upon those engaged in productive labor; that the interests of the producing classes have long been held to be of secondary importance by legislative powers in contravention of the organized law of this State; that all men, when they form a social compact, are equal in rights; and that no men or set of men are entitled to extensive public emoluments or privileges from the community.

The resolutions claim that the two prominent political parties have broken their pledges to the wealth-producing classes, and that therefore it was their duty to form and maintain a political organization, under the name of the 'Labor-Reform party' of Connecticut; adopt the platform of the Labor Congress held in St. Louis, last year, as the basis of national politics; approve the presidential one-term amendment to the Constitution of the United States; propose the abolition of the rotten borough system of representation in the State; call for such congressional legislation as shall secure the abolition of land monopoly; complain of the unwarrantable exercise of judicial power as to the rights of working-men; call for the establishment of a Labor Bureau in the State; assert that fifty dollars of working-men's wages should be exempt from attachment; that the attempt on the part of the capitalists to control the votes of employés a base attempt to corrupt the purity of the ballot-box, and should be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary; complain that the competition of convict-labor with that of honest men is a grievance that should not be allowed; demand a legal provision for a more equitable assessment of taxes in this State; charge upon the present Executive and the last Legislature of the State the attempt to secure a higher rate of legal interest on money, and thereby the attempt to impose additional burdens upon labor and the perpetuation of an

oppressive system of robbery and public plunder; complain of the provision of the laws of this State which provides one hundred dollars' fine and imprisonment for using means to intimidate the working-man, with intent to oblige him to leave his employer, as a law wholly in the interest of capital; denounce legislative lobbyists as thieves and robbers, and those who assist them as participators in their crimes, and claim that all legislation for the incorporation of capital should tend to give labor the right to its share of the profits of its production.

The Republican Convention assembled at Hartford on the 24th of January, 1872, when they unanimously renominated the persons who then held the several State offices for another term, namely: For Governor, Marshall Jewell, of Hartford; Lieutenant-Governor, Morris Tyler, of New Haven; Secretary of State, Hiram Appleman, of Groton; Treasurer, David P. Nichols, of Danbury; Comptroller, James W. Manning, of Putnam. The following is the platform:

The Republicans of Connecticut, in State Convention assembled, declare as follows:

1. We again express our cordial adherence to the doctrines and principles of the Republican party as manifested in our former statements and in the national platforms, and we reflect with increasing pride upon its wonderful work. It proved that a free government, based on the will and affection of a free people, is the strongest known form of government. It suppressed a great rebellion, freed millions of laborers, established equal rights, perfected the national Constitution, and justified the Declaration of Independence. By its great reduction of the army and navy, the party proved that it had neither desire nor expectation of war. Having incurred a great debt, for the best reason the nation ever gave it, it resolutely began an immediate reduction of that debt. Yet, having cut down expenses, it has been yearly cutting down taxation. Notwithstanding the marvellous sacrifices of men and money, the nation has steadily grown in wealth and population.

2. During the existing Administration the debt has been reduced nearly three hundred millions of dollars; peace and order have made great progress in the lately rebellious regions; a new policy toward the Indians has been adopted, marked by firmness, justice, and good faith; the rights of all, especially the poor and friendless, of whatever race or wherever found, have been scrupulously protected; a self-respecting yet peaceful policy has been pursued toward all the world, and our controversy with Great Britain has been treated in a manner greatly creditable to both nations.

3. That we have undiminished confidence in the patriotism, integrity, and ability of President Grant, and for great and good work done in the country's behalf we heartily thank him and his Cabinet and the two Houses of Congress.

4. The future must be as honorable as the past to deserve and keep its lead of the world. The Republican party must be free to examine and criticise and utterly without fear, favor, or partiality in attacking all fraud, dishonesty, and corruption, legislative, executive, or judicial, in the nation or State. We demand economy, industry, and honesty, in our political affairs, and rejoice at the brightening prospect of a thorough reform of the civil service. For the President's efforts and pledges in this matter we tender him our cordial thanks, and therein we pledge him an enthusiastic, unwavering support.

5. In national affairs we urge: first, a large reduction of taxation; second, constant study and labor

to bring about a resumption of specie payments, that the evil of a depreciated paper currency may be removed, and the best possible measure of value furnished us; third, retaining a tariff sufficient to raise the needed revenue, we would have it carefully adjusted to favor American industry, working rather to interests widely extended than to merely local and limited pursuits; fourth, a perfected system of national banks, with abundant security to the billholder, and inflexible and peremptory laws for prompt redemption; fifth, the abolition of the franking privilege; sixth, that public lands shall no more be granted to corporations, but given in limited quantities to actual settlers.

6. For fifteen years the Republican party has controlled the legislation of Connecticut. Let the record show whether it is the friend and promoter of peace, law, order, charity, temperance, industry, and education. What it has been it will be, only better. To any measure that on mature deliberation promises to aid the interests of temperance, education, and labor, we will give our warmest support.

7. We unreservedly commend the General Assembly for its firm execution of a constitutional process in correcting infamous election frauds last year. To the best of its ability the Republican party saw to it that every honest vote, and none other, was counted once and no more. The happy ruin of the Tammany Ring encourages us to believe that the work will be easier hereafter.

8. That in addition to the legitimate duties and rights of counsel and citizens in appearing before the legislative committees and urging action upon the legislators, there have grown up corrupt and dangerous practices in the lobby, which call for a renewal of watchfulness in the Legislature, and a higher tone of public sentiment.

9. That it is the duty of the State to be vigilant in the protection of the rights and interests of the people against the encroachments of powerful corporations, and especially in holding corporations strictly to the responsibilities and duties contemplated in their charters.

10. While recognizing the fundamental principles which have brought unparalleled success to our country, and believing that only a republic should exist on this continent, we would urge upon our representatives in Congress to keep before them the great ideas of liberty and freedom which have been so identified with our great party of progress from its birth; and we would earnestly desire to extend all sympathy and aid consistent with our ability to other nations and people struggling to be free.

11. We unqualifiedly approve of the administration of Governor Jewell and his associates, of which we give the highest evidence in our power by unanimously recommending them for reelection and pledging our utmost efforts to secure that end.

The Democrats assembled in State Convention at Hartford, on the 6th of February, 1872, and unanimously nominated the following candidates for the State offices: For Governor, Richard D. Hubbard, of Hartford; Lieutenant-Governor, Charles Atwater, of New Haven; Secretary of State, John W. Stedman, of Norwich; Treasurer, Milo B. Richardson, of Salisbury; Comptroller, Thomas Sandford, of Redding. The resolutions adopted were as follows:

Resolved, That the Democrats of Connecticut regard emancipation, equality of civil rights, and enfranchisement, as established facts, now embodied in the Constitution, and deserving the support of good citizens of all parties.

Resolved, That true and lasting peace can come only from such profound reconciliation as enfranchisement has brought to the State of Missouri; nor can those governments be pure or great in which the

tax-payers have no active part.* We therefore demand, with equal suffrage for all, complete amnesty for all—that the intellect and experience of every State may be welcomed to active service for the common welfare.

Resolved, That no form of taxation is just or wise which puts needless burdens upon the people. We demand a genuine reform of tariff, so that those duties shall be removed, which, in addition to the revenue yielded to the Treasury, involve an increase in the price of domestic products, and a consequent tax for the benefit of favored interests.

Resolved, That the shameless abuse of government patronage for the control of conventions and elections, whether in the interest of an individual faction or of a party, with its consequent corruption and demoralization of political life, demands a thorough and genuine reform of the public service. Those who would suppress investigation forget they owe a higher duty to the country than to party. We honor those Senators whose courageous course has compelled the disclosure of gross misdeeds, and they deserve the thanks and hearty support of all good citizens.

Resolved, That local self-government, with impartial suffrage, will guard the rights of all citizens more securely than any centralized authority. It is time to stop the growing encroachments of the executive power, the use of coercion or bribery to ratify a treaty, the packing of a Supreme Court to relieve rich corporations, the seating of members of Congress not elected by the people, the resort to unconstitutional laws to cure the Ku-klux disorder. We demand for the individual the largest liberty consistent with public order, for the State self-government, and for the nation the return to the methods of peace and the limitation of power.

Resolved, That it is alike the duty of honest men of all parties to expose corruption, denounce the usurpation of power, and work for reforms necessary for the public welfare. The times demand an uprising of honest citizens to sweep from power men who prostitute their official positions to selfish interests.

Resolved, That we repudiate with scorn the oft-repeated slander of our opponents, that the Democracy of Connecticut are in favor of repudiating any portion of the national debt, even so much as has been fastened upon us by extravagance and fraud, and that we are for paying that debt to its last dollar.

Resolved, That the Democratic party, remembering the example of their fathers in the expression of their sympathy for the struggling republics of South America, as well as for the oppressed Greeks, and grateful for the aid which the founders of our own republic received from the countrymen of Lafayette, Montgomery, Steuben, and Pulaski, feel impelled by these considerations, as well as our obligations to our common humanity, to lift up our voices in behalf of the suffering Cubans, now desperately struggling for relief from their oppressors, who set at naught all the usages of civilized warfare in their savage butchery of captive men, women, and children.

Resolved, That we are in favor of a liberal system of free schools, and protest against all interference, by the General Government, with institutions so purely local and concerning so deeply and tenderly the ties which bind them to our homes and to the State.

Resolved, That we look back with pride and satisfaction to the government of our State, while administered in its executive department by our distinguished citizen, James E. English, under whose name we have won brilliant victories in defence of the constitution, and whom we should have been glad to have as our leader again, if it had been consistent with his private concerns to yield his consent.

Resolved, That in presenting the Hon. Richard D. Hubbard for Governor, and his associates on the State ticket, to the citizens of this State for their suf-

frages at the coming State election, we cordially indorse the sentiments embodied in the foregoing resolutions.

The election resulted in the choice of the Republican ticket, on April 1st. The average majority given to each of the Republican candidates over the Democratic respectively, was a little more than 500, except that of the Governor, Mr. Jewell, who received less than 30 votes more than Mr. Hubbard. The whole number of votes cast at this election was 93,098, which was about 9,000 less than a full vote.

At the beginning of the fiscal year, there was in the Treasury cash on hand amounting to \$845,194.14; whereby the actual debt of the State, which was \$5,804,610.93 in the previous year, was reduced to \$4,923,405.86.

The State revenue, during the same fiscal year, amounted to \$2,091,035.63; made up by \$231,522.19 from the two-mill tax; \$421,120.86 from the savings-banks; \$265,890.92 from mutual-insurance companies; \$314,101.73 from railroads; \$217,133.63 from the Federal Government on the State war-claims; \$34,296.28 from non-resident stockholders; \$24,459.14 from interest on deposits; the rest from miscellaneous sources. The total expenditure was \$1,978,596.74—namely, \$756,600, interest on the public debt; \$380,304, interest on bonded debt; \$199,211.56, Juvenile Reform School, \$7,118.65, Board of Education; \$123,118.77, soldiers' orphan children; \$82,958.03, public buildings and benevolent institutions; \$102,836, General Assembly; \$55,550, paid to counties for the 50 cents *per capita* on children of school-age.

The estimated revenue from all sources, for the coming year, is set down at \$2,662,730.40; and the expenditures at \$1,688,600, leaving an estimated surplus of \$974,130.40 in the Treasury on March 31, 1873.

The collection of the tax of two mills on the dollar was considered necessary to be continued for the ensuing year. The State claims against the General Government for war purposes, on which amount it received above \$200,000 last year; are regarded as finally settled.

The taxable property in Connecticut amounted, on the 1st of October, 1871, to \$339,782,733, which is \$11,346,132 more than on the same date in 1870. It is asserted that the same kind of property is very unequally assessed for taxation purposes in different counties of the State, the taxed value being in some much higher in proportion to the actual than in others; and the establishment of county boards of equalization, consisting of three members chosen in each county from among its own residents, is suggested, their respective chairmen to constitute, with the State Treasurer at their head, a State Board of Equalization, whose decisions should be final.

Town and city indebtedness seems to be growing steadily larger. The aggregate

amount, in 1870, was \$9,813,000, and is now supposed to have increased two or three millions.

There are 72 savings-banks in the State, with deposits amounting to a total of \$62,717,814.77, which is about \$1,500,000 above their deposits in the preceding year. As these institutions severally charge different rates of interest on money loaned, the Governor recommended the enactment of some stringent laws to compel them to lend their money at a uniform rate.

Trustees or officers of the savings-banks are in the habit of taking a commission from the borrower for the money lent to him, or of handing to him, as money, bonds at par, which are not worth it. This practice, the Governor says, should be prohibited by law.

Four banks still remain, in Connecticut, which do business under the laws of the State; their aggregate capital amounts to \$1,400,000. They are respectively located in Hartford and New Haven, and, being prevented by the laws of the United States from issuing notes for circulation, they confine their operations to discounting and loaning their capital and deposits, in which they seem to carry on a profitable business. The Bank Commissioners, in their last report, say that, except some irregular practices charged against the president of one of these institutions, timely detected and remedied, "there has been nothing to censure in the management of any of them;" that they are wisely and prudently conducted; and that "notwithstanding the sharp competition of the 'national' banks and trust companies in obtaining deposits, they have been able to pay to their stockholders remunerative dividends, and have afforded to their customers as extensive accommodations as the other institutions."

A law was enacted by the General Assembly, at the session of 1871, relative to the insurance companies, having in view the protection of both the insuring and insured parties in their reciprocal relations, and creating the office of an Insurance Commissioner for the State. The new law went into operation on the first of September the same year, and the effects of its working are regarded as most satisfactory. There are 94 fire-insurance companies doing business in the State, 16 of which are Connecticut companies, with 891 agencies in the State. Their assets, in the aggregate, amount to \$69,922,213, with risks of \$3,514,088,333, of which \$199,467,344 are in the State; the premiums in the year were \$1,820,364.

The Insurance Commissioner states that, among the large number of insurance companies involved in the conflagration which destroyed Chicago in October, 1871, 11 were Connecticut companies; and of these he thus speaks: "But four of them, the Aetna, Hartford, and Phoenix, of Hartford, and Fairfield County, were able to pay losses in full, and

but one of the rest, the Connecticut, has succeeded in resuming business. The aggregate loss to the Connecticut companies was a little over \$11,000,000, of which the four solvent companies paid \$6,229,000, and of the balance about \$1,669,850 were paid by the others, thus making an aggregate of \$7,888,850, or 71.71 per cent., paid Chicago by Connecticut companies. The three solvent Hartford companies reduced their stock one-half, but subsequently increased it to the former amount, the old stockholders coming forward to make good the impairment."

The number of life-insurance companies doing business in the State is 40, of which ten are Connecticut companies. The whole amount of their assets is \$241,645,692; of their risks, \$1,576,497,000. They have 96 agencies in the State. Their aggregate premium receipts for the past year were \$65,847,327.83.

The School Fund, amounting to \$2,046,958.03, is well cared for. Except about one-tenth part of it, which is in bank-stock, the rest is loaned on real-estate securities, for about seven-eighths at 6 per cent. per annum, in Connecticut; for the remainder at 7, in New York and Ohio.

The free school law, now in operation in the State, is regarded as having produced very satisfactory results. The number of registered children, between four and sixteen years, in 1871, was 131,748, or 3,280 more than in the previous year. A *per capita* dividend of one dollar for each child was distributed the same year out of the interest of the School Fund. Of the said number of children, "123,588 were registered as attending the public schools; 8,754 as attending private schools; and 11,947 as attending no school at all." The number of public schools in Connecticut is 1,630, and of teachers 2,420, both supported by the State, at an aggregate expense last year of \$1,496,980.95. "There has been an increase in the length of the school year, in the number of scholars in attendance, in the salaries of the teachers, and in the money raised for school purposes." The average amount of teachers' salaries, which has been steadily increasing for several years, is now 66.58 per month for male teachers, and 32.69 for female; the ratio of their increase, as compared with what they were six years ago, being, respectively, 54.50 per cent. for men, and 44.58 per cent. for women.

The Normal School, destined for the education and preparation of teachers in the public schools, is stated to be in very successful operation under the present management. The number of scholars attending it in 1872 was 150. An appropriation of \$12,500 was made by the General Assembly, at the previous session, for the support of this school for one year.

The State scholarships for the Sheffield Scientific School at Yale College are 40, and all filled; but that school furnishes gratuitous

instruction to all applicants who cannot afford to pay for it.

The six seats in the Board of Corporation of Yale College, which had been previously occupied by the six senior Senators in the State Legislature, were given up to the Alumni by an act of the General Assembly, at their session in 1872. It is anticipated that the act will prove advantageous to the college, and satisfactory to the State.

In the General Hospital for the Insane, at Middletown, there were 272 patients on the 1st of April, 1872. During the year, there had been 73 applications made for admission, which could not be accommodated for want of room; and these applications would have been much more numerous, had it not been generally known that there were no vacancies. There are also 22 State beneficiaries at the Retreat at Hartford; eight at Providence; eight at Northampton; nine at Concord, New Hampshire; and five at Brattleboro. The insane poor in the State, yet uncared for, are above 300, most of them in almshouses. The Governor states that the erection of the new wing in the hospital building, for which an appropriation was made by the General Assembly, is progressing, and will probably be finished for less than the sum appropriated; but, considering the vast number of insane persons who must remain outside of the hospital, and need admission and treatment in it, he suggests that its other wing should be contracted for and constructed, and the building completed according to the original plan.

The School for Imbeciles, at Lakeville, is too small for the realization of the purpose intended in its establishment. The State beneficiaries in it number but 20, while there are many times that number in the State who need the advantages of the school. The appropriation made for its enlargement by the General Assembly remained unavailable, because of the conditions on which it was made to depend.

In the American Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, which is under excellent management in all respects, there were 246 pupils, 53 of whom are from the State. The census of 1870 sets down the number of this unfortunate class in Connecticut at 221, among whom are 84 aged between five and 20 years; from which it would appear that 31 deaf-mutes of proper age are not receiving instruction at the asylum. It may soon be the duty of the State to assist this institution in the erection of a suitable building, with the improvements suggested by the experience of half a century.

From statistics collected in regard to the blind, it appears that, besides the 12 at the Perkins Institute at Boston, their number in Connecticut is 204. Many of these are blind from old age; and some not totally blind.

The Industrial School for Girls, at Middletown, has worked successfully, and accomplishes the purpose for which its establishment was intended. Its pupils have now reached

the number of 75, and the places are all filled. More room is needed for the reception of such girls as may apply for admission, and are entitled to it, or the number of admissions must be limited in some manner. The institution is now on a paying basis, and maintains itself, but has a debt of \$7,500, contracted for necessary expenses at its beginning.

The State Reform School for Boys, at Meriden, continues its successful work. Their number at the end of March, 1871, was 292; those received in the school during the twelve months ending March 31, 1872, were 152, making a total of 444 for the year. Of these, there were 150 discharged within the same period, leaving 314 in the school on April 1, 1872.

Of the 152 boys received, 138 were born in the United States, 5 in England, 4 in Ireland, one in Scotland, one in Canada; their ages being from nine to 16 years. Three were nine, five 16, and forty 13 years old. They were committed for theft, burglary, and other offences; one "for being a common drunkard."

Of the 150 discharged, 31 had "served their time;" 70 were returned to their parents or friends; 20 placed with farmers; 2 escaped; 3 died.

Its receipts in the year have been sufficient to pay expenses, and leave in the hands of its treasurer a surplus of \$839.84. The receipts were \$67,090.32; the expenses \$66,250.48.

The net proceeds of the labor of the boys during the year were \$11,967.86; of which sum \$10,203.36 was from their work at the chair-shops, where they are employed in caning; and \$1,704.50 from their work at the farm, which belongs to the establishment, and the products of which amounted in the year to \$9,858.47. Besides the above-mentioned sum earned by the boys at the chair-shops and the farm, they worked also at sewing coats, pants, shirts, and a great variety of other articles, in very large quantities; and were employed in "kitchen and other domestic work, much of which is performed by the inmates of the school."

The State Penitentiary appears to be under good management and effective discipline. The custom of inflicting corporal punishment on the convicts when refractory, or otherwise offending while in prison, has been lately abolished; and the satisfactory results which this change has already produced have proved its wisdom.

The number of convicts in confinement during the year ending March 31, 1872, and other particulars relating to them, are shown by the following extract from the warden's last report:

Whole number in confinement March 31, 1871, 211; since received, 86; total, 297. Discharged by expiration of sentence, 84; pardoned by Legislature, 9; pardoned by Secretary of the Navy, 5; transferred to Insane Hospital, 5; delivered for execution, 1 (James Wilson); died, 1; leaving in confinement March 31, 1872, 192. Of these, 175 are in for their

first offence, 11 for the second, 4 for the third, and 2 for the fourth.

There are 140 white males; 43 colored males; 8 white females and 1 colored female; 156 are Americans; 86 foreigners; 61 were born in Connecticut; under 20 years of age there are 20; between 20 and 30 there are 88; between 30 and 40 there are 51; between 40 and 50 there are 16; over 50 there are 17; and there are 19 sentenced for life.

The financial condition of the penitentiary is prosperous, owing almost exclusively to the earnings of the convicts.

Concerning the pardoning power, which is vested in the General Assembly, the Governor says in his message: "I desire to call your attention to the remarkable fact that there are now in our State-prison three convicts who have been once pardoned out by the General Assembly while serving a previous sentence, and that two of these are now applicants for legislative clemency." He observes that this pardoning power should be in the hands of the Governor instead of the Legislature; "but he should have an advisory board, which should recommend to him the proper subjects of executive clemency."

The amelioration of the penitentiary system has engrossed the attention of the General Assembly for several years. At the session of 1871 they passed an act, on the authority of which the Governor appointed three commissioners, giving them in charge "to look into all matters connected with the State-prison; its management; its discipline; the contract system; its sanitary and hygienic condition; moral training; whether the system should be reformatory, and to what extent."

The result of these observations, and the conclusions arrived at, the commissioners laid before the General Assembly, in a full report, which they close as follows: "In conclusion, we recapitulate the foregoing recommendations: 1. The appropriation of a sum not to exceed six thousand dollars, to be expended by the warden, in a few improvements necessary immediately, for the security and comfort of the prisoners, and the accommodation of the officers. 2. The erection, as speedily as may be, of a new State-prison, in a different and better place. 3. The creation of a non-partisan State Board of Charities, with such a tenure of office as is deemed expedient; and the immediate investigation of the jails, work-houses, and other penal, reformatory, and charitable institutions of the State, and an inquiry into the condition of the paupers in its limits."

As to the commission of crime in the State generally, it appears from statistics collected for the purpose that there were between ten and eleven thousand criminal prosecutions during the year 1871, of which 2,207 were in New Haven, 1,533 were in Hartford, 1,124 in Bridgeport, 313 in Norwich, and 188 in New London.

Eight towns report no prosecutions at all, and in each case give as a reason that no intoxicating liquors are allowed to be sold in the town.

The number of births in the State during the year 1871 was 13,114; their sex being, so far as reported, males 6,904, females 6,122. The illegitimate births were 133. The births from colored parents 244.

The marriages contracted within the same period numbered 4,882; of which 3,008 were between parties both American born; in 1,285, the parties were both foreign; in 525, one was American, the other foreign born; in 123, the parties were both colored; in one, they were white and black respectively.

The number of divorces granted was 409; of which 278 were granted upon the petitions of the wives; 131 upon the husbands'. The petitions were based, in 13 cases, on infidelity; in the rest, on other grounds.

There were 8,116 deaths in Connecticut in 1871; which is 779 less than in 1870. The number of deaths from epidemic diseases last year was smaller than in any of the 17 years next preceding.

There were 152 miles of railroad opened last year, which increased the whole length of miles in operation at present to 881. Of these, 120 are with a double track. They have a paid-up capital amounting in the aggregate to \$31,000,000, and a funded and floating debt of \$19,000,000. Their total earnings in 1831 were \$10,250,000. The number of passengers carried by them during the year was 9,250,000. Among them there was one killed; three were injured.

The Commissioners on Fisheries state, in their last report, that their endeavors to multiply shad have proved successful; and anticipate similar results with salmon, though slower and less in number, owing to the comparative scarcity of this fish, as well as to the difficulty and time required for their hatching and growing. At the time of their report they had 24,000 of "healthy salmon-fry" on hand ready for distribution, which they intended to put in greater or smaller numbers in the State waters in different localities.

Some excitement arose in the Legislature on the election of a Senator to Congress, to enter upon office on the 4th of March, 1873. Two candidates, both Republicans, were the competitors for the office. The choice of the Republican party by a very large majority was Joseph R. Hawley; while some of that party, under the appellation of "Liberal Republicans," proposed as their candidate Orris S. Ferry, then Senator. The Democratic members of the General Assembly, in a body, joined the Liberal Republicans in this matter. The effect of this coalition was that at the balloting, which took place on the 14th of May, Mr. Hawley was elected in the Senate by a vote of 14 to 7, and defeated in the House of Representatives by a vote of 126 to 111. The different results of the separate voting of the two Houses rendered it necessary that they should meet together, and elect the Senator in joint convention. They met on the 15th,

when both the Senators and the Representatives voted as they had done in the respective halls on the preceding day; the whole number of votes given for either candidate at the joint convention was 125 for Mr. Hawley, and 133 for Mr. Ferry; who had thus a majority of 8 over his competitor, and was declared elected.

The purpose which the Liberal Republicans and the Democrats intended to accomplish by their coalition, on this occasion, appears to have been frustrated; as Mr. Ferry, after his reelection had taken place, wrote a letter, which was published, "repudiating the Liberal Republican nominee for President, and indorsing the Republican Administration."

Concerning the question whether Connecticut shall continue to have two capitals, with alternate sessions of the Legislature, at Hartford and New Haven, or only one at either city, or elsewhere, something has been done at the session of 1872, for submitting it to the decision of the people. On the 6th of May the Common Council of the city of New Haven adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Senator of this district and Representatives of this town be requested to offer to the State of Connecticut, in behalf of the city of New Haven, and at its expense, a State-House, which shall cost a sum not exceeding a million dollars, and that said Senator and Representatives request the State to accept the same: *Provided* such proposition or offer be accepted by a majority of the legal voters of this city.

In behalf of the city of Hartford, a resolution having been offered to the House of Representatives, proposing "an amendment to the constitution, making Hartford the sole capital of the State, to be submitted to the decision of the people by their suffrages," it was laid on the table at the sitting of May 21st.

On the 22d, a Representative from New Haven proposed for the adoption of the House a series of four resolutions, headed by a preamble embodying the above-recited resolution of the Common Council of that city, the first of them being, "That the offer of the city of New Haven of a State-House, to be erected in and by said city, at an expense not exceeding one million dollars, be, and the same is hereby, accepted;" and moved to refer them to the Committee on Constitutional Amendments. Thereupon another Representative from New Haven called up the resolution for an amendment to the Constitution making Hartford the sole capital, and moved to refer it to the same committee. After a warm debate, it was referred. The matters were subsequently discussed with great animation for several days, when they were disposed of by a final vote with the following results: Resolution for a constitutional amendment making Hartford the sole capital of the State, to be submitted to the people; passed—yeas 126, nays 103.—Resolution authorizing the city of New Haven to build a State-House, postponed on a motion to continue over—yeas 114, nays 96.

On September 11, 1872, the Democratic and Liberal Republican parties in the State met at Hartford, and adopted the following resolutions:

Whereas, The issues upon which for twenty years parties in this country have divided are closed and settled forever, and the demoralizing tendencies and abuses of power of the party now dominant in the Government have brought us to confront the vital question whether the republic shall live and reach forward toward a new career, or shall sink in the hands of blind guides to the level of their own corruption; and—

Whereas, In the face of this new issue, we the representatives in convention of a popular desire for reform, reconciliation, and peace, have assembled to assert the purpose of the future: therefore—

Resolved, That we reaffirm the address to the people and the platform adopted by the National Conventions held at Cincinnati and Baltimore as the expression of our opinions and views. That address and pledge being as follows:

[Here follow Cincinnati platform and address.]

Resolved, That, to this arraignment of the wickedness and weakness of the Administration and party in power, we add our most earnest protest against the intolerant despotism of party which, in a republic of free thought and in a State that boasts the largest liberty of political action, undertakes, by all the appliances known to corrupt and unscrupulous politicians, to bind the freemen of Connecticut to the action of a convention which in no sense represented them; that we demand for ourselves and all others such absolute freedom of opinion and liberty of choice between parties as will relieve the voter from the strain of partisan allegiance and free him from the pressure, in the canvass and at the polls, of the postmaster, the tide-waiter, and the assessor; that while we enter upon this contest with a profound conviction that the interests of morality and purity demand a change in the national Administration, that the interests of good government demand a change of policy that shall substitute reconciliation and equal rights for hatred and organized oppression—the reign of law and the establishment of order for the rule of the carpet-bagger and the thief—and while we unite with all good men in demanding reforms in the Administration and in the civil service—we are still more earnestly impressed with the necessity of asserting, against party bigotry, narrowness, and intolerance, the God-given right of free thought and free opinion. Against the party that intimidates the weak and hesitating, and bribes the venal, while it uses its power to crush the opposing voter, no matter what its record of the past or its promise for the future, we make uncompromising war.

Resolved, That we commend to the voters of Connecticut the ticket for presidential electors this day nominated in support of Horace Greeley for President and B. Gratz Brown for Vice-President of the United States.

According to the Federal census of 1870, the total number of manufacturing establishments in the State was 5,123, using 711 steam-engines of 25,979 horse-power, and 1,988 water-wheels of 54,395 horse-power, and employing 89,523 hands, of whom 61,684 were males above 16, 20,810 females above 15, and 7,029 youth. The total amount of capital employed was \$95,281,278; wages, \$38,987,187; materials, \$86,419,579; products, \$161,065,474. There were 826 religious organizations; edifices, 902; sittings, 388,735; value of property, \$13,428,109. The leading denominations were as follows:

DENOMINATIONS.	Organizations.	Sittings.
Baptist.....	116	45,150
Congregational.....	290	133,175
Episcopal.....	139	50,962
Methodist.....	184	63,975
Presbyterian.....	7	3,375
Roman Catholic.....	44	26,418
Second Advent.....	7	1,380
Universalist.....	14	6,850

The total number of libraries in the State was 63, with an aggregate of 285,937 volumes. The number of newspapers was 71, with an aggregate circulation of 203,725; copies annually issued, 17,454,740. Of these there were 16 daily, circulation 35,730; 1 semi-weekly, circulation 800; 43 weekly, circulation 107,395; 2 semi-monthly, circulation 900; 7 monthly, circulation 56,400; 1 bi-monthly, circulation 1,150; and 1 quarterly, circulation 1,350.

CORNING, ERASTUS, a distinguished citizen, manufacturer, railroad manager, and politician of New York, born in Norwich, Ct., December 14, 1794; died in Albany, N. Y., April 9, 1872. During his childhood his father removed, with his family, to Chatham, Columbia County, N. Y., and engaged in farming there. At the age of thirteen, Erastus left home, and entered the hardware-store of his uncle Benjamin Smith, at Troy. Seven years later he removed to Albany, where he became first the clerk, and afterward the partner, of James Spencer. He inherited part of his uncle's property, and soon became the head of an extensive firm in the hardware-trade. His enterprising spirit led him into other pursuits. He acquired the principal interest in the Albany Iron Works, which, under his management, became one of the great industrial establishments of the country. He next engaged in banking, and was eminently successful. The development of the railroad system of the State, however, was his greatest work, and attended with the most generous reward. He became president of the pioneer Albany & Schenectady line; he contributed to its extension, and was the master-spirit of the consolidation which made the great New York Central. He presided over that corporation twelve years, and to the day of his death was associated as director with other great lines of communication. Mr. Corning had little taste for politics, but was influential in the councils of the Democratic party. His practical talents and extensive interest in public affairs naturally suggested him for public positions. He was first chosen Alderman, and then Mayor, of Albany. In 1841, he was elected to the State Senate, and served four successive years. In 1856 he was elected to Congress in the Fourteenth District, defeating the Whig and American-candidates. In 1860 and in 1862 he was again sent to Congress, from the same district, and thus served in the councils of the nation through almost the entire duration of the war. He supported the war measures of the Administration, and was, at one time, on the

Committee of Ways and Means. He seldom spoke in the House, and was too much engrossed with other affairs to be able to take part in the minor details of its business. In 1866 Mr. Corning was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention, wherein he filled an honorable place on the Committee of Finance. The infirmities of age, however, prevented him from taking a very active share in its proceedings. In 1833 he was appointed a regent of the University, and was, probably, the oldest member in service on the Board. Besides his connection with that body, he evinced a warm interest in diffusing education, and contributed liberally for that purpose. Mr. Corning acquired great wealth. The fortune which he has left to his only son and child is estimated at not less than \$8,000,000. Some of his property consisted of Western lands, including a single timber-piece of 8,000 acres. He was a man of the kindest nature, and was held in high esteem in Albany, having been for a half-century conspicuously identified with the growth and prosperity of that city. He retained his vigor of intellect to the closing years of his active life, and, during the last few years, added largely to his already great accumulations.

COSTA RICA (REPÚBLICA DE COSTA RICA), an independent state of Central America, lying between 8° and 11° 5' north, and longitude 81° 20' and 85° 53' west. It is bounded on the north by Nicaragua; on the east and south-east by the Caribbean Sea, and the United States of Colombia, and on the west by the Pacific Ocean. The area of the republic is about 22,000 square miles, and the population is estimated at 167,000; of which 100,000 are whites, 50,000 mestizoes, 4,000 negroes, and the remaining 13,000 Indians. The capital, San José, has probably 26,000 inhabitants. Many of the descendants of Europeans are of pure Spanish blood, and dwell for the most part in a comparatively small district on the Rio Grande. President, J. M. Guardia, re-elected in 1872 for a term of four years. President of the ministry, Dr. Montufar, Minister of Foreign Affairs; President of the Legislative Congress, Matheu; President of the Chamber of Deputies, M. A. Bonilla; President of the Senate, T. M. Montealegre; Regente of the Supreme Court, M. Alvarado; Commandant-General of the army, General J. Salazar. Bishop of San José, A. Llorente (1851).

By far the most important article of export from Costa Rica is coffee; the largest proportion of which is taken by Great Britain; next in order come hides, cedar (logs, and planks), pearl-shells, deer-skins, India-rubber, plants, etc. Almost the whole of the hides, deer-skins, and India-rubber, go to the United States; while the remaining articles are sent in pretty equal proportions to the latter country, South America, and Europe.

The following table shows the exports for the year ending September 30, 1871:

ARTICLES.	Quantities.	Value in U. S. Gold.
Coffee (sacks).....	187,135	\$2,250,000
Hides	9,463	22,500
Cedar (logs—planks).....	1,626	9,500
India-rubber (packages).....	104	1,550
Deer-skins (packages).....	39	2,400
Pearl-shells, plants, etc.....	.....	2,500
Total.....	198,378	\$2,288,450

The total crop of coffee was 212,000 sacks, or 2,756,000 lbs.

The value of the imports for the same year was estimated at \$2,225,000 United States gold; about 70 per cent. of which was from Great Britain, 20 per cent. from France, Germany, etc., and 5 per cent. each, from the United States and the other Central American republics. An aggregate of 80 steamers, with 125,466 tons, and 35 sailing-vessels, with 1,254 tons, entered at the port of Punta Arenas in 1871, and 80 steamers, with 125,466 tons, and 34 sailing-vessels, with 12,232 tons, cleared. Of the total tonnage arrived, 188,007, by steam and by sail, 126,417 tons were under the United States flag; but, of the 145,598 packages landed, 94,790 were in foreign bottoms, mostly British. By far the greater part of the 25,684 packages brought from Panama by American steamers were likewise from Europe, and were chiefly valuable goods, less precious commodities being received by sail *via* Cape Horn.

The two following tables give the items of the national revenue and expenditure for the financial year ending April 30, 1871:

REVENUE.	
Tobacco monopoly.....	\$256,641 86
Liquor.....	403,618 78
Gunpowder.....	5,294 25
Stamped paper.....	14,058 49
Post-office.....	10,143 50
Internal revenue.....	28,113 48
Subsidies.....	13,578 64
Export duties on coffee.....	94,837 06
Import duties.....	253,948 32
Court of justice fees.....	6,650 83
Licenses.....	11,861 45
Church funds.....	11,740 93
Mint, and bullion-office.....	144,834 88
Sale of beer.....	4,714 21
Cattle-fines.....	845 62
Public laws and titles.....	7,275 98
Proceeds of loans.....	104,440 00
Sundries.....	119,747 66
Total.....	\$1,501,785 94

EXPENDITURES.	
Government and legislature.....	\$111,717 78
Court of justice.....	46,251 72
War Department.....	131,547 54
Public works, etc.....	199,116 23
Custom-house and post-office.....	525,950 49
Diplomatic and consular corps.....	12,956 83
Ecclesiastical salaries.....	15,416 89
Public instruction.....	10,260 00
Collection of monopolies.....	244,623 27
Interest and liquidation of home debt.....	91,590 01
Cost of government brewery.....	7,557 89
Advances to merchants.....	8,612 00
Municipal expenses.....	80,138 79
State contractors.....	108,344 00
Total.....	\$1,594,427 44

In 1862 the foreign debt of Costa Rica was merely nominal; in 1867 the republic owed \$104,500 to Peru; and vigorous efforts were made, during the two years immediately follow-

ing, to liquidate the whole public debt, amounting to about \$3,000,000, of which \$2,895,000 were internal. The Costa Rica Government contracted in 1872 a loan of £2,400,000 in London, at the house of Knowles & Foster, at 7 per cent., and at the rate of 82 per cent. exchange.

The national income and expenditure for the month of September, 1872, amounted respectively to \$289,826.91, and \$249,919.06, leaving a surplus of \$39,707.85.

In addition to the steamers of the Panama Railway Company making tri-monthly trips between Panama and all the Central American ports on the Pacific, the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamers plying between Panama and San Francisco now touch once a month at Punta Arenas, a circumstance regarded as very important, it being presumed that San Francisco, before long, will be the market for the major part of the coffee of Costa Rica and Guatemala, the production of which is rapidly and steadily increasing.

One of the most important events, if not the most important, that has ever occurred in Costa Rica, was the commencement of the work on a railway to connect the capital, San José, with the Atlantic coast, where an important port (Limon) is about to be opened. This line, 120 miles in length, will afterward be extended to the Pacific. A telegraph from Cartago to Punta Arenas is constantly in operation, and the Costaricensens have already begun to appreciate its usefulness. The two banks in the capital, the National and the Anglo-Costa Rica, discount business paper freely, at the legal rate of interest, 12 per cent., to which rate the National Bank is restricted, while with the other the rate is optional.

In the early part of the year, the impression among the other Central American states was that, notwithstanding the great benefits likely to accrue from the railway, a deficiency of food might follow the sudden increase of the population, consequent upon the import of a large number of laborers.

The introduction of fire-arms and ammunition was prohibited in January, until further notice. Dr. Lorenzo Montufar was appointed corresponding member of the *Real Academia* of Madrid. The gold-mines of Aguacate were expected to yield \$10,000,000.

A temporary prohibition was laid upon the extraction of India-rubber in the national forests, and its exportation to Nicaragua, which measure was followed by reprisals on the part of the Government of the latter country, whence the exportation of cattle to Costa Rica was forbidden. An interview between the Presidents of the two republics resulted, however, in the restoration of cordial relations. In February a treaty was made with Guatemala, the object of which was to draw still closer the bonds of friendship which unite the two countries, and to contribute to maintain and render more uniform the liberal character of Central-American policy.

Such was the prosperous condition of the treasury, that the Government increased by about 25 per cent. the salaries of all the official employés; besides which, and the disbursement of \$400,000 for internal improvements, there was still a surplus of \$300,000 above all claims; Costa Rica bonds stand very favorably, and the prospects of the country are hopeful and encouraging on every side.

The question of boundaries with Nicaragua was still the subject of an important discussion in March, and some unpleasant feeling was awakened by the refusal by Nicaragua to allow Costa Rica vessels to navigate Lake Nicaragua; in case this policy should be persisted in, the Costa Rica Government would close the Colorado River to Nicaragua, that river being the chief outlet from San Juan to the ocean.

A telegraph was to be established from Cartago to the new port of Limon. The great insufficiency of laborers to carry on the various public works was, and is still, a cause of much anxiety to the Government. Some economists recommended the importation of coolies, and emigration agents have been established in most countries in which Costa Rica has consul or representative. The Government having consented to the introduction of Chinese laborers, a leading commercial house in San José was appointed, and received special privileges for carrying out the scheme: the first draft of 500 coolies was expected to arrive by the end of the year. A rupture between San Salvador and Honduras being apprehended, President Guardia addressed a note to the Government of the former republic, saying that it was desirable, before precipitating hostilities, to await the friendly intervention of the sister states, adding that it mattered little if a few of the Spanish-American republics were at peace, because, in the eyes of foreign nations, revolution and disturbance in one threw discredit upon all.

The ground destined for the port of Limon was to be distributed in lots to those who wished to build thereon, and do so within a certain time after entering into possession. The formation of a great immigration company, to be called the Talamanca Company, was contemplated. One of its purposes also is to examine into the vegetable and mineral productions of that almost unknown region which lies between the uninhabited parts of Costa Rica to the south and the border of the United States of Colombia. It was the mines of this region that gained for Costa Rica the name she is known by.

Two nominal loans of \$500,000 had been obtained in England for the railway.

In May Costa Rica declared the project of the canal treaty with Nicaragua null and void, and the feelings between the two Governments were neither cordial nor united.

A new town was founded in May, in the midst of great festivities, notwithstanding the

name given to the place, *Los Desamparados*—the Forsaken.

In October, a conspiracy against the Government was discovered and defeated.

Costa Rica refused an asylum to the Jesuits banished from the neighboring republics.

The attention of the Legislative Assembly in September was chiefly occupied, among other subjects, by the following: A bill to authorize the executive power to cause authentic copies to be made of various documents on account of the state Treasury.

A bill extinguishing in the state certain classes of entails.

A bill "on executive judgment by coactive jurisdiction."

A bill "establishing a new way of contributing toward personal subsidiary labor."

A bill "on the locality for erection of the statue of Christopher Columbus."

COTTON. The total production of cotton in the United States for the year ending August 31, 1872, amounted to 2,974,351 bales, showing a decrease of 1,377,966 bales from the production of the previous year; the exports were 1,957,314 bales, and the home consumption 1,137,540 bales, leaving a stock on hand at the close of the year of 54,521 bales. The production by States, with that of the previous year, as made up from the exports, receipts, and stock on hand at the beginning of the year, was as follows:

STATES.	1870-'71.	1871-'72.
	Bales.	Bales.
Alabama.....	404,673	288,012
Florida.....	13,943	19,359
Georgia.....	726,406	450,539
Louisiana.....	1,446,490	957,538
North Carolina.....	94,320	52,528
South Carolina.....	350,582	271,241
Tennessee.....	560,502	341,080
Texas.....	321,804	197,956
Virginia.....	342,353	276,098
Consumed in the South.....	4,261,077	2,854,351
	91,240	120,000
Total for the year.....	4,352,317	2,974,351

The statement for Louisiana, South Carolina, and Virginia, includes the following shipments from Tennessee, which were not included in the product of the last-named State:

	1870-'71.	1871-'72.
	Bales.	Bales.
Shipped from Memphis to New Orleans.....	61,637	58,416
Shipped from Memphis, etc., to Charleston and Norfolk.....	159,381	124,410

The total crop of Sea Island, the past year, was 16,845 bales, of which 5,624 bales were produced in Florida, 1,567 in Georgia, 8,755 in South Carolina, and 899 in Texas.

The crop of Sea Island during former years has been as follows:

Years.	Bales.	Years.	Bales.
1855-'56.....	44,512	1866-'67.....	32,228
1856-'57.....	45,314	1867-'68.....	21,275
1857-'58.....	40,566	1868-'69.....	13,682
1858-'59.....	47,592	1869-'70.....	26,507
1859-'60.....	46,449	1870-'71.....	21,609
1860-'66.....	no record.	1871-'72.....	16,845

The bulk of the total crop of each year finds an outlet at the great shipping-ports of the South, Galveston, New Orleans, Mobile, Fernandina (Fla.), Savannah, Charleston, Norfolk, etc., whence it is shipped North and to foreign ports. The extent of the shipments from these ports for the past two years has been:

	1870-'71.	1871-'72.
	Bales.	Bales.
From Galveston to foreign ports....	213,883	115,835
Mexico.....	7,359	762
Coastwise.....	94,864	87,624
Total.....	316,106	204,221
From New Orleans to foreign ports....	1,302,535	888,976
Coastwise.....	238,824	198,477
Total.....	1,541,359	1,087,453
From Mobile to foreign ports.....	287,074	197,977
Coastwise.....	130,429	157,652
Total.....	417,503	295,629
From Fernandina, St. Marks, etc. (Fla.), to foreign ports.....	19,936	19,382
Coastwise.....	19,936	19,382
Total.....	19,936	19,382
From Savannah to foreign ports—		
Uplands.....	461,534	294,443
Sea Island.....	2,835	1,355
Coastwise—Upland.....	290,549	158,553
Sea Island.....	6,859	4,084
Total.....	731,737	458,435
From Charleston to foreign ports—		
Upland.....	170,543	108,900
Sea Island.....	5,107	2,488
Coastwise—Upland.....	172,359	162,066
Sea Island.....	6,562	9,341
Total.....	254,571	282,795
From North Carolina to foreign ports.....	70	—
Coastwise.....	93,084	52,271
Total.....	93,154	52,271
From Virginia to foreign ports.....	5,417	3,807
Coastwise.....	337,148	272,136
Total.....	342,565	275,945

There is also a large overland movement of cotton brought from the interior to points on the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers, and shipped thence by railroad direct to manufacturers, and to the leading markets of the East. These shipments for the year 1871-'72 amounted to 342,186 bales, of which 122,065 bales were shipped direct to consuming mills, and 219,015 were received in Eastern markets as follows: 105,875 bales in New York, 46,241 in Baltimore, 32,453 in Boston, 30,129 in Philadelphia, and 4,312 in Portland. St. Louis is a Southern point in this overland movement, the receipts for the year, at that port, amounting to 36,421 bales. North of this point on the Mississippi the shipments are made by the Illinois Central Railroad, which receives cotton at Cairo, Mound City, and over its branch at Carbondale, and its new branch at Chester. Proceeding north, the next points of shipment are Shawneetown and Evansville, on the Ohio River; from the former cotton is carried by the Springfield & Illinois South-eastern Railroad, and from the latter by the Evansville and Crawfordsville lines. The next lines of railroad, carrying cotton North, are opposite Louisville, viz.: the Ohio and Missis-

issippi Branch and the Jefferson, Madison & Indianapolis, including the Madison branch. At Cincinnati cotton is received from the South by the river, and by the Louisville, Cincinnati & Lexington Railroad, and is thence shipped by railroad North and East. Above Cincinnati no railroad has taken any cotton from the Ohio River. There is, however, a small amount of cotton, estimated at 18,000 bales, in 1872, consumed by mills along the river both above and below Cincinnati. East of the Alleghenies no cotton is transported overland, but it is sent North through the Virginia ports. The details of the overland movement for the year are given in the following statement:

Receipts at St. Louis.....	36,421
Carried north over Illinois Central Railroad, etc.	22,646
Carried north over Springfield & Illinois Southwestern, from Shawneetown.....	6,837
Carried north over Evansville & Crawfordsville, from Evansville.....	15,007
Carried north over Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis.....	91,157
Carried north over Ohio & Mississippi Branch. Shipped through Cincinnati by the Louisville, Cincinnati & Lexington Railroad.....	30,943
Receipts at Cincinnati by the Ohio River.....	69,023
Shipped to points above Cincinnati, without touching at Cincinnati, and consumed by mills adjacent to the river, etc.....	53,105
Total carried overland.....	342,186
Deduct receipts overland at New York, Boston and Philadelphia, etc.....	219,015
Deduct shipments at New Orleans, north by railroad (counted at New Orleans).....	1,106
	220,121

Leaving the direct overland movement (none of which appears at New York, Boston, Baltimore, Philadelphia and Portland)..... 122,065

The following table will afford a comparison of the total crop of the United States, in 1872, with those of preceding years:

	1868-'69.	1869-'70.	1870-'71.	1871-'72.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Received by Northern mills.....	918,806	806,860	1,008,956	977,540
Received by Southern mills.....	80,000	90,000	91,240	120,000
Increase of stock in mills.....	50,000	.....	80,750	.....
Decrease of stock in mills.....	.....	33,876	.....	40,000
Total consumption by mills.....	1,048,806	930,736	1,180,946	1,137,540

The last year shows a marked decrease in the exports of cotton to foreign ports, as appears from the following statement for the year ending August 31st:

	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.
From—	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
New Orleans.....	619,534	1,005,530	1,302,535	888,976
Mobile.....	163,154	200,838	287,074	137,977
South Carolina.....	56,809	97,109	175,650	111,888
Georgia.....	167,537	265,631	464,369	295,798
Texas.....	83,376	152,559	221,242	116,597
Florida.....	810	.....	.....	.....
North Carolina.....	.....	50	70	.....
Virginia.....	6,253	9,660	5,417	3,807
New York.....	321,838	413,701	667,953	373,071
Boston.....	1,491	1,677	3,005	13,128
Philadelphia.....	90	.....	1,280	2,108
Baltimore.....	19,212	32,162	37,567	14,311
Portland, Me.....	1,907	.....	475	143
San Francisco.....	.....	.....	12	.....
Total U. S. ...	1,448,020	2,178,917	3,166,742	1,957,314

The exports for the year 1871-'72 were shipped to the following ports:

Years.	Bales.	Years.	Bales.
1871-'72.....	2,974,351	1845-'46.....	2,100,537
1870-'71.....	4,352,317	1844-'45.....	2,304,506
1869-'70.....	3,154,946	1843-'44.....	2,030,409
1868-'69.....	2,439,039	1842-'43.....	2,378,875
1867-'68.....	2,593,993	1841-'42.....	1,683,574
1866-'67.....	2,019,774	1840-'41.....	1,634,945
1865-'66.....	2,193,987	1839-'40.....	2,177,885
1861-'65.....	no record.	1838-'39.....	1,360,532
1860-'61.....	3,156,086	1837-'38.....	1,801,497
1859-'60.....	4,669,770	1836-'37.....	1,422,930
1858-'59.....	3,851,481	1835-'36.....	1,360,752
1857-'58.....	3,113,962	1834-'35.....	1,254,323
1856-'57.....	2,939,519	1833-'34.....	1,205,324
1855-'56.....	3,527,845	1832-'33.....	1,070,438
1854-'55.....	2,847,339	1831-'32.....	987,487
1853-'54.....	2,930,027	1830-'31.....	1,038,843
1852-'53.....	3,262,832	1829-'30.....	976,845
1851-'52.....	3,015,029	1828-'29.....	870,415
1850-'51.....	2,355,257	1827-'28.....	737,593
1849-'50.....	2,096,706	1826-'27.....	957,282
1848-'49.....	2,738,596	1825-'26.....	720,027
1847-'48.....	2,347,634	1824-'25.....	569,249
1846-'47.....	1,778,651		

There has been a very marked increase in the consumption of cotton in the United States during the past year. The stock on hand at the commencement of the year (September 1, 1871) amounted to 144,290 bales, which, added to the year's crop, 2,974,351 bales, gave a total supply during the year ending August 31, 1872, of 3,118,641 bales. Of this supply 1,957,314 bales were exported to foreign ports, 3,500 sent to Canada by railroad direct from the West, 1,000 burned, and 59,287 were on hand at the close of the year, leaving the amount taken by spinners in the United States 1,097,540 bales, of which 977,540 bales were taken by Northern and 120,000 by Southern mills. Applying the increase and decrease of stock believed to be held by mills, the estimated consumption in the United States, for four years, is shown in the following statement:

	Bales.
Liverpool.....	1,406,766
London.....	37
Glasgow.....	949
Cork.....	38,000
Cowes, Falmouth, etc.....	8,701
Havre.....	183,101
Marseilles.....	11
Rouen.....	6,404
Amsterdam.....	43,458
Bremen.....	63,510
Hamburg.....	24,049
Antwerp.....	24,512
Rotterdam.....	8,640
Stettin.....	50
Ghent.....	526
Barcelona.....	62,811
Santander.....	710
Malaga.....	4,940
San Sebastian, etc.....	1,289
Genoa.....	12,000
Narva.....	7,796
Cronstadt, etc.....	31,340
Revel and Riga.....	25,346
Mexico.....	1,046
British North American Provinces.....	134
Havana, etc.....	15
Total.....	1,957,314

According to the annual statement of the eminent statistician, M. Ott-Trümpler, of Zurich, the amount of cotton in Europe, September 30, 1872, was the largest stock ever held at the end of the cotton season. This stock in the ports covered by M. Ott-Trümpler's tables, which do not include Russia, Sweden, and Spain, amounted to 1,486,000 bales, being an increase of 726,000 bales over the stock held at the close of the preceding year; to this must be added, for the countries omitted, at least 84,000 bales, making a total of 1,570,000 bales; while the stock of 1860 following the great crop of 1859-'60 (4,865,000) reached a total of only 1,260,000 bales. The tables above mentioned show the following important items:

Importations into Europe for the Years 1870-'72.

	American.	Indian.	Sundry.	Total.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
1871-'72.....	1,819,000	2,039,000	1,641,000	5,499,000
1870-'71.....	2,887,000	1,203,000	1,180,000	5,270,000

STOCK IN EUROPE, SEPTEMBER 30.

1871-'72.....	195,000	947,000	344,000	1,486,000
1870-'71.....	289,000	269,000	202,000	760,000

DELIVERIES FOR CONSUMPTION.

	American.	Indian.	Sundry.	Total.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
1871-'72.....	1,913,000	1,361,000	1,499,000	4,773,000
1870-'71.....	2,844,000	1,391,000	1,138,000	5,268,000

COTTON VISIBLE, SEPTEMBER 30.

1872—Stock...	195,000	937,000	344,000	1,486,000
Afloat...	35,000	201,000	50,000	291,000
Total.....	230,000	1,138,000	399,000	1,777,000
1871—Stock...	289,000	269,000	202,000	760,000
Afloat...	50,000	511,000	50,000	611,000
Total.....	339,000	780,000	252,000	1,371,000

The probable weight of cotton in sight, September, 30, 1872, was 1,777,000 bales of 342 lbs. each, making 608,000,000 pounds; September 30, 1871, 1,371,000 bales of 368 lbs. each, amounting to 505,000,000 pounds.

The following tables, compiled with the greatest exactness by M. Ott-Trümpler, show the imports and consumption of cotton in thousands of bales in Europe, for 1872, and afford valuable comparisons with preceding years:

	American.	Indian.	Brazil.	Egypt.	Sundry.	Total.
GREAT BRITAIN.						
Stock in the ports, October 1, 1871.....	177	189	86	21	84	567
Imports during the season, 30 from Continent.....	1,458	1,624	777	273	185	4,817
Total.....	1,635	1,813	863	294	219	4,824
Exports to the Continent.....	99	549	46	3	27	778
Stock in the ports, September 30, 1872.....	1,536	1,270	817	291	192	4,106
Consumption (60,281 bales per week).....	134	613	149	52	87	974
CONTINENT.						
Stock in the ports, October 1, 1871.....	112	80	21	4	36	253
Imports of the season direct from countries of production at Havre, Marseilles, Bordeaux, Nantes, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Bremen, Hamburg, Trieste, Genoa, Venice.....	364	417	209	43	169	1,202
Export from England to the Continent, deduction being made for 20 re-exportation to England.....	96	541	36	3	22	698
Total.....	572	1,038	266	50	227	2,153
Stock in the ports, September 30, 1872.....	71	335	68	1	87	512
Consumption (31,558 bales per week).....	501	703	198	49	190	1,641

	ENGLISH CONSUMPTION.						CONSUMPTION OF CONTINENT.					
	American.	Indian.	Brazil.	Egypt.	Sundry.	Total.	American.	Indian.	Brazil.	Egypt.	Sundry.	Total.
1871-'72.....	1,412	658	668	299	155	3,132	501	703	198	49	190	1,641
1870-'71.....	1,925	558	379	241	119	3,222	919	733	140	96	158	2,046
1869-'70.....	1,304	834	261	168	93	2,760	608	623	165	58	173	1,627
1868-'69.....	877	913	493	175	129	2,587	545	850	191	61	269	1,916
1867-'68.....	1,497	799	533	182	111	2,922	538	723	175	69	277	1,782
1866-'67.....	1,016	815	298	160	125	2,414	532	777	152	55	217	1,733
1865-'66.....	846	878	259	186	150	2,319	391	755	164	69	237	1,616
1864-'65.....	187	850	203	285	348	1,873	49	637	121	89	286	1,182
1863-'64.....	178	620	134	219	414	1,565	64	543	74	106	246	1,033
1862-'63.....	99	905	111	163	54	1,332	34	559	49	64	108	814
1861-'62.....	304	675	101	122	15	1,217	258	415	21	42	40	776
1860-'61.....	2,170	249	....	198	....	2,612	1,273	425	....	78	....	1,776
1859-'60.....	2,135	307	....	218	....	2,560	1,272	385	....	85	....	1,713

The receipts at the ports of Spain, Sweden, and Russia, and the consumption in Italy of native cotton, are not included in the above tables.

"The consumption of Russia, Sweden, and Spain," says M. Ott-Trümpler, "is estimated at 8,000 bales per week, or 416,000 bales for

the year, and I find that these countries have received very nearly one-half from England, and from ports on the Continent, comprised in my table, and the remaining half direct from the places of production, this remainder not being included in my statement. To determine, therefore, the consumption of all

Europe, there should be added to my estimate of consumption 208,000 bales."

The most noticeable facts in the history of cotton, in the English market during the last year, have been the high price in the raw material, and the absence of prosperity among manufacturers. During the year the price of cotton at Manchester ranged upward of 23 per cent. higher than in 1871, and 81 per cent. higher than what is popularly known as its "normal" price, viz., 6d. per pound for middling Orleans. The prices per lb., in pence at Liverpool, were:

	Middling Orleans.	Fair Dhollera.	Fair Egyptian.
October 1, 1871	9½	7½	9½
September 30, 1872	9½	6½	9½
Lowest	9½	6½	9½
Highest	11½	8½	11½
Average of the season	10.78	7.9	10.52

A prominent cause for the absence of prosperity in the trade is, that many important markets were very liberally supplied with cotton-goods during 1871. The comparatively low price of cotton then prevailing, and the check given by the Franco-German war to manufactures on the Continent, tended to improve the position of English spinners and manufacturers, not only by withdrawing competition for the then abundant supply of the raw material, but also by yielding to them a freer command of the markets for goods. This improved position had its natural fruit in an extension of manufacturing power, induced by the prosperous condition of the trade, and aided by low prices and machinery. But the expansive force exceeded its due limit. The change adversely to the interests of manufacturers and spinners began about the middle of the year. The markets of the East were over-supplied, which, with other causes, occasioned great losses, glutted markets, and a sudden fall in prices at Manchester. At the same time the cost of making cotton yarn and goods was greatly enhanced by the advance in iron, coal, and other supplies, and in wages.

To afford a comparison of this most important industry, with its condition prior to the war, the following totals for the United States are given:

MILLS, ETC.	1870.	1860.	1850.
Establishments.....	956	1,091	1,094
Looms.....	157,810	126,313	.....
Spindles.....	7,132,415	5,235,737	.....
Hands	135,369	122,028	92,266
Capital.....	\$140,706,291	\$98,585,260	\$74,500,931
Wages	\$39,044,132	\$23,938,236	.....
Raw cotton, lbs.....	398,302,257	422,704,975	288,558,000
All materials.....	\$111,736,996	\$87,285,534	\$34,835,056
All products.....	\$177,489,739	\$115,681,774	\$65,501,687

A comparison of the figures of 1870 with those of 1860 presents several notable circumstances, chief among which is a falling off in the number of establishments in 1870 of about 12½ per cent. This may be attributed to the natural tendency of industries of this nature to concentrate in great establishments; and

also to the fact that at the beginning of the war many cotton-factories were transformed into woollen-mills. This view is strengthened by the fact that the number of looms was 24½ per cent., and the number of spindles more than 28 per cent., greater in 1870 than in 1860. The increase in the amount of capital employed was about 30 per cent., which has been attributed to the increased value of land, buildings, and machinery, while the increase in the amount of wages paid amounted to nearly 43 per cent. In 1870, as compared with 1860, there was a decrease in the quantity of raw cotton consumed amounting to 24,402,718 pounds, or nearly six per cent., while there was an increase in the value amounting, for all materials, to \$54,451,402, or more than 94 per cent. The increase in the total cost of labor and raw materials amounted to \$69,557,296, or about 85 per cent. The value of the goods produced in 1870 was \$61,807,965, or 53 per cent. greater than in 1860. Although direct comparison cannot be made between the quantities produced in 1870 and 1860, owing to the paucity of the details in the returns of the latter year, it will appear, however, from the following statement, that, in 1870, a greater quantity of goods was produced from a smaller amount of raw material, which is explained by the average lighter weight of the fabrics produced:

MILLS, ETC.	1870.	1860.
Products stated in lbs.	67,005,978	60,209,559
" stated in yards....	1,146,607,262	1,148,252,406
" stated in pieces....	3,262,952	.....
" stated in dozens....	11,560,241	.....

In 1870, 13,341 more hands were employed to manufacture into goods 24,400,000 pounds less cotton than in 1860. The average annual wages was \$288 *per capita* in 1870, and \$196 in 1860, showing an increase of \$92 per head per annum, or 47 per cent. In 1870 the value of the product per head of operatives was \$1,341, and in 1860 \$948, showing an increase in value of the *per capita* production of \$363, or 38½ per cent. With this gain of 38½ per cent. in the value of the product of each hand, the average hand gets 47 per cent. more wages.

The Indian crop of cotton for the year 1872-'73 has been estimated at 1,700,000 bales, or 339,000 bales less than the crop of 1871-'72; and that of Egypt 353,000 bales, as against 316,000 in 1871-'72; while, from Brazil and the small producing countries, a supply equal to that of 1871-'72, 1,325,000 bales, is expected.

The crop of the United States for the season of 1872-'73 has been estimated by the Bureau of Agriculture as follows: Total number of acres, 8,482,905; number of pounds of fibre, 1,600,816,816; number of bales of 465 pounds each, 3,442,612.

Through the courtesy of General Francis A. Walker, Superintendent of the Census, the following special statistics of cotton manufactures in the United States are given from advance sheets of the census of 1870:

COTTON MANUFACTURES.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Establishments.	MACHINES.			HANDS EMPLOYED.			CAPITAL.		WAGES.	MATERIALS.					All Materials.
		Looms.	Frame Spindles.	Mule Spindles.	All.	Males above 16.	16.	Youth.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Cotton.	Cotton-ginn.	Cotton-waste.	Mill Supplies.	dollars.	
Alabama.....	13	632	19,392	8,244	1,032	303	445	284	921,000	216,879	2,249,523				28,484	761,965
Arkansas.....	19	11,943	125	1,000	17	8	3	6	13,000	4,100	66,400				300	13,780
California.....	111	11,943	294,760	302,882	12,056	4,434	4,734	2,909	12,710,700	3,246,783	31,747,309				780,269	8,516,631
Delaware.....	16	771	18,634	10,900	726	225	286	215	1,165,000	190,069	2,557,615				80,195	761,733
District of Columbia.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				..	..
Florida.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				..	..
Georgia.....	34	1,887	74,148	11,454	2,846	1,147	1,080	619	3,483,365	611,868	10,921,176				89,401	2,504,753
Illinois.....	5	16	1,856	..	98	26	31	41	151,000	25,500	887,000				15,525	177,525
Indiana.....	4	448	17,360	..	504	119	179	206	551,500	113,200	2,070,318				42,405	542,875
Iowa.....	1	..	..	..	6	3	3	..	1,500	275	20,000				150	4,950
Kentucky.....	5	72	7,060	674	269	77	71	121	405,000	57,951	1,584,625				16,880	375,048
Louisiana.....	4	292	10,300	2,884	316	123	57	66	592,000	60,600	748,625				11,200	161,485
Maine.....	23	9,347	280,594	200,178	9,439	2,006	6,246	587	9,889,685	2,555,197	35,887,771				614,979	6,746,780
Maryland.....	22	1,347	82,312	6,000	2,860	688	1,432	720	2,794,250	671,933	12,693,647				119,876	3,409,426
Massachusetts.....	191	53,343	1,363,532	1,363,989	43,512	13,694	21,065	5,763	44,714,375	13,589,305	130,664,040	696,144			8,325,419	37,371,599
Mississippi.....	5	402	1,000	..	265	107	154	100	721,500	61,853	1,680,764				10,824	123,568
Missouri.....	2	10,691	445,705	..	19,543	8,755	7,490	1,300	13,833,710	3,989,823	41,469,570				51,745	461,745
New Hampshire.....	27	3,176	107,549	93,088	3,514	1,086	1,745	683	2,792,000	1,109,351	7,680,035	335,000			1,702,691	12,318,367
New Jersey.....	81	17,218	131,880	361,098	9,144	2,608	4,546	1,990	8,511,336	2,626,121	24,783,351	53,000			94,743	1,494,735
New York.....	33	618	37,957	1,940	1,453	258	916	279	1,020,000	132,951	4,388,376				650,743	6,493,800
North Carolina.....	7	208	14,320	8,920	462	216	147	99	1,555,700	113,520	2,236,400				8,625	493,704
Pennsylvania.....	188	12,862	232,535	201,718	12,730	3,859	6,097	2,774	12,550,720	3,496,986	32,953,318	4,816,608			1,208,363	10,724,052
Rhode Island.....	139	18,075	503,797	539,445	16,745	5,683	8,028	3,134	18,894,200	5,224,650	44,680,787	501,437			1,756,982	13,268,315
South Carolina.....	12	745	34,689	257	1,123	289	508	326	1,837,000	257,680	4,756,823				11,129	761,469
Tennessee.....	28	313	22,485	5,438	890	252	463	175	970,050	178,156	2,872,582				21,645	595,789
Texas.....	4	235	8,478	400	291	184	62	55	496,000	68,211	1,077,118				15,719	216,519
Utah.....	3	11	1,020	..	16	10	2	4	42,000	6,300	22,500				501	7,051
Vermont.....	8	698	12,286	..	451	125	242	84	670,000	125,000	1,295,052				21,486	292,369
Virginia.....	11	1,310	76,116	1,000	1,741	921	507	313	1,123,000	229,750	4,355,383				31,837	897,820
The United States.....	956	157,310	3,694,477	3,437,938	135,369	42,730	69,637	22,942	140,706,291	39,044,132	398,308,257	6,222,189	136,100	5,234,290	10,919,672	111,736,036

PRODUCTS.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Sheetings, Shirtings, and Twilled Goods.	Lawn & Fine Muslin.	Printing Cloth.	Yarn not woven.	Spool Thread.	Warp.	Rail, Wicking, and Wadding.	Table-cloth, Quilts, and Counterpanes.	Seamless Bag.	Cordage, Lines, and Twines.
	yards.	yards.	yards.	pounds.	dozens.	yards.	pounds.	number.	number.	pounds.
Alabama.....	4,518,403			548,750	105,724					33,129
Arkansas.....										
Connecticut.....	52,655,693	8,338,677	34,279,875	1,281,780	3,397,130	11,367,664	1,232,305		173,960	1,370,700
Delaware.....	2,396,000			1,475,600			171,428			
Dist. of Columbia.....										
Florida.....										
Georgia.....	13,739,847			4,097,167			2,696	10,000		214,249
Illinois.....						1,305,000	330,000			79,000
Indiana.....	3,831,039			74,880		3,600,000	100,000			
Iowa.....							18,000			
Kentucky.....				637,000		530,000	131,000		12,230	68,000
Louisiana.....	433,000			112,000	4,000					5,000
Maine.....	65,614,092			490,450		78,000	265,400	137,629	933,470	72,000
Maryland.....	18,839,625	2,358,454		1,247		90,550		190,000		325,468
Massachusetts.....	22,133,147	12,434,858	229,613,105	2,108,952	2,595,358	33,712,996	3,773,664	127,424		924,164
Mississippi.....	407,788		1,712	275,461						
Missouri.....	2,150,000			1,044,000		14,000	173,000			147,000
New Hampshire.....	89,326,701	75,000	40,843,969	132,200			237,026	850	1,595,700	28,300
New Jersey.....	4,174,000	2,442,000	11,000,000	1,729,075	1,650,000	3,120,950	219,800			
New York.....	25,382,532	1,327,366	82,335,833	250,076		5,097,000	1,659,176			268,796
North Carolina.....	3,954,607			2,180,062		1,486,000	2,000			
Ohio.....	1,294,500			937,900		810,000	121,000			79,600
Pennsylvania.....	65,706,865		9,704,795	4,510,486		2,944,335	872,568	23,020		121,000
Rhode Island.....	77,973,206	7,557,137	75,183,628	6,155,692	3,341,200	6,231,150	1,367,800	4,969	50,000	1,165,024
South Carolina.....	5,273,450			808,751		260,000	150,000			
Tennessee.....	1,976,450			1,230,008	466,829		289,689		1,700	56,024
Texas.....	739,773			46,175						100,000
Utah.....	700			21,280						
Vermont.....	142,000		6,287,136			2,320,400	1,575			
Virginia.....	12,544,320			132,975						
The United States.....	478,204,513	34,539,462	459,250,053	30,301,087	11,560,241	73,018,045	11,118,127	493,892	2,767,060	5,057,454

PRODUCTS.—(Continued.)

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Fineand.	Thread.	Gingham & Checks.	Cotton-waives.	Tape and Webbing.	Seamless Bag.	Casimere, Cotton-ades, and Jeans.	Other Products.	All Products.	All Products.
	yards.	pounds.	yards.	pounds.	pounds.	pounds.	yards.	pounds.	pounds.	dollars.
Alabama.....			1,039,321					12,000	2,849,000	1,088,767
Arkansas.....		53,125							53,125	22,502
Connecticut.....			1,671,309	510,717	430,400	175,585		111,786	27,296,710	14,026,394
Delaware.....			306,600					420,400	2,437,649	1,060,898
Dist. of Columbia.....										
Florida.....										
Georgia.....		421,416	1,653,434					4,000	9,596,800	3,648,973
Illinois.....						185,000			739,000	279,000
Indiana.....								113,337	1,779,481	778,047
Iowa.....									18,000	7,000
Kentucky.....									1,389,000	498,960
Louisiana.....			926,000						629,025	251,550
Maine.....							1,889,600	844,000	23,627,155	11,844,181
Maryland.....			564,240					4,900	10,496,677	4,882,808
Massachusetts.....	6,864,954	407,537	13,690,000	6,610,160	54,000			1,233,057	113,803,458	59,493,153
Mississippi.....			206,202					2,892	529,573	234,445
Missouri.....						45,000		2,000	1,949,900	798,050
New Hampshire.....	442,656		1,845,199				5,260,000		35,003,423	16,999,672
New Jersey.....			880,000	662,145				300,000	6,732,748	4,015,768
New York.....				25,927			1,500,000	635,253	22,113,630	11,778,211
North Carolina.....		24,000							3,444,166	1,345,032
Ohio.....	1,082,400		15,101,170	112,500					1,915,000	671,825
Pennsylvania.....							5,288,795	608,410	32,494,857	17,490,080
Rhode Island.....								6,516,386	38,509,060	22,049,203
South Carolina.....									4,125,210	1,529,937
Tennessee.....							2,500	2,007	2,381,477	941,542
Texas.....			1,261,769					600	887,695	374,598
Utah.....									23,195	16,803
Vermont.....									1,051,000	546,510
Virginia.....			130,000						3,465,569	1,435,800
The United States.....	8,390,050	906,068	39,275,244	7,921,449	484,400	405,585	13,940,895	10,811,028	349,314,592	177,489,739

D

DALLING AND BULWER, WILLIAM HENRY LYTTON EARLE, first Baron, G. C. B., an English diplomatist and author, better known as Sir Henry Bulwer, born in 1804, in Norfolk, England; died in London, May 26, 1872. He was an elder brother of the famous novelist, Lord Lytton. He was educated for public life, and was an *attaché* of the British embassy at Berlin as early as 1827, and in 1829 was a member of the embassies at Vienna and the Hague. In 1830 he was sent on a special mission to Brussels, to watch the course of the Belgian Revolution, and the same year he was returned to the House of Commons for Wilton. He sat for Coventry in 1831 and 1832, and for Marylebone from 1834 till 1837. In 1835 he was made secretary of legation and *chargé d'affaires* at Brussels; in 1837, secretary of embassy at Constantinople, where he negotiated the commercial treaty between England and the Porte. He was appointed secretary of the embassy in Paris, in 1839, and, in the course of that and the following year, was thrice gazetted as interim minister at the court of France, during the absence of the ambassador. In 1843 he was minister plenipotentiary at the court of Madrid, and was instrumental in bringing about the peace between Spain and Morocco in the following year. During the troubles in the Spanish capital, in 1848, Mr. Bulwer was frequently the medium of the remonstrances of his Government upon the arbitrary system followed by Narvaez. As his firmness and candor were found inconvenient, the soldier-minister determined upon his removal; and, after having in vain sought to discredit him with the English Cabinet, pretended to have discovered his complicity in plots laid against the Spanish Government, and upon this pretext suddenly ordered him to leave Madrid. The English Government marked its sense of this indignity by declining to name his successor, and for two years no English minister was accredited to the court of Spain. Both parties in the House of Commons approved Mr. Bulwer's conduct, and the Queen made him a Knight Grand Cross of the Bath. The hasty Spaniard subsequently made the *amende honorable* in a note on the subject, the terms of which were dictated by Lord Palmerston. In April, 1849, he was sent as ambassador to the United States, and the year following negotiated the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, providing for extending the protection of both countries over any ship-canal which may be opened across the continent in Central America, and also for the abandonment of British territorial pretensions, and the withdrawal of the British establishments on the coast of Central America. Sir Henry Bulwer remained three years at Washington, and

in 1852 was transferred to Tuscany, where he acted as envoy extraordinary until 1856. He was recalled in that year, and during the ensuing three was engaged in special diplomatic duties in Turkey and in the Danubian states. In 1858 he was appointed ambassador to Turkey, and remained there seven years. In 1868 he was elected to Parliament by the borough of Tamworth, and acted with the Liberals. He was a frequent and fluent speaker in the House, and was regarded as authority upon foreign questions. In 1871 he was raised to the peerage as Baron Dalling and Bulwer. Lord Dalling and Bulwer had achieved some reputation as an author. His principal works were: "An Autumn in Greece," 1824; "France, Social, Literary, and Political," 2 vols., about 1832; "The Monarchy of the Middle Classes," 2 vols., 1834-'36; "A Life of Lord Byron," prefixed to a Paris edition of his lordship's works; and, recently, a "Life of Lord Palmerston," not quite completed, we believe, at Lord Bulwer's death.

DAVIS, GARRET, a Kentucky statesman and Senator, born in Paris, Ky., September 10, 1801; died there, of gangrenous inflammation of the lungs, in September, 1872. He studied law in his native State of Kentucky, and was admitted to the bar in 1823. His career was reckoned a successful one, and he soon became engaged in politics, being active in the Whig party. In 1833 he was elected to the State Legislature, and was twice reelected. When the convention to revise the State constitution was chosen in 1839, he was one of its most prominent members. In the same year he was elected to the Lower House of Congress and served in that capacity until 1847, contesting his district in 1845 with Hon. Thomas F. Marshall, whom he defeated after one of the most brilliant and hardly-fought canvasses on record. At the end of his third term he returned home and devoted himself to agricultural pursuits, to which he was much attached. He was quoted as high authority throughout the State on agricultural matters. In 1861 he was elected to the United States Senate as an Old Line Whig opposed to secession, and served on the Committees on Foreign Relations, Pensions, Territories, and Claims. He succeeded John C. Breckinridge. In January, 1867, he was reelected to the Senate, and served on several important committees, though latterly his failing health incapacitated him from much public labor. Mr. Davis was of a passionate and enthusiastic temperament, indomitable in his purposes, and of keen susceptibilities. Early in life he became a familiar friend of Henry Clay's, and to the day of his death his proudest boast was that he had been honored with the confidence and

friendship of that great statesman. In person Mr. Davis was small, slight, and of delicate build, but he possessed wonderful powers of endurance, and he has often entertained the Senate for many hours at a time with a speech of great laboriousness and learned length. He was bitter in his prejudices and fierce in invective and sarcasm. His famous scheme for dividing New England, and practically leaving that group of States "out in the cold," will be remembered as one of his favorite plans of revenge, which had, after all, more of the appearance of a practical joke than a serious measure. At the time of his death, we believe, Mr. Davis was one of the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution. His term of office would have expired March 3, 1873.

DELAWARE. The financial condition of the State of Delaware is quite satisfactory. The public debt at the beginning of the fiscal period of two years, ending on the 15th of December, was \$1,462,000, of which \$1,110,000 consisted of bonds issued to pay bounties to volunteers during the war and for substitutes; and the balance of \$352,000 bonds loaned to the Junction & Breakwater Railroad Company, secured by a first mortgage on the road and its equipments. Bonds have also been loaned to the Delaware Railroad Company, guaranteed by the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad Company, but these are not reckoned among the liabilities of the State, as the payment of both principal and interest has been amply provided for by the corporation itself. The interest on the State bonds has been paid regularly and promptly, and \$137,000 of the principal has been redeemed during the past two years, leaving the debt at present \$1,325,000. The State has investments, other than those appropriated to the free public schools, as follows:

Mortgage on the Junction & Breakwater Railroad Company.....	\$400,000
1,250 shares Farmers' Bank stock at \$50 per share.....	62,500
20 shares National Bank of Delaware, at \$465 per share.....	9,300

Total..... \$471,800

The investments appropriated to the support of free schools are as follows:

500 shares Farmers' Bank stock, at \$36 per share.....	\$180,000
Loan to Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad Company.....	85,000
Loan to Sussex County.....	5,000
2,439 shares Farmers' Bank stock, at \$50 per share.....	121,950
37 shares of stock National Bank of Delaware, at \$465 per share.....	17,306
114 shares of Bank of Smyrna stock, at \$80 per share.....	9,120
254 shares of Union National Bank stock, at \$36 per share.....	9,144
Invested in Newcastle & Wilmington Railroad Company, paying 7 per cent.....	25,000
Total.....	\$452,410

If all these assets of the State be deducted from the debt, the balance would be \$400,781. The interest derived from investments amounts to about \$27,000 semi-annually. Of the outstanding bonds, \$165,000 will mature January 15, 1875. The remainder falls due January,

1885, with the exception of the \$352,000 loaned to the Junction & Breakwater Railroad, which run till 1890. The receipts of the Treasury from January 18, 1871, to December 15, 1872, were as follows:

From Vacant Land.....	\$112 07
" Interest on Investments.....	26,272 50
" Clerks of the Peace, for Licenses.....	55,587 72
" Fines and Forfeitures.....	441 63
" Railroads.....	45,858 62
" Tax on Bank Shares.....	5,695 76
" County Treasurers.....	53,762 84
" County officers (Clerks of Courts).....	4,448 52
" Tax on Insurance Companies.....	1,650 00
" Oyster Fund.....	5,688 80
" Belonging to the School Fund.....	5,189 71

Total..... \$204,708 17

The expenses during the same period were:

Railroad Instalment.....	\$1,150 00
Attorney-General.....	1,125 00
Compons and Bonds.....	169,871 60
Judiciary.....	7,950 00
Executive and Secretary of State.....	2,800 00
Publishing Laws, and Printing.....	602 30
Librarian.....	150 00
Legislative Committee.....	1,000 29
Resolutions of General Assembly.....	46 00
For Second Volume of Houston's Report.....	1,000 00
Incidental Expenses.....	16 42

Total disbursements, as above..... \$186,311 61

On the 15th of December, the Treasurer had deposited in the Farmers' Bank at Dover, to the credit of the State, \$58,046.82, and on January 15, 1873, the following sums became due to the State:

From Interests on Investments.....	\$26,272 50
Tax on Railroad Earnings and Capitation.....	23,508 96
Tax on Bank-Shares.....	5,695 76
Tax from the several Counties.....	53,762 84
Tax from County Officers and miscellaneous sources.....	4,000 00
Total.....	\$113,240 06

Fair progress has been made during the year on the Wilmington & Western Railroad, which is in course of construction. The portion running from Wilmington to Landenberg, about 20 miles, was formally opened in October. The Peach-bottom road, from Oxford to York, is nearly all under contract. It will be about 60 miles long, and will probably be completed in the course of the next year. A new road has been located from Broad Top Coal-Fields to York. Considerable progress has also been made in draining the swamp and submerged lands along the Delaware River. Over 200 acres have already been reclaimed.

The number of acres of improved land in the State is 698,115, of which 216,958 are in Kent County, 203,169 in Newcastle, and 277,990 in Sussex. There are 354,207 acres of unimproved land, of which 295,162 are woodland. The value of farms in the three counties is, for Kent, \$13,167,760; Newcastle, \$24,573,079; Sussex, \$8,972,031; the value of farm machinery in the State, \$1,201,644; estimated value of farm productions per year, \$8,171,677.

One of the principal interests is that of peach-growing. The aggregate amount of this fruit shipped over the various railroads during the last season was 3,569,526 baskets.

The average price above commissions and freight-charges was 40 cents per basket, which would give as the total return to growers, \$1,327,810. This is without taking into account the home consumption or the distillation of peach-brandy, which is carried on to a considerable extent in some localities. From May 23d to June 17th, 3,472,000 quarts of strawberries were shipped from the State, which at 8 cents a quart yielded \$227,260. The fruit-growers have held several meetings to concert measures for a reduction of freights, but thus far without any practical result.

A warm controversy arose during the year regarding the right of citizens of New Jersey to take fish from the waters of the Delaware River within what is known as the "twelve-mile circle," that is, a circle with a radius of 12 miles, having its centre at the town of New-castle. Delaware claims that this circular line was the original northern boundary of the State, and that within it her jurisdiction is exclusive to the low-water mark on the New-Jersey side of the stream. As a license is required from the citizens of other States fishing in her waters, she holds that no fish can be taken from the river even adjacent to the New Jersey shore where it comes within that circle, unless such license is first obtained. Certain New Jersey fishermen venturing within that line were arrested in the early part of the year, and this led to a correspondence between the Governors of the two States, which resulted in an interview at Philadelphia, and an agreement to bring the subject before the Legislatures of the two States, with a recommendation that commissioners be appointed to settle the matter in dispute. This recommendation was made by Governor Ponder in his annual message to the Legislature of 1873.

The city of Wilmington gives evidence of continued growth and prosperity, as will be seen from the following table, showing the capital employed and value of articles produced during the year from October, 1871, to October, 1872, in the city and suburbs:

ARTICLES MANUFACTURED.	Capital employed.	Value of Articles manufactured.
Powder and chemicals.....	\$1,400,000	\$1,200,000
Paper.....	1,100,000	1,200,000
Cotton-goods.....	1,000,000	1,100,000
Railroad cars.....	750,000	1,800,000
Iron-ship building.....	650,000	1,100,000
Machine-work.....	1,350,000	2,000,000
Morocco.....	750,000	2,000,000
Carriages.....	800,000	1,400,000
Flour, corn-meal, etc.....	400,000	1,200,000
Leather, other than morocco....	350,000	300,000
Iron.....	750,000	1,300,000
Foundry-work and car-wheels..	350,000	1,600,000
Tobacco, snuff, spices, and par- lor matches.....	475,000	700,000
Sash, blinds, etc.....	150,000	250,000
Bricks.....	150,000	200,000
Boots and shoes.....	100,000	150,000
Barrels, cooperage, etc.....	100,000	125,000
Fertilizers.....	25,000	500,000
Miscellaneous (not above enu- merated).....	1,000,000	2,000,000
Total.....	\$12,275,000	\$20,125,000

Population of city proper.....	37,000
Population of city and suburbs.....	40,000
Present annual increase about.....	2,000
Value of real estate in city.....	\$25,000,000
Estimated value of personal property.....	18,000,000
Number of buildings erected from October, 1871, to October, 1872.....	451
Estimated value of buildings erected.....	\$1,443,300

Rate of city tax for 1872, 13 per cent. on 6 per cent. of the assessed value, equal to a direct tax of about 7 mills on property.

The bonded debt of the city is \$464,200, the cancellation of which is provided for by a sinking fund. The city has no floating debt. Area of city proper, 8 square miles.

Number of churches.....	41
Number of public schools.....	15
Number of private academies, seminaries, etc.....	16
Number of banks.....	8
Number of newspapers published regularly.....	10
Institutions for the relief and support of the aged, friendless, orphans, and the poor.....	5
Number of insurance companies.....	3
Number of loan associations.....	18
Number of secret societies—Masonic, Odd-Fellows, etc.....	65

A convention of the Republicans of the State was held at Dover, on the 9th of May, to choose delegates to the National Convention of the party at Philadelphia. A long platform was adopted, which, besides a hearty and explicit indorsement of the various acts of the national Administration, contained the following resolutions:

Resolved, While we view with satisfaction the general prosperity of the country, we are pained and mortified to realize that the State of Delaware, under the rule of a party which has been and still is in antagonism with the great national movement of the last decade, has not relatively participated in the general improvement and progress; but on the contrary has suffered in every material interest, and in her character and reputation as a commonwealth of free and enlightened people.

Resolved, That having foisted on the people an enormous debt, necessitating heavy taxation, the ruling party has shown its utter incompetency to devise a system of revenue that shall meet the financial exigencies without oppressing the people and crippling our productive energies, and that relief from ruinous and reckless expenditures and intolerable taxation demands the removal of this party from power, and its substitution by one pledged to retrenchment, and to a revision of our system of taxation, and its adjustment in accordance with the principle of justice and equality.

Resolved, That in the persistent opposition of their representatives in Congress, their press and their legislators, to all measures looking to the improvement of our school system, this Bourbon party has committed itself thoroughly against popular education, and a reform in this direction, that shall place the blessings of good schools within the reach of rich and poor alike, can only come through the success of the Republican party, and to this reform we pledge the Republicans of Delaware.

Resolved, That a wise political economy, as well as common justice and humanity, demands that legislation shall protect, as far as practicable, the poor and unfortunate, and that our present statutes for the collection of debts, under which the last dollar's worth of property may be seized and sold, and the helpless victims left to abject penury and want, are unwise and inhuman, and that such a law should be enacted as will secure a liberal exemption of property from seizure and sale for debt.

Resolved, That security to the public and honesty in officials demand that those intrusted with the

people's money shall be required to render frequent, clean, and precise exhibits of all receipts and disbursements, to the end that those interested may ascertain at all times, and easily, what disposition is made of the funds committed to their custody; and that the determination manifested by our public servants to hide from the people the financial condition of our State and the counties is a standing insult to their intelligence, and a sign of conscious incompetence, or guilt, on the part of those servants, well calculated to arouse the fears and incite the vigilance of the people.

Resolved, That the conferring of office upon men for mere party service, who are devoid of integrity and capacity, as is constantly done in this State, is a reckless and dangerous perversion of the spirit of popular government, and deserving the severest reprobation of every good citizen.

Resolved, That, as a practical people, we believe that constitutions are made for man, and not man for constitutions and laws, and we owe no tribute of veneration to old institutions, except in so far as the same may be adapted to present wants; and that we favor a policy adjusted in all things in harmony with the requirements of the times, and which tends to promote the moral and material advancement of the Commonwealth.

Resolved, That we invite our fellow-citizens, who favor an honest, progressive, and economical rule, to lay aside all mere partisan prejudices, and unite with us in rescuing our noble Commonwealth from the corrupt and incompetent hands into which she has fallen, and in placing her side by side with the first and foremost in the nation in character and prosperity, in civilization and patriotism.

Resolved, That the principle of representation according to population lies at the basis of all popular governments and we recognize the inequality of representation in the representative branch of the Legislature of this State under the present system, and affirm our desire that this question shall be established on a fair and equal basis whenever in our power to do so.

Resolved, That we affirm our continued devotion to the policy of "protection to American industry" as indispensable to the prosperity of the nation; that the whole history of the country demonstrates its benefits, and the ruinous effect of "free trade" upon all our national interests; and that the unexpected facility with which we have been enabled to surmount the enormous financial difficulties, growing out of the war, is largely due to the policy so wisely restored at the beginning of the struggle.

The Democratic Convention, for the appointment of delegates to the National Convention at Baltimore, was held at Dover, on the 11th of June. The resolutions adopted were as follows:

1. That President Grant has committed treason against the liberties of the American people.

2. That the Democratic party stands now, as heretofore, on the principles of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States, and alone desires to regulate its actions thereby.

3. That we pledge ourselves to leave no honorable means untried to elevate to the chief magistracy of the republic a true exponent of Democratic principles.

That the so-called thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth amendments to the Constitution of the United States were not proposed to the States, and were not ratified by the States, in the just and true sense of the Constitution, and were not ratified by the full and fair consent of the people of three-fourths of the States, but were foully gotten up, and their ratification forced upon eleven of the States, by pains, penalties, and military power, and the State of Delaware

having rejected them, as a sovereign State, is not morally bound by them.

Another convention was held in August, in which an attempt was made to secure an acceptance of the nominations for President and Vice-President made at Baltimore, but without success. The following resolutions were warmly discussed, and finally laid on the table:

Resolved, That in accepting the nomination of Horace Greeley and B. Gratz Brown by the Baltimore Convention for President and Vice-President, thus placing themselves in harmony, in reference to candidates, with the national Democracy, they neither change nor modify their views heretofore enunciated by the party in this State, on any question now or hereafter likely to come before the people of the country.

Resolved, While we hold that the government of the country was formed by our fathers in the interest of the white race, and ought to be under the control of white men alone, we will not hinder or molest the colored race in the exercise of the elective franchise so long as it is conferred upon them by the forms of law; nevertheless, we hereby declare our purpose to preserve our party in this State unsullied by political affiliation with negroes, and will neither admit them into our organization, nor solicit their suffrages for our party or as candidates.

The following was offered as a substitute, and also tabled:

Resolved, That the Democracy of Delaware are in accord with the Democracy of the nation, and will unite heartily with it in securing the election of its standard-bearers, Horace Greeley, of New York, and B. Gratz Brown, of Missouri, on the platform adopted by the National Convention at Baltimore.

A second Republican Convention was held on the 10th of September, which, after nominating presidential electors, and naming James R. Lofland as candidate for member of Congress, adopted the following platform:

Resolved, That we proclaim our adhesion to the Republican party, and accept, as the declaration of its principles, the platform of the Philadelphia Convention.

Resolved, That the Administration of Ulysses S. Grant has been a most triumphant vindication of the wisdom that prompted his selection; that his success in the conduct of the civil affairs of the nation has not been less marked than his military skill displayed in the suppression of the rebellion, and that, whether as General or President, he is entitled to the admiration and gratitude of the American people.

Resolved, That Henry Wilson is a notable example of the capacity and tendency of republican institutions to dignify mankind; humble in his birth, without fortune or friends, from the shoemaker of Natick, he has raised himself by industry and patient toil to the elevation of Senator and future Vice-President of the United States. Constant in his devotion to his country, unwearied in his efforts to advance the public interests in all the terms of his public life, and especially by his arduous labors as the chairman of the Military Committee of the Senate, he has earned a title to be associated with Ulysses S. Grant in the government of a free and grateful people.

Resolved, That we congratulate our fellow-citizens of the late Democratic party upon their acceptance of the true principles of republican government; that, in the recantation of their errors, we have their complete recognition of the truth of all our teachings, and, though their conversion has been some-

what sudden, we hope that it is genuine, and that, in due time, they will bring forth fruits meet for repentance.

Resolved, That the maladministration of the affairs of this State, by those to whom its government has been intrusted, demands condemnation; that the condition of the people requires a return to the sure and economical ways of our fathers; that the public burdens have become a load intolerable to be borne, and, having vainly protested against the constantly-increasing expenditures and consequent taxation, we earnestly ask that all who desire economy instead of extravagance will unite with us in applying the only effectual remedy—the removal of those through whom the evil has come, and by whom it will be continued. It is idle to grumble so long as we support them, or to quarrel so long as we encourage them by our votes.

A slight conflict between the authority of the State and the national Government arose during the canvass, owing to the peculiarity of the Delaware election laws. The payment of a county tax, which shall have been assessed at least six months before the election, is one of the qualifications of an elector, and under this many negroes in Newcastle County were deprived of the right of suffrage by the Levy Court. This result was assumed to be in violation of the fourteenth amendment of the Federal Constitution, and the members of the court and some of the collectors of the county were indicted under the enforcement act, and one of the collectors was tried and convicted. On this subject the Governor says, in his message to the Legislature of 1873:

I cannot, as the executive of the State, withhold the expression of regret at the unwarranted assumption of power by Congress in the enactment of the law under which these proceedings were had. From the formation of the Union until the enactment of this law, no such claim of power for Congress was ever practically asserted. The right of the States to select their own officials, and to regulate their actions without any Federal supervision, had never been denied, and for more than three-quarters of a century that right had been exercised by this State without Federal interference. This assumed power of Congress to interfere in such local affairs is predicated upon the recent amendments to the Constitution; but it would be a forced construction of these amendments, and certainly far more than was claimed by their advocates before they were engrafted upon the fundamental law, that would warrant a power so adverse to the theory of the government, as well as to all the rights of the States over their own domestic affairs. If the fourteenth amendment confers upon Congress the fearful power assumed in the enactment of the law under which these indictments were found, it is difficult to find a limit to its authority. There is but one step between the exercise of Federal supervisory power over the officers of the State and the power to appoint them, and at no distant day it may be found that the exercise of the one suggests, if it does not necessitate, the other. It is to be regretted that one by one the safeguards of liberty are disappearing in rapid succession, and the limitations upon Federal authority so weakened or disregarded as to form but a feeble defense against consolidated despotism. But regrets are vain, and protests are unavailing. The strides of Federal power are unstayed, and its portentous shadow casts a gloomy pall over the future history of the country.

There was no election for State officers this year. The total vote for presidential electors

was 21,321, of which those chosen to vote for Grant and Wilson received 11,115, those for Greeley and Brown 10,206, and those for O'Connor and Adams 460; majority for Grant, 909. James R. Lofland was elected as Representative in Congress by a majority of 362, out of a total vote of 22,392, receiving 11,877 votes. The Legislature of 1873 consists of 8 Democrats and 1 Republican in the Senate, and 14 Democrats and 7 Republicans in the House of Representatives.

The principal local issues which divide parties in the State are those of providing for a more equal representation from the different counties and hundreds, equalizing taxation, repealing the tax on travel, and improving the school system.

Among the internal improvements proposed is a ship-canal to connect the Chesapeake with Delaware Bay. Examinations have been under way to determine the practicability of the enterprise, and the most favorable route.

Among the barbarous practices not yet extinct in the State of Delaware is that of publicly flogging criminals, and placing them in the pillory. On the 23d of November eight men, one white and seven colored, were pilloried and whipped in the court-yard of the county-prison at Newcastle, in the presence of many spectators. Most of the culprits were serving terms in the prison for larceny, and received on this occasion sixty lashes, besides being forced to stand one hour in the pillory.

According to the Federal census of 1870, there were in the State 698,115 acres of improved, 295,162 of woodland, and 59,045 of other unimproved land. The cash value of farms was \$46,712,870; of farming implements and machinery, \$1,201,644; total amount of wages paid during the year, including value of board, \$1,696,571; total (estimated) value of all farm productions, including betterments and additions to stock, \$8,171,667; value of orchard products, \$1,226,893; of produce of market-gardens, \$198,075; of forest products, \$111,810; of home manufactures, \$33,070; of animals slaughtered or sold for slaughter, \$997,403; of all live-stock, \$4,257,323. There were 16,770 horses, 3,584 mules and asses, 24,082 milch-cows, 6,888 working-oxen, 19,020 other cattle, 22,714 sheep, and 39,818 swine. The chief productions were 895,477 bushels of wheat, 10,222 of rye, 3,010,390 of Indian-corn, 554,388 of oats, 1,799 of barley, 1,349 of buckwheat, 3,123 of peas and beans, 362,724 of Irish and 85,309 of sweet potatoes, 58,316 pounds of wool, 1,171,963 of butter, 1,552 gallons of wine, and 758,603 of milk. Sold 65,908 of sorghum molasses, 33,151 pounds of honey, and 41,890 tons of hay. The total number of manufacturing establishments was 800, using 164 steam-engines of 4,313 horse-power, and 234 water-wheels of 4,220 horse-power, and employing 9,710 hands, of whom 7,705 were males over sixteen, 1,190 females over fifteen, and 806 youth. The amount of capital employed

was \$10,839,093; wages paid during the year, \$3,692,195; materials used, \$10,206,397; value of products, \$16,791,382.

The total number of religious organizations was 267, having 252 edifices, with 87,899 sittings, and property valued at \$1,823,950. The leading denominations were as follows:

DENOMINATIONS.	Organizations.	Sittings.
Baptist.....	8	2,950
Episcopal.....	29	8,975
Friends.....	8	3,425
Lutheran.....	1	300
Methodist.....	173	51,924
New Jerusalem.....	1	800
Presbyterian.....	32	13,375
Roman Catholic.....	13	6,000

The total number of libraries was 473, having 183,423 volumes. Of these, 221, with 91,148 volumes, were private; and 252, with 92,275 volumes, were other than private. There were 17 newspapers and periodicals, with a total circulation of 20,860; copies annually issued, 1,607,840. Of these, there was 1 daily with a circulation of 1,600; 3 semi-weekly, circulation 3,660; 12 weekly, circulation 13,600; and 1 monthly, circulation 2,000.

DENMARK, a kingdom in Europe. King, Christian IX., born April 8, 1808; succeeded King Frederick VII., November 15, 1863. Heir, Prince Frederick, born June 3, 1843; married to Princess Louisa of Sweden, July 28, 1869; oldest son, Prince Christian, born at Copenhagen, September 27, 1870. The new Cabinet appointed May 28, 1870, was partly modified in June, 1872, and was then composed of the following members: Count Holstein-Holsteinborg, President of the Council; Rosenørnlehn, Foreign Affairs; Haffner, War and Marine, *ad interim*; Fonnesbech, Interior; Krieger, Finance; Hall, Public Worship; Klein, Justice and President of the Marine and Commercial Court. Area of Denmark Proper, 14,698 English square miles; of the dependencies, Faroe, Iceland, Danish settlements in Greenland, the islands of St. Croix, St. Thomas, and St. John, in the West Indies, 40,214 square miles. Minister of the United States in Denmark, M. J. Cramer (November, 1870). *Chargé d'Affaires* and Consul-General of Denmark in the United States, Baron Hegeman Linden-crona, appointed in 1872.

The religious statistics of the kingdom, in 1870, were as follows: Lutherans, 1,769,583; Reformed, 1,433; Catholics, 1,857; Baptists, 3,223; Mormons, 2,128; Jews, 4,290; Free Congregation, 1,211; 260 Methodists, 349 Irvingites, 74 Anglicans, 28 Friends, 12 Greek Catholics, 88 of different other sects, and 205 without any definite creed. The Lutheran State Church is divided in its administration into eight stifts, each under a bishop. The Roman Catholics are placed under the Bishop of Osnabrück in Prussia, as Vicar-Apostolic.

In the budget for the year 1872-'73, the revenue is estimated at 20,954,063 rix-dollars; the expenditures at 20,568,526. The public

debt, on March 31, 1872-'73, amounted to 116,370,350 rix-dollars. The army, in 1872, was composed as follows:

	First Call (Line and Reserve).		Second Call.	
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
Infantry.....	730	26,750	287	12,127
Cavalry.....	136	2,122	...	...
Artillery.....	139	6,525	37	2,391
Engineers.....	86	550	22	740
Total.....	1,031	35,975	346	15,258

On a war-footing the total army numbered 52,656.

The fleet, in 1872, consisted of 29 steamers, inclusive of 7 iron-clads, with an aggregate of 287 guns, 2 sailing-vessels, 8 gunboats, and 20 transports.

The emigration from Copenhagen, in 1871, amounted to 6,422 persons, of whom 3,906 were Danes. The emigrants, with few exceptions, were bound for the United States.

The imports and exports were, from 1869 to 1871, as follows:

YEAR.	Imports.	Exports.
1869-1870.....	18,280,000 cwt.	8,220,000 cwt.
1870-1871.....	19,770,000 "	10,360,000 "

The movement of shipping from 1869 to 1870 was as follows:

YEAR.	INLAND COURSE.		OUTWARD COURSE.	
	Vessels.	Tons Foreign Vessels.	Vessels.	Tons.
1869-1870.....	43,026	632,374	36,118	1,023,178
1870-1871.....	46,061	615,892	36,755	1,092,742

The merchant navy, exclusive of vessels of less than four tons:

	Vessels.	Tons.
1869.....	2,842	178,504
1870.....	2,808	173,646
1871.....	2,735	181,494

According to the official census of February 1, 1870, the area and population of Denmark and its dependencies, in 1870, were as follows:

DENMARK PROPER.	Area.	Population.
Zealand Møen, Samsoe.....	2,834	637,711
Fühnen, Langeland, Arroe.....	1,315	236,311
Lolland, Falster.....	640	90,706
Bornholm.....	225	31,894
Jutland.....	9,738	788,119
Total.....	14,752	1,784,741
DEPENDENCIES.		
Faroe Islands.....	510	9,992
Iceland.....	39,758	69,763
Greenland.....	46,774	9,825
St. Croix.....	75	...
St. Thomas.....	23	37,821
St. John.....	21	...
Total.....	87,161	127,401

The most important dependency of Denmark is Iceland. The majority of the people of this island desire to make it an independent state, and to be connected with Denmark only by a personal union. The Althing (Legislature) of Iceland, on August 19, 1871, rejected the prop-

osition for a special constitution of the island, as made by the Danish Government.

The railroads in operation in 1870 numbered 453.37 miles. The length of the telegraph-lines in 1869 amounted to 1,215.62 miles, while the length of the wires was 3,160.14 miles. Number of telegraph-offices, 150; number of internal telegrams, 218,832; foreign telegrams, 86,720; telegrams passing through the country, 108,071; in all, 513,623.

The plan to make Denmark a neutral state, and to give to the kingdom the same guaranteed position as enjoyed by Belgium and Switzerland, has been discussed in various places. It seems that it was first mooted in the *Moscow Gazette*, the well-known organ of the ultra-Russian party. Mr. Katkoff, the editor of the *Gazette*, discussed the question chiefly as connected with the balance of power in the Baltic, and strongly recommended the neutralization of the Danish kingdom. Several German papers (the *Augsburg Gazette* among the number) treated the measure as a solution for which Denmark ought to be very grateful, and to obtain which it would be worth its while to renounce every right to be derived from the fifth article of the Treaty of Prague (of the year 1866) as to the restoration of Northern Schleswig. The Danish press does not appear to look upon the neutralization of its country as a great boon, or as an unconditional advantage. It takes the ground that the confidence of the Danes in written treaties and European guarantees has been greatly shaken, and that a declaration of neutrality, even if acceded to by all the neighboring states, would not enable Denmark to reduce in any sensible degree its armaments on sea, or on land. Since the war of 1864 every thing has been done to bring up the means of defence to the highest perfection. A new military law has entirely reorganized the army; Remington guns of a very perfect pattern have succeeded the different sorts of "Brown Bess;" the efficiency of the soldiers has been improved by yearly camps; and, if the immense cost of modern plated ships has prevented Denmark from keeping pace with the rapid development of Prussia or Germany on the sea, all efforts have been made to enable her to defend the Sounds and inner waters. The 30,000 or 40,000 men of all weapons who form the army, and the dozen of small plated vessels which are all that remain of the once so stately Danish Navy, would still be necessary to defend, in case of need, the threatened frontiers. Belgium and Switzerland have not been able to disarm because their neutrality has been recognized by the European powers; neither would Denmark be. On the other hand, the Danes regard the fulfilment of the promise made by Prussia in the Treaty of Prague as a condition for the very existence of their country; and they see therein only a real guarantee of their independence.

The session of the Danish Diet, the last of

the triennial period, was closed on March 23d, and new elections for the Folkething (Second Chamber) took place throughout the kingdom on September 20th. The interest taken in them was livelier than usual, a most intense agitation having been carried on by the partisans of the so-called "United Left." To the efforts of what has hitherto been regarded as the most radical party was added this year the agitation of the socialistic elements which were called into life by the Paris Commune, and which organized themselves as a branch of the International. In the beginning, these two tendencies were kept very distinct, but, on the eve of the election, there was a coalition of the two parties in several districts. The result of the election was a small accession of strength to the "United Left," which gained a small majority in the new House (consisting of 102 members). The three ministers sitting in the Second Chamber were all reelected. On the other hand, the "United Left" succeeded in excluding several politicians of merit and ability; foremost among these being Bishop Monrad, the Premier from 1864, who has returned from his voluntary exile at New Zealand to his former bishopric, and had accepted an invitation to stand for Roeskilde. This politician is not exactly popular, and he is driven by a feverish restlessness to strange vagaries; but he is a man of indisputable genius, endowed with rare qualities of mind, and in the possession of a truly miraculous power for working, and his being vanquished by a peasant, without any parliamentary ability at all, was looked upon as a public scandal. On the whole, the most deplorable phenomenon in the political life of Denmark is the ever-sinking standard of ability in the representation, the great mass of electors looking far more to the political creed and aptitude for passive obedience of a candidate than to his insight, or experience, or eloquence.

The Rigsdag was opened by the King, on October 7th, in the presence of the Queen, the hereditary Grand-duke, the princesses, and the court. The royal speech described the past year as one of happy progress, referred to the splendid harvest, the Scandinavian Exhibition, scientific congresses, the joint Monetary Commission, the birth of a prince, and spoke of the King of Sweden's death with deep sorrow, stating that he was Denmark's true friend. A confident hope was expressed that the cordial friendship between the two kingdoms would continue under King Oscar's enlightened reign. The foreign situation remained unchanged. "The Schleswig question," the royal speech said, "is still pending, but the hope of a satisfactory solution is undiminished. Bills have been prepared for a reform of the public schools, in the direction of a more popular system of education, and for law reform. A revision of army law will also be proposed." On October 9th the Rigsdag was prorogued to December 2d.

On June 13th a Scandinavian Industry and Arts Exhibition was opened at Copenhagen, with great solemnity, in the presence of the King, the Crown Prince, and the Crown Princess. After a cantata by Niels Gade, the opening speech was delivered by the premier, Count Holstein. There were 4,000 exhibitors, and the exhibition was a decided success.

On July 4th a congress of Scandinavian statesmen and scientific celebrities was opened at Christiansborg Palace, Copenhagen, to discuss certain prominent questions of political economy. The King and Crown Prince were present. The abolition of the existing mint system, and a transition to the English or the German gold coinage system, were specially discussed.

DICKSON, SAMUEL HENRY, M. D., LL. D., an eminent physician, professor, and medical writer, born in Charleston, S. C., September 20, 1798; died in Philadelphia, March 31, 1872. He prepared for college in the schools of his native city, and entered Yale College at the early age of twelve years, graduating thence in 1814. On his return to Charleston, he immediately commenced the study of medicine with Dr. P. G. Prioleau, and, during the terrible epidemic of yellow fever there in 1817, though but nineteen years of age, he was actively engaged in practice. He subsequently attended a course of lectures at the University of Pennsylvania, and received the degree of M. D. in 1818. He returned to Charleston, and opened an office in July of the same year. Through his instrumentality a medical college was established in Charleston in 1824, and he was called to the chair of the Institutes and Practice of Medicine, which he filled until 1832. He then withdrew, but, on the reorganization of the institution in 1833, as the Medical College of the State, resumed his position. From 1847 to 1850 he occupied the corresponding chair in the University of the City of New York, but his health obliged him to return to his former post in Charleston. In 1858 he was called to the chair of Practice of Medicine in Jefferson College, Philadelphia, where he continued till his death. He received the degree of LL. D. from the University of the City of New York in 1853. Though devoted to his profession during the whole of his long public life, Dr. Dickson was a man of wide and general literary culture; a poet, a philosopher, and a remarkably brilliant conversationalist. He wrote much for magazines, reviews, and other periodicals, for many years, and, though most of his published works are professional, yet not one volume was devoted to his orations, essays, etc., outside of his profession. His medical works are remarkable, not only for their acuteness of observation, their professional exactness and orthodoxy, and their logical ability, but for a rare finish and elegance of style, of which there are fewer examples than there should be among the members of that profession. Dr. Dickson's published

works were: "Dengue: its History, Pathology, and Treatment," 1826; "Essays on Pathology and Therapeutics," 2 vols., 8vo., 1845; "Manual of Pathology and Practice of Medicine," 1848; "Essays on Slavery, and Sundry Orations and Addresses," 1845; "Essays on Life, Sleep, Pain," etc., 1852; "Elements of Medicine," 1855. It is a fact worthy of notice that he delivered the first temperance lecture or oration ever heard in the Southern States.

DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE AND FOREIGN RELATIONS. Such of the correspondence, for the year 1872, of the Secretary of State with foreign governments as it has been considered desirable to publish, is contained in the volumes relating to foreign relations, which accompany the annual message of the President to Congress.

The most important diplomatic event of the year has been the happy conclusion of the labors of the Tribunal of Arbitration at Geneva. The award of the tribunal in favor of the United States, and the record of the proceedings which led to this acceptable result, are interesting and highly-valuable additions to the literature of international law.

With the conclusion of the sessions of the tribunal at Geneva, and the publication of its award, there was removed, in a manner satisfactory to the United States Government, a difficult and perplexing question, which, until it was finally answered, suspended the possibility of cordial good feeling between the two countries interested.

The spectacle of two of the most powerful and highly-civilized nations of the earth submitting their grievances to a common arbiter, for examination and determination, is something so unusual in the history of the world, and reflects such high honor upon the wisdom of the distinguished persons who were instrumental in conceiving and giving effect to this great principle of peace, which many are sanguine to hope will usurp the functions of war, that here are inserted, without abridgment, some of the principal papers relating to the progress and termination of the arbitration.

Under the date of September 21, 1872, Mr. J. C. Bancroft Davis, the agent of the United States, writes from Paris to Mr. Hamilton Fish, the Secretary of State, as follows:

PARIS, September 21, 1872.

SIR: I transmit herewith, in a separate enclosure, the original award of the Tribunal of Arbitration, and, in another separate enclosure, the original protocols of the conferences.

Having now conducted to a successful termination the interests intrusted to me by the President, I respectfully ask permission to make a statement respecting them.

At the conference of the joint high commissioners at Washington, in which the subject of the Alabama claims was first considered, the American commissioners, in their opening statement, defined the demands of the United States against Great Britain, growing out of the acts of the Alabama and the other cruisers, which were to be the subject of the negotiations, in the following language, namely:

Extensive direct losses in the capture and destruction of a large number of vessels, with their cargoes, and in the heavy national expenditure in the pursuit of the cruisers; and indirect injury in the transfer of a large part of the American commercial marine to the British flag, in the enhanced payment of insurance, in the prolongation of the war, and in the addition of a large sum to the cost of the war and the suppression of the rebellion.

At the same time, they indicated the manner in which some of these claims could be substantiated, namely: the claims for the loss and destruction of private property in the ordinary manner; the cost of the pursuit of the cruisers, "by certificates of Government accounting-officers," and what they styled "indirect losses," by estimates. All the subsequent negotiations proceeded from this starting-point.

It has been shown, beyond possible question, in the argument of General Cushing, Mr. Everts, and Mr. Waite, presented to the tribunal on the 15th of June last, that this definition of our claims was in strict accordance with all previous negotiations between the two governments, with the action of the Senate of the United States, and with the official expressions of the President to Congress.

The British members of the Joint High Commission took no exception to the definition when it was made by their American colleagues. They acquiesced in it.

When I had the honor to receive the directions of the President to prepare the case of the United States for submission to the tribunal, I regarded myself as bound by the definition of the words "Alabama Claims," which the American commissioners had given in the opening conference, which they had adhered to throughout the negotiations, and which had been placed in the protocol by the joint act of all the commissioners. I looked in vain in the treaty for any waiver or remission of those claims. On the contrary, I found an express provision that the United States were to have the judgment of the tribunal on all their claims growing out of the acts of the cruisers.

The question was a practical one; for the claims for "enhanced rates of insurance" were among those which had been classified as "indirect" in the statement, which had received the approval of all the members of the Joint High Commission. Many claims of this character were presented at the Department of State, and a circular was issued, under the immediate direction of the Secretary of State, informing claimants that all claims growing out of the acts of the cruisers would be presented to the tribunal, leaving that body to determine on their merits.

It was impossible for me to prepare the case and, at the same time, to direct in person the details of the arrangement of the evidence respecting the national and individual claims. Mr. Charles C. Beaman, Jr., of New York, was employed to do the latter, under general directions from me, and did his work with admirable fidelity. Thus, the evidence already collected, together with important new materials from the archives of the several Departments, and the proof of the losses suffered by individual claimants, were arranged and stated in the manner marked out by the American members of the Joint High Commission, namely:

1. The evidence offered by individual claimants for the loss and destruction of property, and for enhanced rates of insurance, was analyzed and tabulated, and a full abstract of each case was prepared by the clerks.

2. The national claims for the pursuit of the cruisers were stated and tabulated at the Navy Department, and were inserted by us exactly as received from that Department.

3. No proof was offered of the national losses by the transfer of the commercial marine, or by the prolongation of the war, but they were left to be esti-

mated by the Tribunal of Arbitration, should Great Britain be found responsible for them.

The case, which was reserved for my own work, was constructed on the following theories of fact and of law—theories which have received the sanction of the eminent counsel of the United States; which have been adhered to in all the arguments, and which have, to no small extent, been adopted by the arbitrators:

- (a.) That the Tribunal of Arbitration was a judicial body, substituted by the parties to take the place of force, and empowered to try and determine issues which otherwise could be settled (if at all) only by war.

- (b.) That the injuries of the United States should be stated, therefore, with the fullness necessary to a determination in a court of law, and with the same frankness with which they would be stated in case of an appeal to force. I did not think that the United States could obtain full justice at the hands of the arbitrators, if any appreciable part of their wrongs were left untold.

- (c.) That the Government of Great Britain, by its indiscreet haste in counselling the Queen's proclamation recognizing the insurgents as belligerents, by its preconcerted joint action with France respecting the declarations of the Congress of Paris, by its refusal to take steps for the amendment of its neutrality laws, by its refraining for so long a time from seizing the rams at Liverpool, by its conduct in the affair of the Trent, and by its approval of the course of its colonial officers at various times; and that the individual members of the Government, by their open and frequent expressions of sympathy with the insurgents, and of desires for their success, had exhibited an unfriendly feeling, which might affect their own course, and could not but affect the action of their subordinates; and that all this was a want of the "due diligence" in the observance of neutral duties which is required at once by the treaty and by international law.

It seemed to me that such facts, when proved, imbued with the character of culpable negligence many acts of subordinates in the British service for which, otherwise, the Government might not be held responsible; as, for instance, acts of the collector of customs at Liverpool respecting the Florida and the Alabama; acts of the authorities at Nassau respecting the arming of the Florida at Green Bay, and subsequently respecting her supplies of coal; acts of the authorities at Bermuda respecting the Florida; and acts of the authorities at Melbourne respecting the Shenandoah. There were many such acts of subordinates which, taken individually and by themselves, would not form a just basis for holding culpable a government which was honestly and with vigilance striving to perform its duty as a neutral; but which, taken in connection with each other, and with the proofs of animus which we offered, establish culpability in the Government itself.

- (d.) That the insurgents established and maintained, unmolested throughout the insurrection, administrative bureaus on British soil, by means of which the several cruisers were dispatched from British ports, or were enabled to make them bases of hostile operations against the United States, and that the British Government was cognizant of it.

- (e.) That Great Britain, from the outset, denied, and to the last persisted in denying, that the departure of vessels like the Alabama and the Florida, under any circumstances, could be a breach of international duty; and had refused to exercise diligence to prevent such departure.

- (f.) That in point of fact no such diligence had been exercised; and that, while there were particular facts as to each vessel, tending to fix responsibility upon Great Britain, these general indisputable facts were sufficient to carry responsibility for the acts of all the cruisers.

The treatment of this line of argument exhausted

five chapters of the case. These five chapters were printed in a memorandum form, and were submitted to several gentlemen, some of whose names I may mention without violating confidence; only remarking, in justice to them, that they should not be held responsible for the views in this part of the case, by reason of having read it in advance:

1. They were sent to President Woolsey, who made many valuable suggestions, most of which were adopted.

2. Mr. William Beach Lawrence, the eminent publicist, permitted me to consult him, not only after these chapters were written, but also during their composition. I did not adopt his well-known views respecting the Queen's proclamation and the unfriendliness of the British Cabinet; nor do I suppose that he, knowing my convictions to be otherwise, had any idea that I would adopt them. I did, however, receive from him valuable hints, which improved the work.

3. Mr. E. R. Hoar, one of the members of the Joint High Commission, read these chapters at my request, and expressed his general approval. I think that he made several suggestions, and that all were adopted.

4. The veteran statesman and scholar, General Cushing, made several valuable contributions, all of which were embodied in the work.

5. The different members of the Cabinet were consulted, and, so far as they made suggestions, their views were adopted. It is within your own knowledge that I received several valuable contributions or hints from you.

It was not until I had thus received and acted on the advice of a wide circle of statesmen, jurists, and publicists, competent to criticise the work, of whose patriotic desire to have the interests of their country represented with dignity at Geneva no one could doubt, that the final chapter of the work was written. This chapter contained the formal statement of the claims submitted for adjudication under the treaty. Among them were those which have since become known as "the indirect claims." To prevent misapprehension, it should be said that this chapter was not sent out for criticism as the others had been. The statements were presented in the exact language of the protocol made by the two parties jointly for the purpose of defining the claims to be submitted to the tribunal. They were accompanied by references to the proofs respecting the individual claims, and the national claims for the pursuit of the cruisers; and with a request that the tribunal would estimate the national losses in the transfer of the commercial marine, and in the prolongation of the war. And, in order that the statement might be complete, some reasons were added why, should the tribunal be of opinion that Great Britain was responsible for the prolongation of the war, the prolongation should be dated from July, 1863.

The case, as thus revised, was reprinted, and was, in accordance with the terms of the treaty, taken to Geneva, and there delivered to the arbitrators and to the British agent in the official English (and also in a French translation, made for the convenience of the arbitrators), together with seven volumes of accompanying documents, correspondence, and evidence.

The facts which were disclosed in the case were, undoubtedly, such as called for the reprobation of just-thinking persons; but these facts were told, so far as I was able to do so, in simple and temperate language, without harshness or violence. Nothing could have been further from my expectations than the outburst which followed.

In about a fortnight after we left Geneva, it began to be said in the London newspapers that the good faith of the British Government was called in question in the American case, and soon the whole press, with the exception of the newspaper universally recognized as the leading journal, opened an attack upon the chapter on unfriendliness.

The *Standard* thought we had "sacrificed the consistency and dignity of our pleadings to satisfy popular prejudice at home." The *Telegraph* spoke of the "effrontery" with which the American demands were set forth, and said that "it must be borne in mind that General Grant seeks reelection." The *Saturday Review* spoke of the narrative as "perverted and spiteful," and "a malignant composition," and said that "if the Americans wish to express still more hostile feelings, they must discontinue verbal controversy." The *Pall-Mall Gazette*, usually fair and courteous, though hostile, charged that the claims had been bought up by "American legislators and officers of state even among the higher and more influential grade." The *Spectator* charged us with "sharp practice," and a "discreditable forcing of the natural meaning of the treaty in order to win popularity at the elections." The *Daily News* called the claims "extravagant demands intended as an electioneering card," and complained that the case was a "long and passionate pleading," in which "chapter after chapter is devoted to the presumed motives of our [British] public men."

In fact, fault was found indiscriminately with nearly every thing in the case except the one thing afterward made the main subject of complaint, namely, the allegation that it contained demands which were not included in the submission in the treaty. That was an objection which did not appear in the British press until weeks after the exchange of the documents at Geneva, and, so far as I am aware, was not taken by any person entitled to speak by the authority of the Government until a still later day.

Even as late as the middle of January negotiations were going on between the respective agents and counsel regarding the times and the manner of making supplemental arguments at Geneva (should the tribunal call for any), without an intimation that there might be a difference as to the subjects to be argued. It was not until the 3d of February that the ministry announced officially that they had not anticipated that the claims which have improperly become known as the "indirect claims" would be presented at Geneva.

Indeed, there is some evidence that the British Government was occupied with the parts of the case which had offended the British press; for I gather from General Schenck's telegram of the 27th of February, reporting to you an interview with Lord Granville, that the Cabinet had under consideration at one time the propriety of asking for the absolute withdrawal of the American case, on other grounds than its presentation of the "indirect claims."*

For several weeks, I may say months, the London press continued to discuss our national claims. This discussion was conducted with a vehemence, and with insinuations or charges of bad faith, which attracted the attention of the Continental press. In all the principal capitals of Europe, the Alabama claims became the subject of comment. The unanimity of the verdict in favor of our construction of the treaty was as complete as was the unanimity of the English press in favor of Great Britain, and it was universally conceded that England could not retire from the arbitration without dishonor. I enclose a variety of extracts on this subject.

During all this time I was occupied in Paris in the preparation of the counter-case, and the other duties of the agency. On the 15th of April I was able to comply with the requirements of the treaty and the

* "He [Lord Granville] then said to me that in his note of the 3d he had stated the views of her Majesty's Government as to indirect claims; that there were other portions of [the] American case they regret, and some of which appear to introduce matters not germane to reference; that he has not been able to consult Cabinet here, but is individually prepared to recommend to them, and he thinks with reasonable expectation of success, that they should not press for withdrawal of American case if the Government of the United States," etc., etc.—(Correspondence respecting Geneva Arbitration, page 5.)

directions of the tribunal by delivering the counter-case and accompanying documents to Mr. Favrot for the British agent and for the arbitrators. The volume of evidence accompanying the counter-case was selected and arranged under the directions of the counsel. At the same time I delivered French translations of these documents, and also two volumes containing French translations of selected pieces from the seven volumes of evidence submitted with the case in December.

This, and much of the subsequent work, could not have been completed in season had not the secretaries been willing, when called upon, to work day and night for the purpose.

Lord Tenterden met me at Geneva in April with unreserve, and in the spirit of conciliation. Under instructions from his government, he lodged with the secretary of the tribunal a notice to the individual arbitrators of the action taken by her Majesty's Government on the 3d of February, in order that the act of filing the British counter-case should not be deemed to be a waiver of that action. But he did not conceal his own strong desire to save the treaty, and he left on my mind the conviction that the judicial solution which the tribunal subsequently made of the political difficulty raised by the British note of the 3d of February would be accepted by the British Government.

The time between the 15th of April and the 15th of June was occupied by the counsel in the preparation of their argument. This argument has attracted great attention throughout Europe, and has received universal praise as a masterly vindication of our rights.

On the 15th of June the tribunal reassembled, the agents and counsel on both sides being present. The argument of the United States was duly delivered (together with the French translation made for the convenience of the arbitrators); but the British agent, instead of filing the British argument, asked for an adjournment of several months, in order to enable the two governments to arrange politically the questions in dispute.

I had already discussed with General Cushing the probability of adjusting these differences by the action of the tribunal. Instead of assenting to the proposed adjournment, I therefore, with the full concurrence of the counsel, asked for an adjournment of two days, in order to give us time to consider the position. Before the tribunal convened again, steps were taken for removing the difficulty through the action of that body. In the proceedings which followed we acted as a unit on our side. Happily they resulted in a solution by the tribunal, which proved to be acceptable to both governments. The arbitrators announced their opinion that the claims known as the indirect claims did not constitute, on principles of international law applicable to such cases, good and sufficient foundation for an award of compensation or computation of damages between nations. On the side of Great Britain the solution was a practical one; no damages were to be awarded for this class of claims. On our side the solution was reached in the manner pointed out by the treaty, viz., by the action of the court. On the suggestion of the other side, this unofficial act was then formally entered as an official judgment, in the following language:

Count Sclopis, on behalf of all the arbitrators, then declared that the said several claims for indirect losses mentioned in the statement made by the agent of the United States on the 25th instant, and referred to in the statement just made by the agent of her Britannic Majesty, are, and from henceforth will be, wholly excluded from the consideration of the tribunal, and directed the secretary to embody this declaration in the protocol of this day's proceedings.

In all these proceedings, I found the British agent and counsel sharing our sincere and earnest desire to save the treaty.

The British argument was next filed, with my

consent, and an effort was then made on their side to reopen argument and secure a new hearing on the whole question. This was successfully resisted, and the tribunal took a recess for a fortnight.

On Monday, July 15th, it reassembled. The efforts on the part of Great Britain to secure reargument were renewed. The neutral arbitrators said that they had examined the whole case, and that they wanted no rehearing. It was decided by the tribunal to give the opinion of the arbitrators *seriatim* on each cruiser, beginning with the Florida.

Sir Alexander Cockburn presented the facts and reasoning affecting this vessel at an extreme length, holding Great Britain free of blame. The other arbitrators held her responsible, reserving, however, the question as to the effect of a commission.

Sir Alexander Cockburn, then, in vigorous language, and with great warmth of manner, urged the tribunal to permit an argument upon the meaning of the words "due diligence," upon the effect of a commission, and upon the law respecting the supplies of coal. The tribunal granted the request. I was, myself, in favor of allowing further arguments, within some defined scope. I thought that we had nothing to lose by an argument, in which we had the reply, in the hands of such masters of discussion as General Cushing, Mr. Everts, and Mr. Waite.

The hearings were ordered, and, before the dissolution of the tribunal, arguments had been made (always on the suggestion of England), on the following points, the British counsel leading, and ours following: 1. On the meaning of the words "due diligence;" 2. On the effect of a commission on the offending vessel; 3. On supplies of coal; 4. On the recruitment of men for the Shenandoah, at Melbourne; 5. On the effect of the entry of the Florida into the port of Mobile; 6. On the subject of interest; 7. On the general subject of the statement of claims. These arguments were presented generally both in the English and the French languages.

The protocols which accompany this dispatch show the order in which these various papers were delivered, and the order in which the arbitrators considered the various cruisers. It was not until after the arguments on the first four subjects, that the formal votes required by the treaty were taken separately upon the responsibility of Great Britain as to each cruiser. The tribunal decided unanimously that there was responsibility for the acts of the Alabama. Count Sclopis, Mr. Stämpfli, and Mr. Adams, held that there was responsibility for the acts of the Shenandoah after leaving Melbourne, but not before. Great Britain was released from responsibility as to the other vessels, except the Florida; Mr. Adams holding that there was responsibility for the acts of the Retribution, and Mr. Stämpfli holding that there was responsibility for the acts of that vessel only so far as related to the Emily Fisher. The formal vote on the Florida was taken at a subsequent conference, after argument by counsel on the special question of the effect of the entry into Mobile. Count Sclopis, Viscount d'Itajuba, Mr. Stämpfli, and Mr. Adams, held there was responsibility for her acts.

The deliberations of the tribunal, on the subject of damages, were held with closed doors. The arbitrators asked each party for comparative tables, which were furnished. On our side, we limited ourselves to the request of the tribunal. On the other side, new tables were put in with new and elaborate criticisms upon our list of claims. We did not object to this irregular criticism, but claimed the right of reply given by the treaty.

The tribunal, at length, announced that a result had been reached, that fifteen and a half millions of dollars would be awarded as a gross sum, to be paid by Great Britain to the United States. It does not appear in the protocols how the arbitrators arrived at this amount. I am informed that it was reached by mutual concessions.

The neutral arbitrators and Mr. Adams, from the

beginning of the proceedings, were convinced of the policy of awarding a sum in gross. For some weeks before the decision was given, I felt sure that the arbitrators would not consent to send the case to assessors until they should have exhausted all efforts to agree themselves upon the sum to be paid. We therefore devoted our energies toward securing such a sum as should be practically an indemnity to the sufferers. Whether we have or have not been successful, can be determined only by the final division of the sum.

It is due to our counsel to state, that in all the proceedings which were taken since their arrival in Europe, no step was made without their advice and consent, and many important ones were taken on their suggestion and origination. That their labors have been incessant, any one may imagine who sees the mass of able papers which came from their pens.

The opinions which the neutral arbitrators presented, bear testimony to the sagacity, good judgment, and knowledge of the principles of law and fact at issue, which they brought to bear on the case, and to the untiring labor with which they mastered the varied and difficult questions submitted by the parties for their decisions. It only remains to say, that they exhibited throughout marked patience and good temper, and that these admirable qualities were sometimes needed. These opinions will undoubtedly be read with interest. I take the liberty, in closing, to make a few remarks upon the main points at issue, as they are treated in the opinions of the different arbitrators.

1. Due Diligence.

We maintained in the case that the diligence of the neutral should "be proportioned to the magnitude of the subject, and to the dignity and strength of the power which is to exercise it" (page 158), and that it should be "gauged by the character and magnitude of the matter which it may affect, by the relative condition of the parties, by the ability of the party incurring the liability to exercise the diligence required by the exigencies of the case, and by the extent of the injury which may follow negligence" (page 152). We thought, for instance, that it would not be just to hold Brazil, with its extended coast, sparse population, and feeble means of internal communication, and Great Britain, with its compact population, its net-work of railways and telegraphs, and its administrative system always under the control of the central government, to an identical standard of active vigilance. On the other side it was said:

Her Majesty's Government knows of no distinction between more dignified and less dignified powers; it regards all sovereign states as enjoying equal rights, and equally subject to all ordinary international obligations; and it is firmly persuaded that there is no state in Europe or America which would be willing to claim or accept any immunity in this respect on the ground of its inferiority to others in extent, military force, or population.

Count Solopis, in his opinion, says:

The words "due diligence" necessarily imply the idea of a relation between the duty and its object. It is impossible to define *a priori* and abstractly an absolute duty of diligence. The thing to which the diligence relates determines its degree. * * * As to the measure of activity in the performance of the duties of a neutral, I think the following rule should be laid down: that it should be in a direct ratio to the actual danger to which the belligerent will be exposed through the laxity of the neutral, and in an inverse ratio to the direct means which the belligerent can control for averting the danger.

The tribunal, in its award, says:

The due diligence referred to in the first and third of the said rules ought to be exercised by neutral governments in exact proportion to the risks to which either of the belligerents may be exposed from a failure to fulfill the obligations of neutrality on their part. * * * The circumstances out of which the facts constituting the subject-matter of the present controversy arose, were of a nature to call for the exercise, on the part of her

Britannic Majesty's Government, of all possible solicitude for the observance of the rights and duties involved in the proclamation of neutrality issued by her Majesty, on the 13th of May, 1861.

2. Toleration of Insurgent Operations in England, and English Feeling against the United States.

Count Solopis says, respecting this point:

The British Government was fully informed that the Confederates had established in England a branch of their means of attack and defence against the United States. Commissioners representing the Government of Richmond were domiciled in London, and had put themselves in communication with the English Government. Lord Russell had received these Confederate representatives in an unofficial way. The first visit took place on the 11th of May, 1861, that is to say three days before the Queen's proclamation of neutrality, and four days before Mr. Adams arrived in London as the minister of the United States. And, further, the English Government could not but know that great commercial houses were managing the interests of the Confederates at Liverpool, a town which, from that time, was very openly pronounced in favor of the South. In Parliament itself, opinions were before long openly expressed in favor of the insurgents. The Queen's ministers themselves did not disguise that, in their opinion, it would be very difficult for the American Union to reestablish itself as before. * * * It results from this, in my opinion, that the English Government found itself, during the first years of the war of secession, in the midst of circumstances which could not but have an influence, if not directly upon itself, at least upon a part of the population subject to the British Crown. No government is safe against certain waves of public opinion, which it cannot master at its will. I am far from thinking that the *animus* of the English Government was hostile to the Federal Government during the war. Yet there were grave dangers for the United States in Great Britain and her colonies, which there were no direct means for averting. England, therefore, should have fulfilled her duties as a neutral, by the exercise of a diligence equal to the gravity of the danger. * * * It cannot be denied, that there were moments when its watchfulness seemed to fail, and when feebleness in certain branches of the public service resulted in great detriment to the United States.

Viscount d'Itajuba has not placed on record his opinion on this subject, unless it can be gathered from a single passage in his remarks upon the effect of a commission on an offending cruiser, when he says: "By seizing or detaining the vessel the neutral only prevents the belligerent from deriving advantage from the fraud committed within its territory by the same belligerent; while, by not proceeding against a guilty vessel, it exposes itself to having its good faith justly called in question by the other belligerent."

It would seem from some of Mr. Adams's expressions that he did not concur in these views of his colleagues. While regretting that he did not do so, because the views seem to me to be in accordance with the facts, and also in accordance with general principles which all maritime powers would desire to maintain, I must bear testimony to the perfect and dignified impartiality with which, not only in this respect, but throughout the proceedings, Mr. Adams maintained his position as a judge between the two contending nations. Of him, at least, it may be said that his love of country never controlled his sense of justice, and that at no time did he appear as an advocate.

3. Duty to detain an Offending Cruiser when it comes again within the Neutral's Jurisdiction, and Effect of a Commission upon such Cruiser.

It was maintained in the American case that, by the true construction of the second clause of the first rule of the treaty, when a vessel like the Florida, Alabama, Georgia, or Shenandoah, which has been especially adapted within a neutral port for the use of a belligerent in war, comes again within the neutral's jurisdiction, it is the duty of the neutral to seize and detain it. This construction was denied by Great Britain. It was maintained in the British papers submitted to the tribunal, that the obligation created

by this clause refers only to the duty of preventing the original departure of the vessel, and that the fact that the vessel was, after the original departure from the neutral port, commissioned as a ship-of-war, protects it against detention.

To this point we rejoined, that a commission is no protection against seizure in such a case, and does not operate to release the neutral from the obligation to detain the offender.

The Viscount d'Itajuba seemed to favor the American construction. He said:

According to the latter part of the first rule of Article VI. of the Treaty of Washington, the neutral is bound also to use due diligence to prevent the departure from its jurisdiction of any vessel intended to cruise or carry on war as above [viz., against a belligerent], such vessel having been specially adapted, in whole or in part, within its jurisdiction to warlike use. * * * If, then, a vessel built on neutral territory for the use of a belligerent, fraudulently and without the knowledge of the neutral, comes again within the jurisdiction of the sovereign whose neutrality it has violated, it ought to be seized and detained.

Count Solopis says, on this point:

It is on the nature of these special circumstances that the first rule laid down in Article VI. of the Treaty of Washington specifically rests. The operation of that rule would be illusory, if it could not be applied to vessels subsequently commissioned. The object in view is to prevent the construction, arming, and equipping of the vessel, and to prevent her departure when there is sufficient reason to believe that she is intended to carry on war on behalf of one of the belligerents; and, when probability has become certainty, shall not the rule be applicable to the direct and palpable consequences which it originally was intended to prevent?

In the award, the tribunal says that—

The effects of a violation of neutrality committed by means of the construction, equipment, and armament of a vessel are not done away with by any commission which the government of the belligerent power, benefited by the violation of neutrality, may afterward have granted to that vessel; and the ultimate step by which the offence is completed cannot be admissible as a ground for the absolution of the offender, nor can the consummation of his fraud become the means of establishing his innocence. The privilege of extraterritoriality, accorded to vessels of war, has been admitted to the law of nations, not as an absolute right, but solely as a proceeding founded on the principles of courtesy and mutual deference between different nations, and therefore can never be appealed to for the protection of acts done in violation of neutrality.

It will be observed that the tribunal, instead of adopting the recognition by the Viscount d'Itajuba of a *positive obligation* on the part of the neutral to detain the vessel, in the case supposed, limited itself to expressing the opinion that, in such a case, the neutral would have the *right* to make such detention.

4. Supplies of Coal.

It was maintained in the American case that the proofs showed that the insurgent cruisers were permitted to supply themselves with coal in British ports in greater quantities and with greater freedom, and with less restrictions than were imposed upon the United States; and it was insisted that, in consequence of these facts, there was an absence of neutrality, which made those ports bases of hostile operations against the United States under the second rule of the treaty.

On this point the award says that—

In order to impart to any supplies of coal a character inconsistent with the second rule, prohibiting the use of neutral ports or waters as a base of naval operations for a belligerent, it is necessary that the said supplies should be connected with special circumstances of time, of persons, or of place, which may combine to give them such character.

It does not appear by the terms of the award that Great Britain is held responsible for the acts of any vessel solely in consequence of illegal supplies of coal. The question is, therefore, a speculative one, so far as relates to this controversy. The opinions

of the four arbitrators who signed the award furnish, however, the explanation of what they mean when they speak of "special circumstances of time, of persons, or of place."

Mr. Adams says:

I perceive no other way to determine the degree of responsibility of a neutral in these cases, than by an examination of the evidence to show the *intent* of the grant in any specific case. Fraud or falsehood in such a case poisons every thing it touches. Even indifference may degenerate into wilful negligence, and that will impose a burden of proof to relieve it before responsibility can be relieved.

Count Solopis says:

I will not say that the simple fact of having allowed a greater amount of coal than was necessary to enable a vessel to reach the nearest port of its country constitutes in itself a sufficient grievance to call for an indemnity. As the Lord-Chancellor of England said on the 12th of June, 1871, in the House of Lords, England and the United States equally hold the principle that it is no violation of the law of nations to furnish arms to a belligerent. But if an excessive supply of coal is connected with other circumstances which show that it was used as a veritable *res hostilis*, then there is an infraction of the second article of the treaty. * * * Thus, for example, when I see the Florida and the Shenandoah choose for their fields of action, the one the stretch of sea between the Bahama Archipelago and Bermuda, to cruise there at its ease, and the other Melbourne and Hobson's Bay, for the purpose immediately carried out, of going to the arctic seas, there to attack the whaling-vessels, I cannot but regard the supplies of coal, in quantities sufficient for such services, infractions of the second rule of Article VI.

Mr. Stämpfli says of the Sumter:

The permission given to the Sumter to remain and take in coal at Trinidad does not of itself constitute a sufficient basis for accusing the British authorities of having failed in their duties as neutrals, because the fact cannot be considered by itself, since the Sumter both before and after that time was admitted into the ports of many other states where it stayed and took in coal * * * so that it cannot be held that the port of Trinidad served as a base of operations.

But of the Shenandoah he says:

A supply of coal was not a necessary condition of neutral asylum, and in supplying her with so large a quantity of coal, the capacity of the ship for making war was increased just as much as by the recruitment of her crew, which took place.

The Viscount d'Itajuba, at the thirty-first conference, while signing the decision, remarked with regard to the recital concerning the supply of coals, that he is of the opinion that every government is free to furnish to the belligerents more or less of that article.

5. The Municipal Laws of England.

It was maintained in the American case that the liability of Great Britain should be measured by the rules of international law; and that it could not be escaped by reason of any alleged deficiencies in any internal legislation enacted for the purpose of enabling the government to fulfil its international duties.

The pleadings and arguments on the part of Great Britain are filled with denials of this proposition in every possible way, from the opening case to the last supplemental argument of Sir Roundell Palmer.

The award says: "The Government of her Britannic Majesty cannot justify itself for a failure in due diligence on the insufficiency of the legal means of action which it possessed."

6. The Sumter, the Nashville, etc.

It was maintained in the American case that, under the terms of the Treaty of Washington, the parties had agreed to submit to the decision of the tribunal of arbitration, not only the claims growing out of the acts of the Florida, the Alabama, the Georgia, and the Shenandoah, which originally proceeded from ports of Great Britain, but also all claims growing out of the acts of other cruisers, such as the Nashville, the Sumter, etc., which could in any way be shown to have used British ports as bases of supplies. The

British case and counter-case strenuously contended that the submission was limited to the four vessels first above named. The tribunal unanimously, including Sir Alexander Cockburn, took no notice of this claim of Great Britain, and considered all the claims presented, and decided them upon their merits.

7. *The Dissenting Opinion of Sir A. Cockburn.*

The frankness with which Sir Alexander Cockburn confesses, in this opinion, that he sat on the tribunal, not as a judge, but as, "*in some sense the representative of Great Britain,*" one of the parties to the controversy, places before the world the knowledge of a fact of which, otherwise, it would have been better to take no public notice.

The chief-justice calls legal propositions made by General Cushing, Mr. Everts, and Mr. Waite, over their signatures and under the responsibility of counsel, "strange misrepresentations," and "assertions without the shadow of a foundation." He says that "their imaginations must have been lively, while their consciences slept." He finds in a portion of their argument "an extraordinary series of propositions," and the "most singular confusion of ideas, misrepresentations of facts, and ignorance both of law and history, which were, perhaps, ever crowded into the same space." He calls the part of their argument on which he was commenting, "an affront offered to this tribunal, by such an attempt to practise on our supposed credulity or ignorance," and says that he "is at a loss to understand how counsel, familiar with English law, can take upon themselves to make statements of this sort."

I need not assume in the United States to vindicate the accuracy of statements or the soundness of reasonings which have the guarantee of the names of our distinguished counsel. The charges are sanctioned by the chief-justice alone. I have no hesitation in expressing my conviction that they would have been indignantly repudiated by each and all of his colleagues, had the paper in which they are made been publicly read, or had its contents been made known at the time when the tribunal ordered it to be recorded. This voluminous paper was, in fact, not read in the tribunal; its author presented it in bulk without any statement respecting its character; no one had any reason to imagine its contents; and it was not made public until several days after the dissolution of the tribunal and the separation of its members. As Sir Alexander Cockburn says of the charges of unfriendliness which were made in the American case against members of Lord Palmerston's Cabinet, "The world must judge between the accusers and accused."

The British arbitrator also charges that the case of the United States "pours forth the pent-up venom of national and personal hate." He speaks of the "abuse" it "freely bestows," and complains of the "hostile and insulting tone thus offensively and unnecessarily adopted toward Great Britain, her statesmen, and her institutions."

These charges appear to be founded upon the proof of the desire of various members of the British Government for the success of the insurgents in the South, taken from the mouths of the speakers and presented for the consideration of the tribunal, and upon the legitimate application, which was made of that proof in the issue respecting "due diligence," which was pending before the tribunal at Geneva.

A complete vindication of the line of argument in the case (if any were needed) could be drawn from Sir Alexander Cockburn's paper: "There can be no doubt," he says, "that these speeches not only expressed the sentiments of the speakers, but may be taken to be the exponent of the sentiments generally entertained at that time;" and he adds: "though partiality does not necessarily lead to want of diligence, yet it is apt to do so, and in case of doubt would turn the scale." With such an admis-

sion as this, it is surprising that a man of the robust sense of the chief-justice should have reproduced the rash imputations of the British press.

That I charged individual members of Lord Palmerston's Cabinet with a partiality for the insurgents, is true; equally true is it that I supported the charge by proof from their own lips.

But I never questioned their right to entertain such partiality, or to express it in any manner that suited them. I never even assumed to criticise its justice before a tribunal created to try other issues. I confined myself strictly to the issues before that body, and I argued that this partiality of individual members of the Government would be apt to lead to want of diligence, and in case of doubt would turn the scale—a line of argument which is now admitted to be just.

If I argued that these acts of individual members of the British Government were inconsistent with the "due diligence" required by the treaty, I did only what Lord Russell had said to Mr. Adams must be the inevitable result of an arbitration: "*Have the British Government acted with due diligence, or, in other words, with good faith and honesty?*" was the question by which he said the liability of England was to be determined.

If I urged that, in any instance, the neutrality of Great Britain was not sincere, I did but pursue the line of argument which Lord Westbury had defended in advance in the House of Lords, and I did it nearly in his own language.

I find no fault that Sir Alexander Cockburn does not agree with me, and with most of the world outside of England, as to the force of the evidence which was presented respecting these points. That is a subject on which persons may honestly differ. But I must be permitted to express some surprise that a lawyer of his deservedly great reputation should have made such a disagreement the cause of totally unfounded allegations against the case of the United States and its author.

With the exception of these personal remarks, this long dissenting opinion (twice the length of the American case) adds little or nothing new to the arguments previously put forth by Great Britain in vindication of her course toward the United States. There are several material errors in its statements of facts, but I shall not follow its example of injustice in attributing them to design. All right-thinking persons will heartily echo the wish with which the paper closes, "that in the time to come no sense of past wrong unredressed will stand in the way of the friendly and harmonious relations which should subsist between two great and kindred nations."

Thus, surrounded by difficulties which at one time seemed insuperable, this great cause has reached its conclusion. Nations have, ere now, consented to adjust by arbitration questions of figures and questions of boundaries; but the world has had few, if any, earlier examples of the voluntary submission to arbitration of a question in which a deep-seated conviction of injuries and wrongs which no possible award could compensate, animated a whole nation. It is out of such sentiments and feelings that wars come. The United States elected the path of peace. Confident of receiving justice, they laid the story of their wrongs before an impartial tribunal. This story, so grievous in its simple truthfulness, threatened for a time to break up the peaceful settlement which the parties had promised each other to make. Notwithstanding all obstacles, however, the great experiment has been carried to a successful end; and hereafter it cannot be denied that questions involving national sentiment may be decided by arbitration, as well as questions of figures.

The commander who had been permitted, by Providence, to guide some of the greatest military events in history, has thus, in civil life, assisted in presenting to the nations of the world the most conspicuous example of the settlement of international disputes by peaceful arbitration.

It is within my personal knowledge that your own counsels have also had a large share in shaping this great result.

I have, etc., J. C. BANCROFT DAVIS.
Hon. HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

PROTOCOLS OF THE CONFERENCES OF THE ARBITRATORS.

PROTOCOL I.

Record of the Proceedings of the Tribunal of Arbitration under the Provisions of the Treaty between the United States of America and Her Britannic Majesty, concluded on the 8th of May, A. D. 1871, at the First Conference held at Geneva, in Switzerland, on the fifteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

The conference was convened at the Hôtel de Ville at Geneva, in compliance with notices from Mr. J. C. Bancroft Davis, agent of the United States, and Lord Tenterden, agent of her Britannic Majesty, in the form following:

The undersigned, having been appointed agent of the United States to attend the Tribunal of Arbitration, about to be convened at Geneva under the provisions of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain of the 8th of May last, has the honor to acquaint Count Sclopis that it is proposed by the Government of the United States that the first meeting of the tribunal should be held at Geneva, if not inconvenient to the arbitrators, on the 15th instant. J. C. BANCROFT DAVIS.

The arbitrators who were present and produced their respective powers, which were examined and found to be in good and due form, were: Charles Francis Adams, Esquire, the arbitrator named by the President of the United States of America; the Right Honorable Sir Alexander Cockburn, the Lord Chief Justice of England, the arbitrator named by her Britannic Majesty; his Excellency Count Sclopis, the arbitrator named by his Majesty the King of Italy; Mr. Jacques Stämpfli, the arbitrator named by the President of the Swiss Confederation; and his Excellency the Baron d'Istajuba, the arbitrator named by his Majesty the Emperor of Brazil.

J. C. Bancroft Davis, Esquire, attended the conference as the agent of the United States; the Right Honorable Lord Tenterden attended as the agent of her Britannic Majesty.

Mr. Adams proposed that Count Sclopis, as being the arbitrator named by the power first mentioned in the treaty after Great Britain and the United States, should preside over the labors of the tribunal.

The proposal was seconded by Sir Alexander Cockburn, and was unanimously adopted, and Count Sclopis, having expressed his acknowledgments, assumed the presidency.

On the proposal of Count Sclopis the Tribunal of Arbitration requested the arbitrator named by the President of the Swiss Confederation to recommend some suitable person to act as the Secretary of the Tribunal.

The Swiss arbitrator named M. Alexandre Favrot as a suitable person, and M. Alexandre Favrot was thereupon appointed by the Tribunal of Arbitration to act as its secretary during the conferences, and entered upon the duties of that office.

Mr. J. C. Bancroft Davis then presented in duplicate, to each of the arbitrators and to the agent of Great Britain, the printed case of the United States, accompanied by the documents, official correspondence, and other evidence on which they rely.

Lord Tenterden in like manner presented to each of the arbitrators and to the agent of the United States the printed case of the Government of her Britannic Majesty, accompanied by the documents, official correspondence, and other evidence on which it relies.

The Tribunal of Arbitration thereupon directed that the respective counter-cases, additional documents, correspondence, and evidence, called for or

permitted by the fourth article of the treaty, should be delivered to the secretary of the tribunal at the hall of the conference in the Hôtel de Ville at Geneva, for the arbitrators and for the respective agents on or before the 15th day of April next.

The arbitrators further directed that either party desiring, under the provisions of the fourth article of the treaty, to extend the time for delivering the counter-cases, documents, correspondence, and evidence, shall make application to them through the secretary, and that the secretary shall thereupon convene a conference at Geneva at an early day, to suit the convenience of the respective arbitrators, and that the notice thereof shall be given to the agent of the other party.

The Tribunal of Arbitration proceeded to direct that applications by either party, under the provisions of the fourth article of the treaty, for copies of reports or documents specified or alluded to, and in the exclusive possession of the other party, shall be made to the agent of the other party with the same force and effect as if made to the Tribunal of Arbitration.

The Tribunal of Arbitration further directed that, should either party, in accordance with the provisions of the fourth article, call upon the other party, through the arbitration, to produce the originals or certified copies of any papers adduced as evidence, such application shall be made by written notice thereof to the secretary within thirty days after the delivery of the cases, and that thereupon the secretary shall transmit to the agent of the other party a copy of the request; and that it shall be the duty of the agent of the other party to deliver said originals or certified copies to the secretary, as soon as may be practically convenient.

The arbitrators also agreed that, for the purpose of deciding any question arising upon the foregoing rules, the presence of three of their number shall be sufficient.

The conference was adjourned to the following day, 16th of December, at 3 o'clock p. m.

J. C. BANCROFT DAVIS.
TENTERDEN.
ALEX. FAVROT, Secretary.

PROTOCOL II.

Record of the Proceedings of the Arbitration at the Second Conference held at Geneva, in Switzerland, on the 16th day of December, A. D. 1871.

The conference was held pursuant to adjournment. All the arbitrators were present.

Mr. J. C. Bancroft Davis and Lord Tenterden attended the conference as agent of the United States and of her Britannic Majesty, respectively.

The record of the proceedings of the conference held on the 15th instant was read and approved, and the secretary was directed to attest it. Mr. J. C. Bancroft Davis and Lord Tenterden were requested also to sign this and all subsequent records as agents of their respective governments.

The Tribunal of Arbitration directed that when an adjournment of the conference should be entered, it should be entered as an adjournment until the 15th day of June next, subject to a prior call by the secretary as provided for in the proceedings at the first conference.

The tribunal then directed the secretary to make up the record of the proceedings at the second conference as far as completed, which was done, and the record was read and approved.

The Tribunal of Arbitration then adjourned to meet at Geneva, on the 15th day of June next, unless sooner convened by the secretary, in the manner provided in the proceedings at the first conference.

J. C. BANCROFT DAVIS.
TENTERDEN.
ALEX. FAVROT, Secretary.

PROTOCOL III.

Record of the Proceedings of the Tribunal of Arbitration at the Third Conference held at Geneva, in Switzerland, on the 15th day of June, 1872.

The conference was held pursuant to adjournment. All the arbitrators were present.

Mr. J. C. Bancroft Davis and Lord Tenterden attended the conference as agents of the United States and her Britannic Majesty, respectively.

Mr. J. C. Bancroft Davis then delivered in duplicate to each of the arbitrators, and to Lord Tenterden, the agent of her Britannic Majesty, a printed argument, showing the points and referring to the evidence on which his government relies.

Lord Tenterden then, on behalf of her Britannic Majesty's Government, presented the note, of which a copy is annexed, requesting an adjournment of the tribunal for the reasons therein stated, for such a period as might enable a supplementary convention to be concluded and ratified between the United States and her Britannic Majesty.

Mr. Bancroft Davis stated that he could not say what would be the views of his government on this motion until he should know the time for which the adjournment was asked.

Lord Tenterden stated that her Britannic Majesty's Government believed that, in order to afford time for the consideration of a supplementary convention by the Senate of the United States in their session commencing in December next, and for its subsequent consideration by her Britannic Majesty's Government, and for its ratification by the high contracting parties respectively, it would be requisite that the adjournment should be for a period of eight months, but that power might be reserved for the arbitrators to meet at any earlier date, upon being convened for that purpose by the secretary of the tribunal, upon the joint request, in writing, of the agents of the two governments.

Mr. Bancroft Davis said that his instructions did not yet enable him to state to the arbitrators the views of the Government of the United States on this motion in full. He said that he was in telegraphic communication with his government, and he asked an adjournment until Monday, the 17th instant.

The tribunal decided that the protocols should be signed by the president and secretary of the tribunal, and the agents of the two governments.

The conference was then adjourned to Monday, the 17th day of June, at 2 o'clock.

FREDERICK SCLOPIS.

J. C. BANCROFT DAVIS.

TENTERDEN.

ALEX. FAVROT, Secretary.

ANNEX.

The undersigned, agent of her Britannic Majesty, is instructed by her Majesty's Government to state to Count Sclopis,* the arbitrator named by his Majesty the King of Italy, that they regret to be under the necessity of informing the arbitrators that the difference between her Majesty's Government and the Government of the United States, referred to in the note which the undersigned had the honor to address to Count Sclopis when presenting the British counter-case on the 15th of April last, has not yet been removed.

Her Majesty's Government have, however, been engaged in negotiations with the Government of the United States, which have continued down to the present time, for the solution of the difficulty which has thus arisen; and they do not abandon the hope that, if further time were given for that purpose, such a solution might be practicable.

Under these circumstances, the course which her Majesty's Government would respectfully request the tribunal to take is to adjourn the present meet-

ing for such a period as may enable a supplementary convention to be still concluded and ratified between the high contracting parties.

Having lodged the present application, the undersigned is instructed to withhold the written or printed argument which the undersigned, as agent of her Majesty, is directed to put in under the 5th article of the treaty, although that argument has been duly prepared and is in the hands of the undersigned.

The undersigned is further directed to say that her Majesty's Government (while they would consider the tribunal to have full power to proceed at the end of the period of adjournment, if the difference between the high contracting parties should then have been removed, notwithstanding the non-delivery on this day of the argument by the undersigned) continue, while requesting this adjournment, to reserve all her Majesty's rights, in the event of an agreement not being finally arrived at, in the same manner as was expressed in the note addressed by the undersigned to Count Sclopis on the 15th of April.

The undersigned has the honor to renew to Count Sclopis the assurance of his highest consideration.

GENEVA, June 15, 1872.

TENTERDEN.

PROTOCOL IV.

Record of the Proceedings of the Tribunal of Arbitration at the Fourth Conference held at Geneva, in Switzerland, on the 17th day of June, 1872.

The conference was held pursuant to adjournment. All the arbitrators were present.

Mr. J. C. Bancroft Davis and Lord Tenterden attended the conference as agents of the United States and her Britannic Majesty, respectively.

The protocol of the last conference was read and approved, and was signed by the president and secretary of the tribunal and the agents of the two governments.

Mr. Bancroft Davis stated that he was still without definite instructions from his government regarding the request of the British agent for adjournment, and suggested a further adjournment of the tribunal until Wednesday, the nineteenth instant.

Lord Tenterden said that he could make no objection. The conference was then adjourned to Wednesday, the 19th instant, at 2 o'clock.

FREDERICK SCLOPIS.

J. C. BANCROFT DAVIS.

TENTERDEN.

ALEX. FAVROT, Secretary.

PROTOCOL V.

Record of the Proceedings of the Tribunal of Arbitration at the Fifth Conference held at Geneva, in Switzerland, on the 19th of June, 1872.

The conference was held pursuant to adjournment. All the arbitrators were present.

Mr. J. C. Bancroft Davis and Lord Tenterden attended the conference as agents of the United States and her Britannic Majesty, respectively.

The protocol of the last conference was read and approved, and was signed by the president and secretary of the tribunal, and the agents of the two governments.

Count Sclopis, as president of the tribunal, inquired whether Mr. Bancroft Davis had yet received definitive instructions from his government.

Mr. Bancroft Davis replied that he had not.

Count Sclopis then, on behalf of all the arbitrators, made the following statement:

The application of the agent of her Britannic Majesty's Government being now before the arbitrators, the president of the tribunal (Count Sclopis) proposes to make the following communication on the part of the arbitrators to the parties interested:

The arbitrators wish it to be understood, that in the observations which they are about to make they have in view solely the application of the agent of her Britannic

* A similar note was addressed to each of the arbitrators.

Majesty's Government, which is now before them, for an adjournment, which might be prolonged till the month of February in next year; and the motives for that application, namely, the difference of opinion which exists between her Britannic Majesty's Government and the Government of the United States as to the competency of the tribunal, under the Treaty of Washington, to deal with the claims advanced in the case of the United States in respect of losses under the several heads of—1. "The losses in the transfer of the American commercial marine to the British flag;" 2. "The enhanced payments of insurance;" and 3. "The prolongation of the war, and the addition of a large sum to the cost of the war and the suppression of the rebellion;" and the hope which her Britannic Majesty's Government does not abandon, that if sufficient time were given for that purpose, a solution of the difficulty which has thus arisen, by the negotiation of a supplementary convention of the two governments, might be found practicable.

The arbitrators do not propose to express or imply any opinion upon the point thus in difference between the two governments as to the interpretation or effect of the treaty; but it seems to them obvious that the substantial object of the adjournment must be to give the two governments an opportunity of determining whether the claims in question shall or shall not be submitted to the decision of the arbitrators, and that any difference between the two governments on this point may make the adjournment unproductive of any useful effect, and, after a delay of many months, during which both nations may be kept in a state of painful suspense, may end in a result which, it is to be presumed, both governments would equally deplore—that of making this arbitration wholly abortive. This being so, the arbitrators think it right to state that, after the most careful perusal of all that has been urged on the part of the Government of the United States in respect of these claims, they have arrived, individually and collectively, at the conclusion that these claims do not constitute, upon the principle of international law applicable to such cases, good foundation for an award of compensation or computation of damages between nations, and should, upon such principles, be wholly excluded from the consideration of the tribunal in making its award, even if there were no disagreement between the two governments as to the competency of the tribunal to decide thereon.

With a view to the settlement of the other claims to the consideration of which by the tribunal no exception has been taken on the part of her Britannic Majesty's Government, the arbitrators have thought it desirable to lay before the parties this expression of the views they have formed upon the question of public law involved, in order that after this declaration by the tribunal it may be considered by the Government of the United States whether any course can be adopted respecting the first-mentioned claims which would relieve the tribunal from the necessity of deciding upon the present application of her Britannic Majesty's Government.

Count Sclopis added that it was the intention of the tribunal that this statement should be considered for the present to be confidential.

Count Sclopis then asked whether the agents or either of them wished to say any thing touching the declaration just made.

Mr. Bancroft Davis said that he was necessarily without instructions to meet the contingency which had arisen from the action thus taken by the arbitrators. He therefore left it with the tribunal to say whether, in view of this fact, it ought not of its own motion to make an adjournment sufficient to afford time for the proper consideration of the new position created by the announcement of the tribunal.

The tribunal then ordered this conference to adjourn until Wednesday, the 26th instant, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

FREDERICK SCLOPIS.
J. C. BANCROFT DAVIS.
TENTERDEN.
ALEX. FAVROT, Secretary.

PROTOCOL VI.

Record of the Proceedings of the Tribunal of Arbitration at the Sixth Conference held at Geneva, in Switzerland, on the 25th of June, 1872.

The conference was held pursuant to a call by the president, Count Sclopis. All the arbitrators were present.

Mr. J. C. Bancroft Davis and Lord Tenterden at-

tended the conference as agents of the United States and her Britannic Majesty, respectively.

Count Sclopis, as president of the tribunal, stated that he had received from Mr. Bancroft Davis the information that he was prepared to communicate to the tribunal the action authorized by his government respecting the declaration made by the arbitrators at the last conference.

Count Sclopis added that, being desirous of advancing the work of the tribunal, he had, therefore, convoked the conference this day, instead of Wednesday, the day to which the adjournment had been made.

Mr. Bancroft Davis stated as follows:

The declaration made by the tribunal, individually and collectively, respecting the claims presented by the United States for the award of the tribunal for—1. "The losses in the transfer of the American commercial marine to the British flag;" 2. "The enhanced payments of insurance;" and 3. "The prolongation of the war and the addition of a large sum to the cost of the war and the suppression of the rebellion," is accepted by the President of the United States as determinative of their judgment upon the important question of public law involved.

The agent of the United States is authorized to say that, consequently, the above-mentioned claims will not be further insisted upon before the tribunal by the United States, and may be excluded from all consideration in any award that may be made.

Lord Tenterden then said:

I will inform my government of the declaration made by the arbitrators on the 19th instant, and of the statement now made by the agent of the United States, and request their instructions.

The conference was then adjourned to Tuesday, the 27th instant, at 11 o'clock in the morning.

FREDERICK SCLOPIS.
J. C. BANCROFT DAVIS.
TENTERDEN.
ALEX. FAVROT, Secretary.

PROTOCOL VII.

Record of the Proceedings of the Tribunal of Arbitration, at the Seventh Conference, held at Geneva, in Switzerland, on the 28th of June, 1872.

The conference was held pursuant to adjournment. All the arbitrators were present.

Mr. J. C. Bancroft Davis and Lord Tenterden attended the conference as agents of the United States and her Britannic Majesty, respectively.

The protocol of the last conference was read and approved, and was signed by the president and secretary of the tribunal, and the agents of the two governments.

Count Sclopis, as president of the tribunal, inquired whether Lord Tenterden had received the instructions from his government for which he had said that he would apply at the last conference.

Lord Tenterden then read the following statement:

The undersigned, agent of her Britannic Majesty, is authorized by her Majesty's Government to state that her Majesty's Government find in the communication on the part of the arbitrators, recorded in the protocol of their proceedings of the 19th instant, nothing to which they cannot assent, consistently with the view of the interpretation and effect of the Treaty of Washington hitherto maintained by them; and being informed of the statement made on the 25th instant by the agent of the United States, that the several claims particularly mentioned in that statement will not be further insisted upon before the tribunal by the United States, and may be excluded from all consideration in any award that may be made; and assuming that the arbitrators will, upon such statement, think fit now to declare that the said several claims are, and from henceforth will be, wholly excluded from their consideration, and will embody such declaration in their protocol of this day's proceedings; they have instructed the undersigned, upon this being done, to request leave to withdraw the application made by him to the tribunal on the 15th instant for such an adjournment as might enable a supplementary convention to be concluded and ratified between the high contracting parties; and to request leave to deliver

the printed argument, now in the hands of the undersigned, which has been prepared on the part of her Britannic Majesty's Government under the fifth article of the treaty with reference to the other claims, to the consideration of which by the tribunal no exception has been taken on the part of her Majesty's Government.

TENTERDEN.

Mr. Bancroft Davis said that he made no objection to the granting of the request made by Lord Tenterden to be permitted to withdraw his application for an adjournment, and to file the argument of her Britannic Majesty's Government.

Count Sclopis, on behalf of all the arbitrators, then declared that the said several claims for indirect losses mentioned in the statement made by the agent of the United States on the 25th instant and referred to in the statement just made by the agent of her Britannic Majesty, are, and from henceforth shall be, wholly excluded from the consideration of the tribunal, and directed the secretary to embody this declaration in the protocol of this day's proceedings.

He at the same time informed Lord Tenterden that the tribunal assented to his request for leave to withdraw his application for a prolonged adjournment, and also to his request for leave to deliver the printed argument which had been prepared on the part of her Britannic Majesty's Government.

Lord Tenterden then presented copies of the argument in duplicate to each of the arbitrators and to the agent of the United States.

Count Sclopis stated that the tribunal no longer desired the proceedings to be considered confidential, so far as publication of them by the United States and British Governments is concerned.

He then proceeded to read an address as follows :

MESSEURS : Au moment où le nœud qui menaçait d'entraver pour longtemps encore l'exécution du traité de Washington vient d'être si heureusement tranché, à l'heure où nos travaux vont prendre un cours libre et régulier, permettez-moi de vous dire, messieurs et très-honorés collègues, combien j'apprécie l'honneur de siéger avec vous dans ce tribunal d'arbitrage, sur lequel sont fixés aujourd'hui les regards du monde civilisé.

Laissez-moi ensuite vous exprimer tout ce que j'éprouve de reconnaissance pour la marque flatteuse de confiance qu'il vous a plu de m'accorder en m'appelant à occuper ce fauteuil.

Je comprends parfaitement tout le prix de cette distinction si peu méritée; mais je comprends mieux encore le besoin que j'aurai d'être soutenu par le concours de vos lumières, et par l'appui de votre indulgence dans l'exercice des fonctions que vous m'avez confiées. Ce sera à vous que je le devrai, si je ne vais pas paraître trop au-dessous de ma tâche.

La réunion de ce tribunal d'arbitrage signale, à elle seule, une nouvelle direction imprimée aux idées qui gouvernent la politique des nations les plus avancées sur la voie de la civilisation.

Nous sommes arrivés à une époque où, dans les sphères les plus élevées de la politique, l'esprit de modération et le sentiment d'équité commencent partout à prévaloir sur les tendances des vieilles routines d'un arbitraire insouciant ou d'une indifférence coupable. Diminuer les occasions de faire la guerre, atténuer les maux qu'elle entraîne à sa suite, placer les intérêts de l'humanité au-dessus des ceux de la politique, voilà l'œuvre vers laquelle se dirigent toutes les grandes intelligences, tous les cœurs haut placés. Aussi avec quel bonheur n'a-t-on pas salué vous si noblement exprimé par le congrès de Paris en 1856, que les États entre lesquels s'élèverait un dissentiment sérieux, avant d'en appeler aux armes, eussent recours, en tant que les circonstances l'admettraient, aux bons offices des puissances amies! Que de bons effets n'aurait-on pas à attendre de la déclaration de ce même congrès concernant l'abolition de la course, et le respect de la propriété privée? Enfin nous ne saurions oublier ici cette convention de Genève, qui parvint à placer sous la protection spéciale du droit des gens les élans de la charité sur les champs de bataille.

On a bien dû regretter que les vues si choies et si sages du congrès de Paris n'aient pas été promptement secondées par les événements. De cruels démentis ont été données aux aspirations des âmes délitée; mais l'autorité

morale des principes proclamés à cette époque ne s'est point affaiblie.

Grâce à l'initiative des hommes d'état qui président aux destinées de l'Amérique et de l'Angleterre, cette idée généreuse commence à porter ses fruits.

Le grand essai de l'application des règles austères et calmes du droit aux questions ardentes de la politique va se faire. L'histoire contemporaine racontera à la postérité que, même dans la chaleur des plus vives récriminations, on a toujours songé des deux côtés de l'Atlantique à tenir ouvertes les voies d'un accommodement acceptable par les amis de la paix et du progrès.

A travers des négociations nécessairement longues, sous l'action des courants variables de l'opinion publique, inévitables chez les gouvernements à base populaire, le but de ces magnanimes efforts ne fut jamais perdu de vue. Personne, certes, ne pouvait en contester l'utilité; mais d'en veoir au point d'accepter purement et simplement le système de l'arbitrage, de renoncer à ce privilège, si cher aux ambitions vulgaires, de se faire justice de sa main, voilà ce qui exigeait une rare fermeté de conviction, un dévouement à toute épreuve aux intérêts de l'humanité. Aussi le premier ministre d'Angleterre a-t-il eu raison de parler du traité de Washington dans des termes qui caractérisaient à la fois la grandeur et les difficultés de l'entreprise. "Il se peut," disait-il, "que ce soit une espérance trop éclatante pour être réalisée dans ce monde de misères où nous vivons; l'expérience du moins est digne de l'effort. On recherche, s'il est possible, de soumettre ces conflits d'opinion entre deux nations au jugement d'un tribunal de raison, au lieu de l'arbitrage sanglant des armes. L'histoire se souviendra à l'égard des États-Unis et du Royaume-Uni que, ayant à vider de sérieux conflits, et se sentant peu disposés de part et d'autre à céder le terrain, ils se sont néanmoins appliqués à assurer la paix, et non-seulement à régler leurs propres conflits, mais aussi à donner un exemple qui sera fécond en bienfaits pour les autres nations."

On a dit que le triomphe d'une idée utile n'est jamais qu'une question de date. Félicitons-nous, messieurs, d'assister à la réalisation d'un dessein qui doit être fécond des meilleurs résultats; espérons qu'il tiendra dans l'avenir tout ce qu'il promet aujourd'hui.

Nous avons entendu ce cri terrible "la force prime le droit;" c'est un défi porté à la civilisation. Nous voyons maintenant la politique s'adresser à la justice, pour ne pas abuser de la force; c'est un hommage que la civilisation doit recevoir avec bonheur.

Ne nous plaignons pas trop si les questions que nous sommes appelés à résoudre nous arrivent à la suite d'agitations prolongées. Reconnaissons plutôt l'importance des documents qui nous ont été fournis et des raisonnements dont ils ont été accompagnés.

Les longues investigations préparent les meilleures solutions. On navigue plus sûrement sur les rivières qui ont été le mieux sondées.

Le droit des gens a été trop souvent regardé comme un sol mobile, sur lequel, au moment où l'on croit avancer, le pied glisse en arrière. Serait-ce un espoir indiscret que celui de parvenir par nos efforts à rendre ce sol un peu mieux affermi?

L'objet de nos délibérations demande des études aussi variées que sérieuses. Nous aurons à l'examiner à des points de vue différents. Ce sera tantôt avec la large perception de l'homme d'état, tantôt avec l'œil scrutateur d'un président aux assises, toujours avec un profond sentiment d'équité et avec une impartialité absolue.

Nous nous promettons beaucoup de l'aide empressée des agents des deux puissances qui ont eu recours à ce tribunal; leur haute intelligence et leur zèle éclairé nous sont également connus.

Enfin le tribunal se confie dans l'assistance des conseils des hautes parties présentes à la barre, de ces jurisconsultes éminents dont le nom vaut un éloge. Nous nous attendons qu'ils coopéreront franchement avec nous dans ce qui doit être, non-seulement un acte de bonne justice, mais encore un travail de grande pacification.

Enfin nous nous adressons avec confiance aux louables intentions des puissances qui nous ont honorés de leur choix; puissions-nous remplir, avec l'aide de Dieu, une mission qui mette fin à de longs et pénibles différends; qui, en réglant de graves intérêts, apaise de douloureuses

des *Commentaries upon International Law*, 1871, "I am obliged to close this chronicle of events by the admission that the suggestion contained in the last protocol to the Treaty of Paris, 1856, has remained a dead-letter, except perhaps in the case of Luxemburg. Neither of the belligerents in the present horrible war would listen to the suggestion of such an arbitration."

* "In the performance of a melancholy duty," dit Sir Robert Phillimore dans la préface à la deuxième édition

† Discours prononcé par Monsieur Gladstone au banquet d'installation du nouveau lord-maire, le 9 novembre, 1871.

émotions, et qui ne soit pas sans quelque heureuse influence sur le maintien de la paix du monde et les progrès de la civilisation.

Vos vœux, très-honorés collègues, s'accorderont sans doute avec les miens pour que l'essai que l'on va faire serve à écarter dans l'avenir les occasions de luttes sanglantes et à raffermir l'empire de la raison.

Dans cette douce prévision, j'aime à rappeler ces paroles du héros de l'Amérique, de George Washington : "S'il y a une vérité fortement établie, c'est qu'il y a ici-bas un lien indissoluble entre les pures maximes d'une politique honnête et magnanime et les solides récompenses de la prospérité et du bonheur public." *

Lord Tenterden then stated that Sir Roundell Palmer, her Britannic Majesty's counsel, had prepared, for the consideration of the tribunal, a statement of certain points of importance, as to which he desires to have an opportunity of submitting to the tribunal further arguments, in answer to those contained in the argument of the United States delivered on the 15th inst., and that Sir Roundell Palmer would now, with the permission of the tribunal, read such statement, of which, with a translation which would be prepared without delay, copies will be delivered to the several arbitrators and to the agent of the United States in the course of the day ; and, as the preparation of any further arguments on those, or any other points, will necessarily require some time to be allowed, he begged respectfully to suggest that the counsel on both sides should be informed of the time which the tribunal will be willing to allow, before requiring their further attendance for the purpose of any arguments. If the interval so granted can be extended to the 1st of August next, it is believed that this will meet the views of the counsel and agents of both parties, and may probably enable the counsel, when again before the tribunal, to discharge their duty in a shorter time than might otherwise be requisite. Sir Roundell Palmer then read a statement.

Mr. Bancroft Davis then said that upon being furnished with a copy of the paper, now presented on the part of her Britannic Majesty's counsel, he would lay the same before the counsel of the United States, and would present their views to the tribunal after such consultation.

Count Sclopis then stated that the tribunal had, at the request of the agent of her Britannic Majesty, granted permission to Sir Roundell Palmer to read the statement requesting the tribunal to authorize him to furnish the arbitrators with further arguments on the points therein specified, and that, with reference to this request, Mr. Adams, as one of the arbitrators, had suggested a preliminary question, viz., whether under the terms of Article V. of the Treaty of Washington, it is competent for the agents or counsel to make requests of this nature, and that the tribunal, after discussion, and having in view the precise terms of the treaty, had decided that the arbitrators alone have the right, if they desire further elucidation with regard to any point, to require a written or printed statement or argument, or oral argument by counsel upon it, under the terms of the said article.

The conference was then adjourned until Friday, the 28th instant, at 11 o'clock A. M.

FREDERICK SCLOPIS,
J. C. BANCROFT DAVIS,
TENTERDEN.
ALEX. FAVROT, Secretary.

PROTOCOL VIII.

Record of the Proceedings of the Tribunal of Arbitration at the Eighth Conference, held at Geneva, Switzerland, on the 25th of June, 1872.

The conference was held pursuant to adjournment. All the arbitrators and the agents of the two governments were present.

The protocol of the last conference was read and

* Discours prononcé le 30 avril 1789 dans la séance du Sénat américain, lors de la proclamation de Washington à la présidence, et de John Adams à la vice-présidence, des États-Unis.

approved, and was signed by the president and secretary of the tribunal and the agents of the two governments.

Sir Alexander Cockburn, as one of the arbitrators, then proposed to the tribunal to require a written or printed statement or argument by the counsel of the two governments for further elucidation on the following points, viz. :

1. What is the "due diligence" required from a neutral state, according to the general rules of international law, and according to the rules of the sixth article of the Treaty of Washington?

2. What were the international obligations of neutral states in respect to the construction, sale, and fitting out within neutral territory, of ships intended for warlike use by a belligerent, independently of the municipal legislation of the neutral state, and of the rules laid down by the Treaty of Washington?

3. What rights are conferred upon a belligerent power by the municipal legislation of a neutral state for the maintenance of its neutrality, if such legislation exceeds the limits of the obligations previously imposed upon neutral states by international law?

4. Is a neutral state under any international obligation to detain in, or exclude from its ports, vessels fitted out in violation of its neutrality, after such vessels have been commissioned as public ships-of-war by a belligerent power, whether such power be or be not recognized as a sovereign state?

5. Whether her Majesty's proclamation of neutrality, recognizing the belligerency of the Confederate States, is in any, and what way, material to the question of the liability of Great Britain for losses sustained by the United States, in consequence of the acts of the vessels referred to in the Treaty of Washington?

6. Whether the laws of Great Britain, during the civil war, were, or were not, sufficient, if properly enforced, for the fulfilment of her Britannic Majesty's neutral obligations?

7. If a vessel, which has been fitted out in violation of the neutrality of a neutral state, has escaped from the neutral territory, through some want of due diligence on the part of the neutral government, ought such neutral state to be held responsible to the other belligerent for captures made by such vessel?

If so, to what period does this responsibility extend? May it be modified or terminated by circumstances afterward supervening (as, for instance, by assistance afterward rendered to the vessel by an independent power, without which her capacity for warlike purposes would have ceased, or by her entrance into a port of the belligerent to whom she belongs), or does it necessarily extend to the end of the war?

Furthermore, does this responsibility still exist, when the persons who made such captures were insurgent citizens of the state, against which they waged war, to whom, upon the conclusion of the war, such illegal acts have been condoned?

8. If a vessel, which has not been fitted out or armed in violation of the neutrality of a neutral state, is afterward permitted to receive supplies of coal and repairs in a neutral port, does the neutral state, in whose port she receives such supplies and repairs, incur on that account a responsibility for her subsequent captures, or any of them?

After deliberation a majority of the tribunal decided not to require such statement or argument at present.

The tribunal then decided that, in the course of their discussions and deliberations, the agents should attend the conferences, accompanied by the counsel of their respective governments, except in cases when the tribunal should think it advisable to conduct their discussions and deliberations with closed doors.

The tribunal then determined to permit publicity to be given to the statement made by the agent of her Britannic Majesty at the third conference, the declaration of the arbitrators made at the fifth con-

ference, the subsequent statements of the agent of the United States made at the sixth conference, and of the agent of her Britannic Majesty made at the seventh conference, and the address of the president of the tribunal delivered at the seventh conference.

The tribunal then adjourned until Monday, the 15th proximo, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

FREDERICK SCLOPIS.

J. C. BANCROFT DAVIS.

TENDERDEN.

ALEX. FAVROT, Secretary.

PROTOCOL IX.

Record of the Proceedings of the Tribunal of Arbitration, at the Conference held at Geneva, in Switzerland, on the 15th of July, 1872.

The conference was held pursuant to adjournment. All the arbitrators and the agents of the two governments were present.

The protocol of the last conference was read and approved, and was signed by the president and secretary of the tribunal, and the agents of the two governments.

Count Sclopis, as president, said that it would be necessary in the first place to determine the method and order of proceeding, in the consideration of the subjects referred to the tribunal.

Mr. Stämpfli stated that he had prepared, and proposed to submit, for the adoption of the tribunal, a written programme on this question.

After discussion, the consideration of this programme was deferred to the next conference.

The tribunal then adjourned until Tuesday, the 16th instant, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

FREDERICK SCLOPIS.

J. C. BANCROFT DAVIS.

TENDERDEN.

ALEX. FAVROT, Secretary.

PROTOCOL X.

Record of the Proceedings of the Tribunal of Arbitration at the Tenth Conference, held at Geneva, in Switzerland, on the 16th of July, 1872.

The conference was held pursuant to adjournment. All the arbitrators and the agents of the two governments were present.

The protocol of the last conference was read and approved, and was signed by the president and secretary of the tribunal and the agents of the two governments.

The following programme, submitted by Mr. Stämpfli at the last meeting, was taken into consideration:

A.—*Indications générales.*

- I. Question à décider.
- II. Délimitation des faits.
- III. Principes généraux.

B.—*Décision relative à chacun des croiseurs—Observations préliminaires.*

- I. *Le Sumter*:
 - a Faits.
 - b Considérants.
 - c Jugement.
- II. *Le Nashville*.
 - a Faits.
 - b Considérants.
 - c Jugement.
- III. *Le Florida*.
 - a Faits.
 - b Considérants.
 - c Jugement.
- IV. *L'Alabama*.
 - a Faits.
 - b Considérants.
 - c Jugement.
- V. *Le Retribution*.
 - a Faits.
 - b Considérants.
 - c Jugement.
- VI. *Le Georgia*:
 - a Faits.
 - b Considérants.
 - c Jugement.

VII. *Le Tallahassee, ou le Olustee*:

- a Faits.
- b Considérants.
- c Jugement.

VIII. *Le Chickamauga*:

- a Faits.
- b Considérants.
- c Jugement.

IX. *Le Shenandoah*:

- a Faits.
- b Considérants.
- c Jugement.

C.—*Détermination du tribunal d'adjuger une somme en bloc.*

D.—*Examen des éléments pour fixer une somme en bloc.*

E.—*Conclusion et adjudication définitive d'une somme en bloc.*

Sir Alexander Cockburn, one of the arbitrators, submitted the following propositions to the consideration of the tribunal.

I. That the complaint of the Government of the United States is of a threefold character, and may be stated under the three following heads, namely:

1. That, by want of due diligence on the part of the British Government, vessels-of-war were suffered to be equipped in ports of her Majesty, and to depart therefrom, to the injury of American commerce.

2. That such vessels, having been again found in British ports or waters, were not seized or detained, but were suffered to go forth again on the same destructive service.

3. That such vessels received undue assistance, or were permitted to remain an unduly long time, in ports within her Majesty's dominions.

II. That on each of these heads of complaint, the decision of the tribunal must depend, not only on the facts relating to each vessel, but also on the principles of international law applicable to the particular subject.

III. That the rational, logical, and most convenient course to be pursued will be, before proceeding to deal with each of these heads of complaint, to consider and determine what are the principles of law applicable to the subject, and by which the decision of the tribunal must ultimately be determined.

IV. That it will be convenient to take the three heads of complaint separately, and in the order hereinbefore stated.

V. That there is nothing in the VIIIth Article of the treaty which prevents the adoption of this mode of proceeding, the only object and effect of that article being to insure the separate consideration of the facts relating to each vessel, and a separate and distinct judgment of the tribunal on the complaints specifically referable to each in particular.

VI. That the consideration of the first-mentioned head of complaint, reference being had to the VIth Article of the treaty, and the rules therein laid down, necessarily involves three questions of law: the first, what effect is to be given to the term "due diligence," with reference to the different allegations of the want thereof put forward by the United States Government; the second, whether the general principles of international law, referred to in such VIth Article, have relatively to the rights and duties of neutrals any and what effect in determining what constitutes due diligence or the want of it, or in extending or limiting the liability of a neutral state with reference to this head of complaint; the third, whether a government, acting in good faith, and honestly intending to fulfil the obligations of neutrality, is to be held liable by reason of mistake, error in judgment, accidental delay, or even negligence on the part of a subordinate officer.

VII. That it will be convenient, and indeed necessary, to commence our proceedings with the consideration of these questions of law.

VIII. That, looking to the difficulty of these questions, and the conflict of opinion which has arisen among distinguished jurists on the present contest, as well as to their vast importance in the decision of the tribunal on the matters in dispute, it is the duty, as it must be presumed to be the wish of the arbitrators, in the interest of justice, to obtain all the assistance in their power, to enable them to arrive at a just and correct conclusion. That they ought, therefore, to call for the assistance of the eminent counsel who are in attendance on the tribunal, to assist them with their reasoning and learning, so that arguments scattered over a mass of documents may be presented in a concentrated and appreciable form, and the tribunal may thus have the advantage of all the light which can be thrown on so intricate and difficult a matter, and that its proceedings may hereafter appear to the world to have been characterized by the patience, the deliberation, and anxious desire for information on all

the points involved in its decision, without which it is impossible that justice can be duly or satisfactorily done.

After discussion, the tribunal decided to proceed with the case of the Florida at the next meeting, according to the programme of Mr. Stämpfli.

The tribunal then adjourned until Wednesday, the 17th inst., at 1 o'clock in the afternoon.

FREDERICK SCLOPIS.
J. C. BANCROFT DAVIS.
TENTERDEN.
ALEX. FAVROT, Secretary.

PROTOCOL XI.

Record of the Proceedings of the Tribunal of Arbitration, at the Eleventh Conference, held at Geneva, in Switzerland, on the 17th of July, 1872.

The conference was held pursuant to adjournment. All the arbitrators and the agents of the two governments were present.

The protocol of the last conference was read and approved, and was signed by the president and secretary of the tribunal, and the agents of the two governments.

On the proposal of Sir Alexander Cockburn, it was decided that the written opinions or statements read by the arbitrators to the tribunal should be printed, and distributed to the arbitrators and to the agents and counsel of the two Governments.

The tribunal then proceeded with the consideration of the case of the Florida.

The conference was adjourned until Friday, the 19th inst., at one o'clock in the afternoon.

FREDERICK SCLOPIS.
J. C. BANCROFT DAVIS.
TENTERDEN.
ALEX. FAVROT, Secretary.

PROTOCOL XII.

Record of the Proceedings of the Tribunal of Arbitration at the Twelfth Conference, held at Geneva, in Switzerland, on the 19th of July, 1872.

The conference was held pursuant to adjournment. All the arbitrators and the agents of the two governments were present.

The protocol of the last conference was read and approved, and was signed by the president and secretary of the tribunal, and the agents of the two governments.

The tribunal continued with the consideration of the case of the Florida.

The tribunal decided that the meetings should, for the present, be held on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays.

The conference then adjourned until Monday, the 22d inst., at half-past 12 o'clock.

FREDERICK SCLOPIS.
J. C. BANCROFT DAVIS.
TENTERDEN.
ALEX. FAVROT, Secretary.

PROTOCOL XIII.

Record of the Proceedings of the Tribunal of Arbitration at the Thirteenth Conference, held at Geneva, in Switzerland, on the 22d of July, 1872.

The conference was held pursuant to adjournment. All the arbitrators and the agents of the two governments were present.

The protocol of the last conference was read and approved, and was signed by the president and secretary of the tribunal, and the agents of the two governments.

The tribunal continued with the consideration of the case of the Florida.

Sir Alexander Cockburn, as one of the arbitrators, proposed to the tribunal under the fifth article of the Treaty of Washington, to call for the assistance of counsel upon the effect of the term of "*due diligence*," and as to the principles of international law applicable to the case under the terms of that article.

After deliberation, a majority of the tribunal de-

cided that it does not at present require the assistance of the agents and counsel upon the point proposed by Sir Alexander Cockburn; but that it reserves the right of requiring that assistance on any point, if necessary, according to the fifth article of the treaty.

The tribunal also decided to consider at the next conference the case of the Alabama, and the questions of "due diligence," and the effect of a commission in connection with that vessel.

The conference was adjourned until Thursday, the 25th inst., at half-past 12 o'clock.

FREDERICK SCLOPIS.
J. C. BANCROFT DAVIS.
TENTERDEN.
ALEX. FAVROT, Secretary.

PROTOCOL XIV.

Record of the Proceedings of the Tribunal of Arbitration at the Fourteenth Conference, held at Geneva, in Switzerland, on the 25th of July, 1872.

The conference was held pursuant to adjournment. All the arbitrators and the agents of the two governments were present.

The protocol of the last conference was read and approved, and was signed by the president and secretary of the tribunal, and the agents of the two governments.

On the proposal of Baron d'Itajubá, as one of the arbitrators, the tribunal decided to require a written or printed statement or argument from the counsel of Great Britain upon the following questions of law:

1. The question of due diligence, generally considered;

2. The special question, as to the effect of the commissions of Confederate ships-of-war entering British ports;

3. The special question, as to supplies of coal in British ports to Confederate ships;

With the right to the other party to reply either orally or in writing, as the case may be.

Baron d'Itajubá proposed that when a proposition should be made to the tribunal, the discussion of that proposition should always be put off to the next following conference; which was agreed to.

The tribunal then proceeded with the case of the Alabama.

The tribunal also decided to consider at the next conference the cases of the Sumter, Nashville, and Chickamauga, successively.

The conference was then adjourned until Monday, the 29th inst., at half-past 12 o'clock.

FREDERICK SCLOPIS.
J. C. BANCROFT DAVIS.
TENTERDEN.
ALEX. FAVROT, Secretary.

PROTOCOL XV.

Record of the Proceedings of the Tribunal of Arbitration at the Fifteenth Conference, held at Geneva, in Switzerland, on the 29th of July, 1872.

The conference was held pursuant to adjournment. All the arbitrators and the agents of the two governments were present.

The protocol of the last conference was read and approved, and was signed by the president and secretary of the tribunal, and the agents of the two governments.

Lord Tenterden, agent of her Britannic Majesty, announced that he had already delivered to the secretary a written statement or argument from the counsel of her Britannic Majesty, upon the three questions of law required by the tribunal at the preceding conference.

The tribunal then proceeded with the cases of the vessels, the Sumter, the Nashville, and the Chickamauga, as decided at the last meeting.

The tribunal also decided to consider at the next conference the cases of the Olustee or Tallahassee, the Retribution, and the Tuscaloosa.

The conference was then adjourned until Tuesday, the 30th instant, at half-past 12 o'clock.

FREDERICK SLOPIS.
J. C. BANCROFT DAVIS.
TENTERDEN.
ALEX. FAVROT, Secretary.

PROTOCOL XVI.

Record of the Proceedings of the Tribunal of Arbitration at the Sixteenth Conference, held at Geneva, in Switzerland, on the 30th of July, 1872.

The conference was held pursuant to adjournment. All the arbitrators and the agents of the two governments were present.

The protocol of the last conference was read and approved, and was signed by the president and secretary of the tribunal, and the agents of the two governments. The tribunal then proceeded with the cases of the vessels the Tuscaloosa, the Tallahassee, and the Retribution.

The tribunal also decided to devote the next conference to receiving the written or oral statement or argument of the counsel of the United States, in reply to the argument presented at the last conference by the counsel of her Britannic Majesty.

The conference was then adjourned until Monday, the 5th of August, at half-past 12 o'clock.

FREDERICK SLOPIS.
J. C. BANCROFT DAVIS.
TENTERDEN.
ALEX. FAVROT, Secretary.

PROTOCOL XVII.

Record of the Proceedings of the Tribunal of Arbitration at the Seventeenth Conference, held at Geneva, in Switzerland, on the 5th of August, 1872.

The conference was held pursuant to adjournment. All the arbitrators and the agents of the two governments were present.

The protocol of the last conference was read and approved, and was signed by the president and secretary of the tribunal, and the agents of the two governments.

The tribunal proceeded with the hearing of the oral argument by Mr. Evarts, counsel of the United States, in reply to the argument presented by Sir Roundell Palmer, counsel of her Britannic Majesty, at the fifteenth conference.

The tribunal then adjourned until Tuesday, the 6th instant, at half-past 12 o'clock.

FREDERICK SLOPIS.
J. C. BANCROFT DAVIS.
TENTERDEN.
ALEX. FAVROT, Secretary.

PROTOCOL XVIII.

Record of the Proceedings of the Tribunal of Arbitration at the Eighteenth Conference, held at Geneva, in Switzerland, on the 6th of August, 1872.

The conference was held pursuant to adjournment. All the arbitrators, and the agents of the two governments were present.

The protocol of the last conference was read and approved, and was signed by the president and secretary of the tribunal, and the agents of the two governments.

Mr. Evarts concluded the oral argument on the part of the counsel of the United States in reply to the argument on the part of the counsel of her Britannic Majesty.

Mr. Cushing delivered to the tribunal a written argument on the part of the counsel of the United States in reply to a portion of the argument presented by the counsel of her Britannic Majesty.

The tribunal then adjourned until Thursday, the 8th instant, at half-past 12 o'clock.

FREDERICK SLOPIS.
J. C. BANCROFT DAVIS.
TENTERDEN.
ALEX. FAVROT, Secretary.

PROTOCOL XIX.

Record of the Proceedings of the Tribunal of Arbitration at the Nineteenth Conference, held at Geneva, in Switzerland, on the 8th of August, 1872.

The conference was held pursuant to adjournment. All the arbitrators, and the agents of the two governments were present.

The protocol of the last conference was read and approved, and was signed by the president and secretary of the tribunal, and the agents of the two governments.

The tribunal concluded the examination of the case of the Retribution.

Mr. Waite delivered to the tribunal a written argument on the part of the counsel of the United States, in reply to a portion of the argument presented by the counsel of her Britannic Majesty.

The tribunal then adjourned until Wednesday, the 14th instant, at half-past 12 o'clock.

FREDERICK SLOPIS.
J. C. BANCROFT DAVIS.
TENTERDEN.
ALEX. FAVROT, Secretary.

PROTOCOL XX.

Record of the Proceedings of the Tribunal of Arbitration at the Twentieth Conference, held at Geneva, in Switzerland, on the 14th of August, 1872.

The conference was held pursuant to adjournment. All the arbitrators and the agents of the two governments were present.

The protocol of the last conference was read and approved, and was signed by the president and secretary of the tribunal, and the agents of the two governments.

Mr. Bancroft Davis, in reply to an inquiry from Count Sclopis on behalf of the tribunal, stated as follows:

The claims for losses growing out of the acts of the Sallie, the Jeff Davis, the Music, the Boston, and the V. H. Joy, are respectfully submitted for the determination of the tribunal.

The agent of the United States has no instructions regarding them, except what appears in the list of claims presented on the 15th of December last, and in the revised list of claims presented on the 15th of April last.

The tribunal directed this statement to be recorded, and passed to the consideration of the question of "due diligence," generally considered.

The conference was adjourned until Thursday, the 15th instant, at half-past 12 o'clock.

FREDERICK SLOPIS.
J. C. BANCROFT DAVIS.
TENTERDEN.
ALEX. FAVROT, Secretary.

PROTOCOL XXI.

Record of the Proceedings of the Tribunal of Arbitration at the Twenty-first Conference, held at Geneva, in Switzerland, on the 15th of August, 1872.

The conference was held pursuant to adjournment. All the arbitrators and the agents of the two governments were present.

The protocol of the last conference was read and approved, and was signed by the president and secretary of the tribunal and the agents of the two governments.

The tribunal proceeded to consider the effects of the commissions of Confederate ships-of-war entering British ports, and the supplies of coal in British ports to Confederate ships.

Lord Tenterden, as agent of her Britannic Majesty, submitted the following statement:

As the tribunal is now approaching the consideration of the case of the Georgia, I beg respectfully to submit that, in the argument of the United States, with respect to that vessel (pp. 224, 225), it is (for the first time) suggested that the British Government ought to have informed themselves, by inquiry, what ships were being built in February, 1863, for the Emperor of China; and certain inferences appear to be drawn from the (assumed) fact that they omitted to do so.

In consequence of this unforeseen suggestion, documents have become material, which did not appear to be so, when the appendices to the British case and counter-case were prepared, and which were, therefore, not included in those appendices. To elucidate this point, I have now in my possession, and am desirous of delivering to the arbitrators, copies of four letters:

No. 1. From Mr. Hammond to Mr. Lay, the agent of the Emperor of China, dated February 28, 1863 (in which the inquiry, which the United States suggests as proper to have been made, was actually made by Earl Russell's direction).

No. 2. From Mr. Lay to Mr. Hammond, dated March 2, 1863 (communicating the information desired).

No. 3. From Earl Russell to Mr. Adams, dated March 5, 1863 (communicating to Mr. Adams the information so obtained from Mr. Lay); and—

No. 4. From Mr. Adams to Earl Russell, dated March 11, 1863 (acknowledging the receipt of No. 3).

Mr. Bancroft Davis, as agent for the United States, stated in reply:

I have examined the letters which Lord Tenterden wishes to present. They appear to contain nothing which we regard as important, in themselves; but we can find no authority in the treaty authorizing the tribunal either to call for or to admit new evidence from either party at this stage of the proceedings. I must leave the tribunal to act upon the application as in its judgment it may see fit.

The tribunal decided to receive the letters from Lord Tenterden, who thereupon presented them.

The tribunal also decided to consider the case of the Georgia at the next meeting.

The conference was then adjourned until Friday, the 16th instant, at 12 o'clock.

FREDERICK SCLOPIS.
J. C. BANCROFT DAVIS.
TENTERDEN.
ALEX. FAVROT, Secretary.

PROTOCOL XXII.

Record of the Proceedings of the Tribunal of Arbitration at the Twenty-second Conference, held at Geneva, in Switzerland, on the 16th of August, 1872.

The conference was held pursuant to adjournment. All the arbitrators and the agents of the two governments were present.

The protocol of the last conference was read and approved, and was signed by the president and secretary of the tribunal and the agents of the two Governments.

The tribunal considered the case of the Georgia.

The tribunal decided to proceed with the consideration of the case of the Shenandoah at the next meeting.

The conference was adjourned until Monday, the 19th instant, at half-past 12 o'clock.

FREDERICK SCLOPIS.
J. C. BANCROFT DAVIS.
TENTERDEN.
ALEX. FAVROT, Secretary.

PROTOCOL XXIII.

Record of the Proceedings of the Tribunal of Arbitration at the Twenty-third Conference, held at Geneva, in Switzerland, on the 19th of August, 1872.

The conference was held pursuant to adjournment. All the arbitrators and the agents of the two governments were present.

The protocol of the last conference was read and approved, and was signed by the president and secretary of the tribunal, and the agents of the two Governments.

The tribunal considered the case of the Shenandoah.

Count Sclopis having expressed some doubts concerning the chief point of this discussion, requested the tribunal to permit the counsel to afford further elucidation with regard to that point.

The tribunal decided to hear these explanations at the next conference.

In compliance with the request of the tribunal, Mr. J. C. Bancroft Davis, as agent of the United

States, and Lord Tenterden, as agent of her Britannic Majesty, respectively, presented to the tribunal tables of figures relating to the losses for which compensation is claimed by the United States, with explanatory statements and observations.

The conference was adjourned until Wednesday, the 21st instant, at half-past 12 o'clock.

FREDERICK SCLOPIS.
J. C. BANCROFT DAVIS.
TENTERDEN.
ALEX. FAVROT, Secretary.

PROTOCOL XXIV.

Record of the Proceedings of the Tribunal of Arbitration at the Twenty-fourth Conference, held at Geneva, in Switzerland, on the 21st of August, 1872.

The conference was held pursuant to adjournment. All the arbitrators and the agents of the two governments were present.

The protocol of the last conference was read and approved, and was signed by the president and secretary of the tribunal, and the agents of the two governments.

The tribunal continued the consideration of the case of the Shenandoah, by hearing explanations from Sir Roundell Palmer and Mr. C. Cushing.

At the close of his remarks, Mr. C. Cushing requested to be informed by the tribunal whether the questions outside of that of enlistment, on which the elucidation called for specially turned, remain open before the tribunal.

After deliberation, a majority of four to one declared the tribunal sufficiently enlightened.

Count Sclopis then concluded the statement of his opinions, which he had not completed at the meeting of the 19th instant.

Sir Alexander Cockburn, as one of the arbitrators, then proposed to the tribunal to require further elucidation by counsel upon the following question:

The legal effect, if any, of the fact that the Florida, after leaving the Bahamas, did, before entering on her employment as a vessel-of-war, and taking any vessel of the United States, go into Mobile, a Confederate port, and after a delay of four months, proceed from thence on her cruise against the shipping of the United States, under the circumstances appearing in the evidence.

The tribunal decided to adopt the proposal.

The conference was then adjourned until Friday, the 23d instant, at half-past 12 o'clock.

FREDERICK SCLOPIS.
J. C. BANCROFT DAVIS.
TENTERDEN.
ALEX. FAVROT, Secretary.

PROTOCOL XXV.

Record of the Proceedings of the Tribunal of Arbitration at the Twenty-fifth Conference, held at Geneva, in Switzerland, on the 23d of August, 1872.

The conference was held pursuant to adjournment. All the arbitrators and the agents of the two governments were present.

The protocol of the last conference was read and approved, and was signed by the president and secretary of the tribunal, and the agents of the two Governments.

Lord Tenterden, as agent of her Britannic Majesty, read the following statement:

As agent of her Britannic Majesty, I have the honor respectfully to represent to the tribunal that the tables of claims which were *pro forma* presented to the arbitrators by the agent of the United States on Monday, the 19th instant, but of which I was only furnished with copies on the night of the 24th instant, contain new and additional claims of the following description:

1. a. Claims for wages of crews of captured vessels from time of capture.

b. Claims for loss of personal effects of officers and crews.

There is no evidence as to the number of the crews, nor as to the long and varying periods for which their wages are calculated, nor as to any such personal effects having been in fact lost.

In short, these claims are only conjectural in amount, and unsupported by any evidence whatsoever.

2. Additional claims for shares of vessels not claimed for up to the present time, e.g.: where an individual claimant has only claimed for four-fifths of the value of a vessel, an arbitrary claim is now advanced for the first time on the part of the United States Government for the value of the remaining fifth.

It is not alleged that the part owner who had not previously claimed has now given any authority for the claim to be advanced. The strong presumption, indeed, is that he may have already received the value of his share from English or other foreign insurance companies, with whom it was insured, and who are not entitled under the treaty to advance any claim.

3. Claims previously presented have been increased in amount without any ground appearing for such increase. The total amount of these three classes of claims, which are now for the first time advanced on the part of the United States Government, appears, in round numbers, to be at least two millions of dollars.

Independently of the fact that these additional claims are unsupported by any evidence, it is my duty respectfully to submit to the tribunal that the additional statement of any new claims whatever, in this stage of the arbitration, for the purpose of influencing or affecting the judgment of the tribunal upon any matter within its authority, is contrary to the provisions of the treaty.

The treaty contemplates that the statements of facts and evidence, constituting the whole case of each party, should be brought before the tribunal within the times and in the manner specified in Articles III., IV., and V., subject only to such further statements or arguments as under Article V. the arbitrators may think fit to require or permit for the elucidation of any point contained in, or arising out of, the documents previously put in by either party.

I have also to submit that the introduction of such additional claims is not authorized by the request made by the arbitrators.

This request was, that comparative statements of the results in figures of the claims already made, as appearing in the papers previously presented, according to the views of the respective parties, should be prepared, with explanatory observations, and laid before the tribunal, and it could not have been intended to afford the opportunity for bringing forward new, or increasing former, claims.

Under these circumstances, I respectfully request the arbitrators to disallow, as unauthorized by them, and as contrary to the treaty, the tables containing such additional claims, presented by the agent of the United States, and the memorandum relating to them, without prejudice to his right to present other tables, accompanied by any explanatory observations, which shall be limited to the particular claims already set forth in the case and counter-case of the United States, and the appendices thereto.

The tribunal decided to adjourn the consideration of this matter until the next conference.

Sir Roundell Palmer, as counsel of her Britannic Majesty, then read the argument required by the tribunal on Sir Alexander Cockburn's proposal, upon the question of law mentioned in Protocol XXIV., and Mr. Everts, as counsel of the United States, replied to it.

On the proposal of Viscount d'Itajuba, one of the arbitrators, the tribunal decided to adjourn until the next conference the further discussion upon the Florida, and to proceed with the definitive vote on each vessel separately.

The tribunal then decided that it had to consider only such vessels with regard to which claims were presented in the case and counter-case of the United States; every other question being consequently understood as dismissed from consideration.

Count Sclopis, as president of the tribunal, having read Article VII. of the Treaty of Washington, asked the tribunal whether, as to the Sumter, Great Britain has, by any act or omission, failed to fulfil any of the duties set forth in the three rules mentioned in Article VI. of the treaty, or recognized by the principles of international law, not inconsistent with such rules.

The tribunal unanimously replied, "No."

The same question was asked as to the Nashville, and the tribunal unanimously replied, "No."

The same question was renewed as to the Retribution.

Mr. Adams answered, "Yes, for all the acts of this vessel."

Mr. Stämpfli answered, "Yes, as to the loss of the Emily Fisher."

Sir Alexander Cockburn, Viscount d'Itajuba, and Count Sclopis answered, "No."

The same question was asked as to the Georgia, and the tribunal unanimously answered "No."

The same question was repeated as to the Tallahassee and Chickamauga, separately, and the tribunal unanimously answered, "No" for each of these vessels.

The same question having been repeated as to the Alabama, the tribunal unanimously answered, "Yes."

The same question was renewed as to the Shenandoah, and Mr. Adams, Mr. Stämpfli, and Count Sclopis answered, "Yes; but only for the acts committed by this vessel after her departure from Melbourne on the 18th of February, 1865." Viscount d'Itajuba and Sir Alexander Cockburn answered, "No."

The definitive vote on the Florida was adjourned until the next meeting.

The conference was then adjourned until Monday, the 26th instant, at half-past 12 o'clock.

FREDERICK SCLOPIS.

J. C. BANCROFT DAVIS.

TENTERDEN.

ALEX. FAVROT, Secretary.

PROTOCOL XXVI.

Record of the Proceedings of the Tribunal of Arbitration at the Twenty-sixth Conference held at Geneva, in Switzerland, on the 26th of August, 1872.

The conference was held pursuant to adjournment. All the arbitrators and the agents of the two governments were present.

The protocol of the last conference was read and approved, and was signed by the president and secretary of the tribunal, and the agents of the two governments.

Lord Tenterden, as agent of her Britannic Majesty, delivered to the tribunal and the agent of the United States tables of figures relating to the claims contained in the tables presented on the part of the United States on the 19th instant.

The tribunal concluded the discussion of the question concerning the entrance of the Florida into Mobile, and her stay at that port, and proceeded to the definitive vote on this vessel.

Count Sclopis, as president of the tribunal, having asked, under the VIIth Article of the Treaty of Washington, whether, as to the Florida, Great Britain had, by any act or omission, failed to fulfil any of the duties set forth in the rules mentioned in Article VI. of the treaty, or recognized by the principles of international law not inconsistent with such rules, Mr. Adams, Viscount d'Itajuba, Mr. Stämpfli, and Count Sclopis answered "Yes," and Sir Alexander Cockburn answered, "No."

As a question of principle, the tribunal then unanimously declared that Great Britain should be considered as responsible for the tenders in the same degree as for the vessels to which they were attached.

The same question as had been put with regard to the Florida, was next asked by Count Sclopis as to the Tuscaloosa, a tender to the Alabama, and the tribunal unanimously answered, "Yes."

The same question was asked separately as to the Clarence, the Tacony, and the Archer, as tenders to the Florida, and Mr. Adams, Mr. Stämpfli, Viscount d'Itajuba, and Count Sclopis, answered, "Yes" for each of these vessels, and Sir Alexander Cockburn answered, "No" for each of these vessels.

The tribunal then proceeded to the consideration of the representation made by the agent of her Britannic Majesty at the last conference.

Mr. J. C. Bancroft Davis, as agent of the United States, read the following statement in reply:

L'agent de sa Majesté britannique a présenté au tribunal un memorandum destiné à critiquer le résumé des indemnités demandées par les États-Unis, et dans lequel le tribunal est prié de remettre ce résumé à l'agent des États-Unis comme non avenu.

L'agent des États-Unis soutient respectueusement que son résumé est parfaitement en règle et en tout conforme aux droits des États-Unis aussi bien qu'à la demande particulière du tribunal.

1. Les objections de l'agent de sa Majesté britannique portent sur les points suivants :

a) Les gages des équipages des navires capturés par les vaisseaux armés des confédérés ;

b) Les pertes des personnes de ces équipages, tant officiers que matelots ;

c) Des parties indivisées d'un navire qui ne paraissent pas expressément dans les a bleaux originaux ;

d) Augmentation prétendue du montant total des réclamations.

2. L'agent de sa Majesté britannique objecte aussi :

a) En matière de forme ;

b) En matière de compétence.

Nous répondons *seriatim* à toutes ces objections :

1. Quant à la forme, il est évident que les arbitres, pour faciliter leurs investigations, ont désiré avoir sous les yeux un abrégé comparatif de ce que les États-Unis réclament et de la critique de ces réclamations par l'Angleterre, critique portant sur les chiffres aussi bien que sur les chefs des réclamations. Ces résumés faits par les deux parties ne lient d'aucune manière les arbitres : ce sont tout simplement des renseignements propres à guider le tribunal à travers la masse de chiffres et de détails renfermés dans les mémoires et les pièces justificatives des deux gouvernements.

L'agent de sa Majesté britannique prétend que les États-Unis doivent calquer leur résumé sur le modèle du résumé de l'Angleterre, non seulement quant à la forme, mais aussi quant au fond. C'est-à-dire que, s'il plait à l'Angleterre d'omettre dans son résumé quelque chef de réclamations, l'Amérique doit aussi l'omettre. Ce serait une étrange table synoptique.

La raison requiert l'explication des différences qui existent entre les chiffres de chaque chef de réclamations. Mais elle requiert aussi l'explication des différences qui existent entre les chefs mêmes des réclamations. Sans cela, l'Angleterre n'aurait qu'à supprimer dans son résumé le chef des assurances, ou celui des frets, ou celui d'un navire quelconque, pour soustraire ce chef à la connaissance des arbitres. Ce ne serait pas le moyen de renseigner le tribunal, mais plutôt celui de le tromper. Une telle idée a l'air d'une plaisanterie, et nullement d'une objection sérieuse au tableau des États-Unis.

Le tribunal examinera les résumés des deux gouvernements. À la lumière de ces résumés, le tribunal examinera tous les documents relatifs compris dans les mémoires et contre-mémoires des deux gouvernements. C'est le droit et c'est le devoir de chaque gouvernement de soumettre au tribunal les preuves respectives sans retranchement d'un côté et sans suppression de l'autre. Alors le tribunal jugera.

II. Quant à la compétence :

a) Le traité comprend toutes les réclamations des États-Unis qui sont désignées sous le nom générique de réclamations de l'Alabama.

b) Le tribunal, par son opinion préliminaire, a limité la généralité de ces mots en écartant des réclamations certaines pertes nationales alléguées par les États-Unis.

Mais, à la suite de cette opinion, le tribunal reste saisi de la question de toutes les réclamations faites par les États-Unis dans l'intérêt des individus lésés, et comprises sous le nom générique de réclamations de l'Alabama.

Les pertes des officiers, et en général des équipages des navires capturés, ne sont pas moins valables que celles des armateurs et des assureurs. Le doute est impossible à cet égard.

c) Des réclamations pour les pertes personnelles des équipages navires capturés sont formulées de la manière la plus explicite dans le mémoire des États-Unis, comme suit :

« Réclamations pour dommages ou mauvais traitements infligés aux personnes, et qui ont été le résultat de la destruction des vaisseaux appartenant, aux deux classes précédentes. »

« Il est impossible à présent, pour les États-Unis de soumettre au tribunal un état détaillé des dommages ou mauvais traitements personnels qui sont résultés de la destruction de chaque classe de vaisseaux. Les officiers et l'équipage de chaque vaisseau avaient droit à la protection du drapeau américain ; leurs réclamations doivent être incluses dans la somme totale que le tribunal peut allouer. D'après les éléments d'appréciation qui leur

sont fournis, il ne sera pas difficile aux arbitres de connaître les noms et le tonnage des bâtiments détruits, de déterminer le nombre de ces hardis marins sans ressources qui ont été privés ainsi de leurs moyens de subsistance et de fixer la somme totale qui de ce chef devrait être placée dans les mains des États-Unis. Elle ne peut pas être inférieure à des centaines de mille dollars et elle peut s'élever à des millions. (Traduction française, pp. 377, 378.)

d) Nous prions les arbitres de lire ces extraits attentivement. Ils verront que les États-Unis ont présenté les réclamations de cette classe de la manière la plus claire et la plus positive, comme un chef capital des indemnités demandées à la Grande-Bretagne.

Nous ajoutons que ce sont des réclamations réelles et méritées.

L'incertitude du chiffre ne nuit pas à sa réclamation.

Nous aurons plus tard quelque chose à dire à ce sujet. e) Les pertes d'effets, soit d'officiers, soit de matelots, sont expressément récitées dans plusieurs cas. Dans les autres, ces pertes sont estimées d'après le chiffre des pertes actuellement exprimées.

Quant aux gages et au chiffre des équipages, nous avons essayé de rassembler tous les renseignements possibles, et nos estimations sont fondées sur les faits développés dans les pièces justificatives.

Nous distinguons entre les gages des équipages des baleiniers et ceux des navires marchands proprement dits.

Pour les deux classes de navires les gages ont été perdus, ou par les armateurs qui les avaient payés, ou pour les équipages qui ne les avaient pas reçus.

Pour les baleiniers, la perte était plus sérieuse, parce que dans la plupart des cas le montant des gages se fixait, en tout ou en partie, selon les bénéfices, et les familles des matelots recevaient de l'armateur une partie notable de ces gages pendant le temps du voyage.

Dans ces cas, les matelots des baleiniers avaient été victimes des frais des six ou neuf premiers mois d'un voyage, en attendant les bénéfices qui devraient être reçus dans les trois mois à venir.

De deux choses l'une ; pour indemniser ces gens, il faut leur allouer, ou des bénéfices en perspective, ou des gages se rapportant à ces bénéfices.

Pour les navires marchands, il peut se faire que la question des gages des matelots soit compliquée de la question des frets. En supposant que les indemnités demandées sous le chef de fret soient, comme nous le croyons, les pertes actuelles des armateurs dans cette relation il s'ensuit que nous avons droit à être indemnisés pour les gages.

Pour la plupart des navires, les États-Unis réclament sous le nom de gages la perte du temps des matelots, aussi bien que les frais de leur transport du lieu de capture aux lieux respectifs de leur résidence habituelle ; et sous ce chef nous allouons des gages durant six mois ou durant neuf mois, selon que la capture a été faite dans les eaux de l'Atlantique ou bien dans celles du Pacifique.

En effet, nous donnons des gages doubles, pendant trois mois pour le premier cas et pendant quatre mois et demi pour le second cas. Quoique ceci ne soit qu'une estimation, le résultat est au-dessous de la vérité plutôt qu'au-dessus.

Nous avons estimé le chiffre de l'équipage de chaque navire conformément aux données qu'on trouve dans nos pièces justificatives, en distinction du chiffre des baleiniers, qui nécessitent un plus grand nombre d'hommes que les navires marchands.

III. Les États-Unis réclament pour toutes les parties indivisées d'un navire, soit que le propriétaire d'une partie mineure quelconque paraisse ou non, parce que les États-Unis auront à répondre à tous les propriétaires dans le cas où le tribunal accorderait en bloc une somme aux États-Unis. Sans cela, il y aurait injustice évidente. L'objet du traité est d'indemniser les États-Unis pour toutes les pertes subies par leurs citoyens, et non d'imposer une partie de cette indemnification aux États-Unis eux-mêmes.

IV. L'agent de sa Majesté britannique objecte que nous avons augmenté le montant des réclamations en ajoutant les chiffres appartenant aux trois chefs suivants :

Gages	\$399,597
Effets	441,050
Intérêts indivisées	42,273

\$1,422,920

Il s'agit de moins d'un million et demi, et non des deux millions allégués dans le memorandum de l'agent de sa Majesté britannique.

Il est vrai de dire qu'il y a de plus une addition à la valeur de certains navires. C'est une méprise de l'expert employé dans les calculs relatifs à ces navires. Cette erreur est expliquée et corrigée dans une note placée à la suite de ce memorandum.

Mais, en même temps, nous avons mis de côté les réclamations fondées sur des bénéfices en perspective, qui est le double des additions faîtes.

V. Enfin, et pour résumer le débat :

L'Angleterre a composé un tableau, non des faits actuels, mais tout d'estimations, d'appréciations et de moyennes arbitraires et supposées.

Notre tableau est composé de faits actuels et prouvés, pour la plupart, avec un petit nombre d'appréciations très-simples, et celles-ci fondées sur des preuves et des analogies évidentes et appuyées par les documents.

Nous avons pleinement le droit de nous plaindre du tableau tout entier présenté au nom de l'Angleterre : elle n'a à critiquer que quelques chiffres secondaires du même ordre appartenant au memorandum des États-Unis.

L'agent de sa Majesté paraît supposer que les États-Unis ont eu l'intention, dans tout ceci, de préparer notre estimé de manière à exercer une influence fâcheuse sur la conscience des arbitres. Est-ce le tribunal qu'on soupçonne ? Est-ce l'agent des États-Unis ? On pourrait s'y méprendre. On pourrait même imputer de tels motifs à l'agent de sa Majesté. Mais ce ne serait digne ni de lui, ni de nous, en vue des relations courtoises des agents et des conseils des deux gouvernements.

Mais à quoi bon cette critique de part ou d'autre ?

Si les arbitres allouent une somme en bloc, cette somme sera nécessairement une appréciation en partie ; sans quoi le résultat des travaux des arbitres ne serait pas une indemnification réelle des États-Unis.

S'il y a quelques défauts secondaires dans les preuves des États-Unis, il y a un manque presque total de preuves définies de la part de la Grande-Bretagne.

Mais si le tribunal renvoie ces réclamations à des assesseurs, l'Angleterre sera tenue par les stipulations du traité de payer aux États-Unis la somme adjugée par les assesseurs, sans restriction, ni de preuves affirmatives, ni de preuves négatives. Alors, les matelots qui n'ont pas présenté leurs réclamations, et même les armateurs, assureurs ou autres, auront le droit de réclamer devant les assesseurs. Tel est le sens évident du traité.

En attendant, tout ce qui se fait, soit de la part de l'Amérique, soit de la part de l'Angleterre, tend à essayer d'éclairer, par les moyens qui sont à notre disposition, le jugement du tribunal.

Enfin, nous protestons contre certaines appréciations du traité de Washington, qui sont ou exprimées ou impliquées dans le mémoire d'agent de la Grande-Bretagne, sans nous arrêter pour les discuter ici.

NOTE.

A.—Les réclamations pour les gages des baleiniers et des pêcheurs des navires détruits ou détenus par l'Alabama, par le Florida, ou par le Shenandoah après sa sortie de Melbourne (la correction étant faite des erreurs notées dans le memorandum qui accompagne nos tableaux), estimées d'après les preuves soumises, s'élèvent à.....

\$588,247 50

Ce montant doit être soustrait de la somme totale dans le sommaire annexé, si le tribunal accorde les réclamations des baleiniers pour la pêche perspective et pour l'interruption du voyage.

B.—Les réclamations pour les gages des officiers et des hommes des navires marchands ainsi détruits ou détenus, estimées d'après les preuves soumises, s'élèvent à.....

408,070 00

Quelques-uns des navires détruits ou détenus étaient sur lest. En tous cas pareils, nous insistons sur ce que le tribunal nous accorde le total des gages réclamés. Plusieurs, ou même la plupart, des navires étaient chargés de fret. Dans tous les cas où le tribunal est convaincu que le fret réclamé est fret pur, il doit accorder les réclamations pour gages ; mais dans tous les cas où le tribunal est convaincu que la réclamation pour fret est pour fret brut, il doit refuser d'accorder les réclamations pour gages. Ceci est exposé d'une manière très-précise dans le memorandum qui accompagne nos tableaux.

C.—Les estimations des réclamations pour les effets personnels des officiers et des hommes des navires ainsi détruits ou détenus s'élèvent à.....

421,000 00

Les États-Unis insistent sur ce qu'il leur soit accordé la somme totale de ces réclamations.

D.—Les tableaux présentés par l'agent des États-Unis comprenaient tous les navires détruits par le Shenandoah. Depuis que ces tableaux ont été terminés le tribunal a décidé que la Grande-Bretagne n'est pas responsable des actes du Shenandoah avant sa sortie de Melbourne. Le montant des réclamations à déduire par suite de cette décision s'élève à.....

453,290 49

E.—Il y a une erreur palpable de la part du comptable dans le tableau intitulé "Shenandoah, supplément, classe A." La valeur estimée de huit navires détenus (c'est-à-dire, \$80,000 chacun) fut retenue pour le comptable par mégarde, et jointe aux chiffres de la colonne des totaux de pertes.

Dans la discussion détaillée devant le tribunal, on se serait aperçu tout de suite de cette erreur, qui était demeurée inaperçue dans la hâte des préparatifs pour rédiger les tableaux. On fournit ci-inclus un tableau nouveau sous le même titre. Le montant de cette erreur, qui se trouve corrigée ici, est de.....

640,000 00

F.—L'exposé révisé ci-joint : totaux des réclamations comparées, exhibe ces corrections : c'est-à-dire, que les montants D et E, qui s'élèvent à \$1,093,299.49, sont déduits.

C'est au tribunal à décider si une partie quelconque des montants A et B doit être déduite.

TOTAUX DES RÉCLAMATIONS COMPARÉES.

		Montants réclamés dans les tableaux américains.	Montants accordés dans le rapport ajouté à l'argument britannique.
Alabama.....	Classe A.....	\$1,314,286 99	\$460,893 00
	Classe B.....	1,396,490 83	618,538 00
	Classe C.....	3,909,876 10	2,004,376 00
	Classe D.....	413,288 23	186,021 00
	Classes E et F.....	123,807 78	47,850 00
		\$6,577,690 03	\$3,267,678 00
Florida, y compris le Clarence et le Tacony.....	Classe A.....	\$228,941 02	\$108,569 00
	Classe B*.....	559,179 10	644,709 00
	Classe C.....	3,359,410 02	1,776,375 00
	Classe D.....	188,929 17	44,670 00
	Classes E et F.....	278,618 62	61,350 00
	Classe G.....	91,225 10	.....
		\$4,616,303 93	\$2,635,573 00

* Le comptable, qui a fait l'arrangement des navires dans nos tableaux, a placé dans la classe C deux navires qui auraient dû être dans la classe B, savoir :

L'Oneida.....	\$471,849 12
Le Windward.....	22,598 00
	\$494,447 12

Cette erreur corrigée, la somme totale de la classe B (sous le nom du Florida) serait de \$1,033,626.22, et de la classe C, \$2,844,962.90. Comme les sommes totales des réclamations sous le nom du Florida ne seraient aucunement changées par la correction de cette erreur, purement formelle, j'ai pensé qu'il ne valait pas la peine de changer les tableaux détaillés.

En tous cas il faut ajouter l'intérêt de 7% par an jusqu'au jour du paiement indiqué par les termes du traité.

TOTAUX DES RÉCLAMATIONS COMPARÉES (*Continuées*).

	Montants réclamés dans les tableaux américains.	Montants accordés dans le rapport ajouté à l'argument britannique.
Shenandoah: Classe A et supplément.....	\$3,263,149 55	\$1,171,464 00
Récapitulation: Alabama.....	6,557,690 03	3,267,678 00
Florida.....	4,616,303 93	2,635,573 00
Shenandoah.....	3,263,149 55	1,171,464 00
Réclamations actuelles des États-Unis pour les dépenses causées à leur marine par suite des actes du Florida, de l'Alabama et du Shenandoah...	\$14,437,143 51	\$7,074,715 00
	6,735,062 49	940,460 24
	\$21,172,206 00	\$8,015,175 24
Réclamations provenant de l'interruption des voyages et des pertes sur bénéfices en perspective.....	\$4,099,302 50	
SOMMAIRE.		
Totaux des réclamations (y compris les réclamations provenant de l'interruption des voyages et des pertes sur bénéfices en perspective).....		\$25,281,508 50
Si les susdites réclamations sont comprises, il faut déduire (<i>vide A</i>).....		588,247 50
		\$24,693,261 00
On		
Totaux des réclamations (non compris les dites réclamations).....		\$21,272,206 20
Dans le cas où une pareille élimination serait faite, il faudrait ajouter 25% sur la valeur des équipements (<i>vide</i> le memorandum qui accompagne les tableaux).....		400,127 91
		\$21,672,334 11

After deliberation, the tribunal gave its decision as follows:

The tribunal does not see fit to order the withdrawal of the tables presented on the part of the United States as requested by Lord Tenterden; but it declares that it considers these documents only as simple elucidations, such as were required by one of the arbitrators, Viscount d'Istajubá, to which the tribunal will give such attention as is right.

The tribunal determined to devote the next conference to the consideration of the questions concerning the claims for "expenditure incurred in pursuit of the cruisers, prospective profits, freights, and interest," and decided to deliberate with closed doors.

Sir Alexander Cockburn, as one of the arbitrators, declared that he objected to this latter decision.

The conference was then adjourned until Thursday, the 29th instant, at half-past 12 o'clock.

FREDERICK SCLOPIS.
J. C. BANCROFT DAVIS.
TENTERDEN.
ALEX. FAVROT, *Secretary*.

PROTOCOL XXVII.

Record of the Proceedings of the Tribunal of Arbitration at the Twenty-seventh Conference, held at Geneva, in Switzerland, on the 29th of August, 1872.

The conference was held with closed doors, pursuant to adjournment. All the arbitrators were present.

The protocol of the last conference was read; the approval and signing of the same was deferred until the next meeting.

The tribunal proceeded to consider the questions concerning the claims for "expenditure incurred in pursuit of the cruisers, prospective profits, and freights."

As to the claims for expenditure incurred in pursuit of the cruisers, a majority of the tribunal decided to reject them as comprised in the costs of the war: Mr. Stämpfli and Mr. Adams declared them to be admissible, as belonging to the direct losses, reserving to appreciate their amount according to the bases laid down in the table at page 120 of the seventh volume of the appendix to the case of the United States.

As to the claims for prospective profits, the tribunal unanimously decided to reject them, reserving, however, the questions as to the wages for the whal-

ers and the interest for the value of the vessels and their outfit.

As to the claims for freights, the tribunal unanimously decided not to admit of the gross freight, but only the net freight.

The tribunal also decided to consider at the next conference the questions concerning the valuation of the destroyed vessels and the claims for interest.

Lastly, the tribunal decided to adjourn this conference until Friday, the 30th instant, at 12 o'clock, and to deliberate again with closed doors.

FREDERICK SCLOPIS.
ALEX. FAVROT, *Secretary*.

PROTOCOL XXVIII.

Record of the Proceedings of the Tribunal of Arbitration at the Twenty-eighth Conference, held at Geneva, in Switzerland, on the 30th of August, 1872.

The conference was held with closed doors, pursuant to adjournment. All the arbitrators were present.

The protocol of the twenty-sixth conference having been corrected was approved, and the protocol of the last conference was read and approved, and was signed by the president and secretary of the tribunal.

On the proposal of Sir Alexander Cockburn, as one of the arbitrators, the tribunal permitted that the counsel of her Britannic Majesty should present, on the question of interest, a note which should be directly communicated by the agent of her Britannic Majesty to the agent of the United States, in order that the latter may prepare a reply to it, if he thinks fit.

The tribunal desired that these two communications on the part of the respective agents should be presented at the conference which will be held with closed doors on Monday, the 2d of September, at half-past 12 o'clock.

The tribunal proceeded to the consideration of the matters submitted to them, and unanimously declared that the "double claims" should be dismissed.

The tribunal having discussed in general the award of a gross sum, requested Mr. Stämpfli, one of the arbitrators, to present for the next conference copies of a synoptical table which he has prepared on the subject.

The conference was then adjourned until Monday, the 2d of September, at half-past 12 o'clock.

FREDERICK SCLOPIS.
ALEX. FAVROT, *Secretary*.

PROTOCOL XXIX.

Record of the Proceedings of the Tribunal of Arbitration at the Twenty-ninth Conference, held at Geneva, in Switzerland, on the 2d of September, 1872.

The conference was held with closed doors, pursuant to adjournment. All the arbitrators were present.

The protocol of the last conference was read and approved, and was signed by the president and secretary of the tribunal. Count Sclopis, as president of the tribunal, acknowledged the receipt, by the arbitrators, of the note presented by the agent of her Britannic Majesty on the question of interest, and of the reply to the same, presented by the agent of the United States.

The tribunal then proceeded to consider that question, and a majority of four to one decided that interest should be admitted as an element in the calculation for the award of a sum in gross.

Mr. Stämpfli, as one of the arbitrators, presented to the tribunal copies of the synoptical table which he had prepared as a proposition for the determination of a sum in gross:

ESTIMATE OF MR. STÄMPFLI FOR THE DETERMINATION OF A SUM IN GROSS.

	After the Last American Table.	British Allowance.	Mean.
Amount of claims.....	\$14,437,000	\$7,074,000	\$10,905,000
Expenditure in pursuit.....	6,735,000	940,000	Struck out
Prospective profits and interruption of voyage.....	4,009,100	25 per cent. on the values of vessels.....	588,000
			400,000
			\$11,893,000
Round sum.....			\$12,000,000

Interest from Jan. 1, 1864, to Sept. 15, 1873.

1. At 5 per cent. during eight years and eight and one-half months.	$8 \times \$600,000 = \$4,800,000$ $8\frac{1}{2} \times 50,000 = 425,000$	\$5,225,000
		17,225,000
Eventually one year's interest more.		\$17,825,000

2. At 6 per cent. during eight years and eight and one-half months	$8 \times \$720,000 = \$5,760,000$ $8\frac{1}{2} \times 60,000 = 510,000$	6,270,000
		\$18,270,000
Eventually one year's interest more.....		\$18,990,000

3. At 7 per cent. during eight years and eight and one-half months	$8 \times \$840,000 = \$6,720,000$ $8\frac{1}{2} \times 70,000 = 595,000$	7,315,000
		\$19,315,000
Eventually one year's interest more.....		840,000
		20,155,000
Round sum.....		\$20,000,000

Sir Alexander Cockburn, as one of the arbitrators, then presented the following memorandum on Mr. Stämpfli's estimate:

MEMORANDUM ON MR. STÄMPFLI'S ESTIMATE.

The figures in Mr. Stämpfli's paper require some material corrections, as to which, as soon as they are pointed out, there can be no doubt.

The total claim by the United States, of \$14,437,000, will be found, on an inspection of the United States tables, to include the following amounts:

a. All the double claims, without exception, notwithstanding the clear expression of opinion on the part of

the tribunal that they were to be struck out. These double claims amount to \$1,632,243.

b. The gross freights of the merchant-vessels, amounting to \$1,007,133, as to which the tribunal has decided that, at the utmost, only half, that is to say \$503,576, should be allowed.

c. The new claim of \$1,450,000, advanced for the first time on the 19th of August last, as to which claim Mr. Stämpfli declared he would exclude it from consideration. It is important to observe that this new claim comprises, over and above the entirely unsupported claims for shares of vessels, and for additional personal effects, the claims for wages extending over very long and varying periods. The tribunal has decided that one year's wages in respect of the whalers are to be allowed in lieu of prospective catch. For this one year's wages, Mr. Stämpfli has made a separate allowance of \$588,000 (an allowance which can be shown to be excessive by at least \$88,000), and he has therefore included in his calculation the claim for wages twice over.

It is therefore clear that Mr. Stämpfli, while he excludes some of the items of claim which the tribunal has disallowed, has omitted to strike out the other items against which the tribunal has pronounced its opinion; but it is equally clear that all the disallowed items must be excluded before a comparison can be fairly or usefully made between the United States claim and the British estimate.

It is necessary, therefore, in the first place, to deduct from the United States claim the three amounts specified in paragraphs a, b, and c, respectively, which will leave, as is shown by the annexed table, a properly-reduced claim of \$10,801,324, as against the British estimate of \$7,465,764. If the difference between paper and gold currency be for the present purpose disregarded.

It must, however, be carefully borne in mind that the claim of \$10,801,324 includes the following items:

1. A claim of \$659,021 for *recovered earnings*, which ought, beyond a doubt, to be reduced by an amount equivalent to the wear and tear of the whalers and their outfits, and the consumption of stores, which must have taken place before these earnings could be secured, and for which a deduction should be made, inasmuch as the full original values of the vessels and their outfits have been allowed.

2. The claims in respect of the Merchant-vessels.—These are valued in the United States tables at more than \$60 per ton, on the average, although, according to the well-known official report presented to Congress in 1870, the cost of a first-class, perfectly new American vessel, made ready for sea, did not average that amount per ton, and although, according to the same report, the average value of American vessels engaged in the foreign trade was, in 1861, only \$41, and has been since only \$45 per ton.

3. The claims in respect of cargoes, the insurances, commissions, and profits of the same, which profits are sometimes claimed at the rate of twenty, fifty, and even one hundred per cent. The various important considerations mentioned at page 13 of the British report, and the fact that numerous claims for cargoes, presented for the first time in April last, are unsupported by any vouchers, bills of lading, or like documents, undoubtedly require that a very considerable reduction should be made under this head.

4. Several large claims not supported by any affidavit or declaration on oath.

5. Numerous clearly extravagant claims specified in the British reports, such as the claim of \$7,000 by a harpooner for personal injuries; the claim by a passenger, of \$10,000, for loss of office as consul; all the numerous claims by the masters of whalers for wages, sometimes at the rate of \$15,000 or \$20,000 a year, and which are, of course, superseded by Mr. Stämpfli's allowance of \$588,000; and many other equally exorbitant claims, more particularly specified in the British reports.

From these considerations, it is manifest that more than ample justice will be done to the United States by taking a mean between the claim of \$10,801,324 and the British estimate of \$7,464,764, and by adding thereto the allowance of \$588,000 in lieu of prospective catch.

Mr. Stämpfli has also added, for some unknown reason, 25 per cent. on the values of the whalers, an addition which can be easily shown to be equivalent to altogether allowing over and above the original values of the whalers and their outfits, a percentage exceeding 90 per cent, and this although the question of interest is still left open to the decision of the tribunal.

Admitting, however, this extraordinary addition of 25 per cent., and the excessive estimate of the wages, it is shown by the annexed tables that, if Mr. Stämpfli's figures be properly corrected, the estimate would scarcely exceed \$10,000,000, even without any allowance being made for the great difference between the values of the paper and the gold currency.

Mr. Stämpfli's calculations of interest (supposing interest to be allowed) are made at the alternative rates of 5, 6, and 7 per cent., for the period of eight and one-half years, from the 1st of January, 1864, to the 15th of September, 1872.

But to this he proposes to add another year's interest for the period of delay in payment after the date of the award which is allowed by the treaty.

The tribunal has no power, under the treaty, to award payment of a gross sum with interest. The amount awarded is to be paid without interest, and, if the tribunal were to add a year's interest to the gross sum which they would otherwise award, in respect of the year al-

lowed for payment by the treaty, they would be doing indirectly what they have no authority to do directly, and would (it is submitted) be contravening the true intent of the treaty, and charging interest where it was the intention of the treaty that interest should not be paid.

This is the more objectionable because it is proposed to charge a whole year's interest, at either 5, 6, or 7 per cent., whereas the British Government has the option, under the treaty, to pay the sum awarded at any time *within* the year allowed for that purpose, and might certainly raise the money (if that operation were necessary) at a considerably lower rate of interest than 5 per cent.

TABLE IN REFERENCE TO THE ESTIMATE OF MR. STÄMPFLI.

Total United States claim in the last revised tables.....	\$14,487,148
Necessary reductions to be made from the above supposed total:	
Double claims.....	\$1,682,243
New claims.....	1,450,000
One half-gross freight.....	503,576
	<hr/> 3,635,819
Making the total reduced claim.....	<hr/> \$10,801,324
As against the British estimate of.....	<hr/> 7,464,764
The mean of these two sums is.....	<hr/> \$9,133,044
Add to this Mr. Stämpfli's allowances in lieu of prospective catch:	
One year's wages.....	\$588,000
Twenty-five per cent. on the values of vessels.....	400,000
	<hr/> 988,000
	<hr/> \$10,121,044

The tribunal also considered the question of the award of a sum in gross.

After a detailed deliberation, a majority of the tribunal of four to one decided, under the VIIth Article of the Treaty of Washington, to award in gross the sum of \$15,506,000, to be paid in gold by Great Britain to the United States, in the time and manner provided by the said article of the Treaty of Washington.

The conference then adjourned until Friday, the 6th inst., at half-past 12 o'clock, to be held with closed doors.

FREDERICK SCLOPIS.

ALEXANDER FAVROT, Sec'y.

PROTOCOL XXX.

Record of the Proceedings of the Tribunal of Arbitration at the Thirtieth Conference held at Geneva, in Switzerland, on the 6th of September, 1872.

The conference was held with closed doors pursuant to adjournment. All the arbitrators were present.

The protocol of the last conference was read and approved, and was signed by the president and secretary of the tribunal.

The tribunal proceeded to consider a draught of their decision.

At the request of the tribunal, Mr. Adams and Sir Alexander Cockburn kindly undertook to provide for the translation into English of the French text of this act of decision.

The conference was then adjourned until Monday, the 9th instant, at half-past twelve o'clock, to be held with closed doors.

FREDERICK SCLOPIS.

ALEX. FAVROT, Secretary.

PROTOCOL XXXI.

Record of the Proceedings of the Tribunal of Arbitration at the Thirty-first Conference held at Geneva, in Switzerland, on the 9th of September, 1872.

The conference was held with closed doors pursuant to adjournment. All the arbitrators were present.

The protocol of the last conference was read and approved, and was signed by the president and secretary of the tribunal.

Mr. Adams and Sir Alexander Cockburn presented the English translation of the act of decision, which they had kindly undertaken to prepare.

The tribunal definitely adopted the act of decision, which was considered at the last conference, and decided to have it printed.

Viscount d'Itajuba, as one of the arbitrators, made the following statement:

Viscount d'Itajuba, while signing the decision, remarks, with regard to the recital concerning the supply of coals, that he is of opinion that every government is free to furnish to the belligerents more or less of that article.

The tribunal resolved that the decision should be signed at the next conference, which was to be held with open doors, and adjourned until Saturday, the 14th instant, at half-past 12 o'clock.

FREDERICK SCLOPIS.

ALEX. FAVROT, Secretary.

PROTOCOL XXXII.

Record of the Proceedings of the Tribunal of Arbitration at the Thirty-second Conference held at Geneva, in Switzerland, on the 14th of September, 1872.

The conference was held with open doors, pursuant to adjournment. All the arbitrators and the agents of the two governments were present.

The protocol of the last conference was read and approved, and was signed by the president and secretary of the tribunal.

The president then presented the decision of the tribunal on the question of the "Alabama claims," and directed the secretary to read it; which was done, and the decision was signed by Mr. Charles Francis Adams, Count Frederick Sclopis, Mr. Jacques Stämpfli, and Viscount d'Itajuba, arbitrators, in the presence of the agents of the two governments.

A copy of the decision thus signed was delivered to each of the agents of the two governments, respectively, and the tribunal decided to have a third copy placed upon record; they further decided that the decision should be printed and annexed to the present protocol.

Sir Alexander Cockburn, as one of the arbitrators, having declined to assent to the decision, stated the grounds of his own decision, which the tribunal ordered to be recorded as an annex to the present protocol.*

* This paper was not annexed to the official protocol delivered to the agent of the United States. A paper entitled "Reasons of Sir Alexander Cockburn for dissenting from the Award of the Tribunal of Arbitration" was published in the supplement to the *London Gazette* of September 24, 1872, and a copy of this number of the *Gazette* was transmitted to the agent of the United States as the paper that should have been annexed to the protocol.

The tribunal resolved to request the Council of State of Geneva to receive the archives of the tribunal and to place them among its own archives.

The president, Count Sclopis, then directed the secretary to make up the record of the proceedings of the tribunal at this thirty-second and last conference, as far as completed; which was done, and the record having been read and approved, was signed by the president and secretary of the tribunal, and the agents of the two governments.

Thereupon the president declared the labors of the arbitrators to be finished and the tribunal to be dissolved.

FREDERICK SCLOPIS.
J. C. BANCROFT DAVIS.
TENTERDEN.
ALEX. FAVROT, Secretary.

DECISION AND AWARD

Made by the Tribunal of Arbitration constituted by Virtue of the First Article of the Treaty concluded at Washington the 8th of May, 1871, between the United States of America and her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

The United States of America and her Britannic Majesty having agreed by Article I. of the Treaty concluded and signed at Washington the 8th of May, 1871, to refer all the claims "generically known as the Alabama claims" to a tribunal of arbitration to be composed of five arbitrators named:

One by the President of the United States,
One by her Britannic Majesty,
One by his Majesty the King of Italy,
One by the President of the Swiss Confederation,
One by his Majesty the Emperor of Brazil;

And the President of the United States, her Britannic Majesty, his Majesty the King of Italy, the President of the Swiss Confederation, and his Majesty the Emperor of Brazil having respectively named their arbitrators, to wit:

The President of the United States, Charles Francis Adams, Esquire;

Her Britannic Majesty, Sir Alexander James Edmund Cockburn, baronet, a member of her Majesty's Privy Council, Lord Chief Justice of England;

His Majesty the King of Italy, his Excellency Count Frederic Sclopis, of Salerano, a knight of the Order of the Annunziata, minister of state, senator of the Kingdom of Italy;

The President of the Swiss Confederation, M. James Stämpfli;

His Majesty the Emperor of Brazil, his Excellency Marecos Antonio d'Araújo, Viscount d'Itajuba, a grandee of the Empire of Brazil, member of the Council of the Emperor of Brazil, and his envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary in France.

And the five arbitrators above named having assembled at Geneva (in Switzerland) in one of the chambers of the Hôtel de Ville on the 15th of December, 1871, in conformity with the terms of the second article of the Treaty of Washington, of the 8th of May of that year, and having proceeded to the inspection and verification of their respective powers, which were found duly authenticated, the Tribunal of Arbitration was declared duly organized.

The agents named by each of the high contracting parties, by virtue of the same Article II., to wit:

For the United States of America, John C. Bancroft Davis, Esquire;

And for her Britannic Majesty, Charles Stuart Aubrey, Lord Tenterden, a peer of the United Kingdom, companion of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Assistant Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs;

Whose powers were found likewise duly authenticated, then delivered to each of the arbitrators the printed case prepared by each of the two parties, accompanied by the documents, the official correspondence, and other evidence on which each relied, in conformity with the terms of the third article of the said treaty.

In virtue of the decision made by the tribunal at its first session, the counter-case and additional documents, correspondence, and evidence referred to in Article IV. of the said treaty were delivered by the respective agents of the two parties to the secretary of the tribunal on the 15th of April, 1872, at the chamber of conference, at the Hôtel de Ville of Geneva.

The tribunal, in accordance with the vote of adjournment passed at their second session, held on the 16th of December, 1871, reassembled at Geneva on the 15th of June, 1872; and the agent of each of the parties duly delivered to each of the arbitrators, and to the agent of the other party, the printed argument referred to in Article IV. of the said treaty.

The tribunal having since fully taken into their consideration, the treaty, and also the cases, counter-cases, documents, evidence, and arguments, and likewise all other communications made to them by the two parties during the progress of their sittings, and having impartially and carefully examined the same,

Has arrived at the decision embodied in the present award:

Whereas, having regard to the VIth and VIIth articles of the said treaty, the arbitrators are bound under the terms of the said VIth article, "In deciding the matters submitted to them, to be governed by the three rules therein specified and by such principles of international law, not inconsistent therewith, as the arbitrators shall determine to have been applicable to the case;"

And whereas the "due diligence" referred to in the first and third of the said rules ought to be exercised by neutral governments in exact proportion to the risks to which either of the belligerents may be exposed, from a failure to fulfil the obligations of neutrality on their part;

And whereas the circumstances out of which the facts constituting the subject-matter of the present controversy arose were of a nature to call for the exercise on the part of her Britannic Majesty's Government of all possible solicitude for the observance of the rights and the duties involved in the proclamation of neutrality issued by her Majesty on the 18th day of May, 1861;

And whereas the effects of a violation of neutrality committed by means of the construction, equipment, and armament of a vessel are not done away with by any commission which the government of the belligerent power, benefited by the violation of neutrality, may afterward have granted to that vessel; and the ultimate step, by which the offence is completed, cannot be admissible as a ground for the absolution of the offender, nor can the consummation of his fraud become the means of establishing his innocence;

And whereas the privilege of exterritoriality accorded to vessels-of-war has been admitted into the law of nations, not as an absolute right, but solely as a proceeding founded on the principle of courtesy and mutual deference between different nations, and therefore can never be appealed to for the protection of acts done in violation of neutrality;

And whereas the absence of a previous notice cannot be regarded as a failure in any consideration required by the law of nations, in those cases in which a vessel carries with it its own condemnation;

And whereas, in order to impart to any supplies of coal a character inconsistent with the second rule, prohibiting the use of neutral ports or waters, as a base of naval operations for a belligerent, it is necessary that the said supplies should be connected with special circumstances of time, of persons, or of place, which may combine to give them such character;

And whereas, with respect to the vessel called the Alabama, it clearly results from all the facts relative to the construction of the ship at first designated by the number 290 in the port of Liverpool, and its equipment and armament in the vicinity of Terceira through the agency of the vessels called the Agrip-

pina and the Bahama, dispatched from Great Britain to that end, that the British Government failed to use due diligence in the performance of its neutral obligations; and especially that it omitted, notwithstanding the warnings and official representations made by the diplomatic agents of the United States during the construction of the said number 290, to take in due time any effective measures of prevention, and that those orders which it did give at last, for the detention of the vessel, were issued so late that their execution was not practicable;

And whereas, after the escape of that vessel, the measures taken for its pursuit and arrest were so imperfect as to lead to no result, and therefore cannot be considered sufficient to release Great Britain from the responsibility already incurred;

And whereas, in despite of the violations of the neutrality of Great Britain committed by the "290," this same vessel, later known as the Confederate cruiser Alabama, was on several occasions freely admitted into the ports of colonies of Great Britain, instead of being proceeded against as it ought to have been in any and every port within British jurisdiction in which it might have been found;

And whereas the Government of her Britannic Majesty cannot justify itself for a failure in due diligence on the plea of insufficiency of the legal means of action which it possessed:

Four of the arbitrators, for the reasons above assigned, and the fifth for reasons separately assigned by him,

Are of opinion—

That Great Britain has in this case failed, by omission, to fulfil the duties prescribed in the first and the third of the rules established by the VIth article of the Treaty of Washington.

And whereas, with respect to the vessel called the Florida, it results from all the facts relative to the construction of the Oreto in the port of Liverpool, and to its issue therefrom, which facts failed to induce the authorities in Great Britain to resort to measures adequate to prevent the violation of the neutrality of that nation, notwithstanding the warnings and repeated representations of the agents of the United States, that her Majesty's Government has failed to use due diligence to fulfil the duties of neutrality;

And whereas it likewise results from all the facts relative to the stay of the Oreto at Nassau, to her issue from that port, to her enlistment of men, to her supplies, and to her armament, with the coöperation of the British vessel Prince Alfred, at Green Bay, that there was negligence on the part of the British colonial authorities;

And whereas, notwithstanding the violation of the neutrality of Great Britain committed by the Oreto, this same vessel, later known as the Confederate cruiser Florida, was nevertheless on several occasions freely admitted into the ports of British colonies;

And whereas the judicial acquittal of the Oreto at Nassau cannot relieve Great Britain from the responsibility incurred by her under the principles of international law; nor can the fact of the entry of the Florida into the Confederate port of Mobile, and of its stay there during four months, extinguish the responsibility previously to that time incurred by Great Britain:

For these reasons,

The tribunal, by a majority of four voices to one, is of opinion—

That Great Britain has in this case failed, by omission, to fulfil the duties prescribed in the first, in the second, and in the third of the rules established by Article VI. of the Treaty of Washington.

And whereas, with respect to the vessel called the Shenandoah, it results from all the facts relative to the departure from London of the merchant-vessel the Sea King, and to the transformation of that ship into a Confederate cruiser under the name of the Shenandoah, near the island of Madeira, that the Government of her Britannic Majesty is not charge-

able with any failure, down to that date, in the use of due diligence to fulfil the duties of neutrality;

But whereas it results from all the facts connected with the stay of the Shenandoah at Melbourne, and especially with the augmentation which the British Government itself admits to have been clandestinely effected of her force, by the enlistment of men within that port, that there was negligence on the part of the authorities at that place:

For these reasons,

The tribunal is unanimously of the opinion—

That Great Britain has not failed, by any act or omission, to fulfil any of the duties prescribed by the three rules of Article VI. in the Treaty of Washington, or by the principles of international law not inconsistent therewith, in respect to the vessel called the Shenandoah, during the period of time anterior to her entry into the port of Melbourne;

And, by a majority of three to two voices, the tribunal decides that Great Britain has failed, by omission, to fulfil the duties prescribed by the second and third of the rules aforesaid, in the case of this same vessel, from and after her entry into Hobson's Bay, and is therefore responsible for all acts committed by that vessel after her departure from Melbourne, on the 18th day of February, 1865.

And so far as relates to the vessels called—

The Tuscaloosa (tender to the Alabama),

The Clarence,

The Tacony, and

The Archer (tenders to the Florida),

The tribunal is unanimously of opinion—

That such tenders or auxiliary vessels, being properly regarded as accessories, must necessarily follow the lot of their principals, and be submitted to the same decision which applies to them respectively.

And so far as relates to the vessel called Retribution,

The tribunal, by a majority of three to two voices, is of opinion—

That Great Britain has not failed by any act or omission to fulfil any of the duties prescribed by the three rules of Article VI. in the Treaty of Washington, or by the principles of international law not inconsistent therewith.

And so far as relates to the vessels called—

The Georgia,

The Sumter,

The Nashville,

The Tallahassee and

The Chickamanga, respectively,

The tribunal is unanimously of opinion—

That Great Britain has not failed, by any act or omission, to fulfil any of the duties prescribed by the three rules of Article VI. in the Treaty of Washington, or by the principles of international law not inconsistent therewith.

And so far as relates to the vessels called—

The Sallie,

The Jefferson Davis,

The Music,

The Boston, and

The V. H. Joy, respectively.

The tribunal is unanimously of opinion—

That they ought to be excluded from consideration for want of evidence.

And whereas, so far as relates to the particulars of the indemnity claimed by the United States, the costs of pursuit of the Confederate cruisers are not, in the judgment of the tribunal, properly distinguishable from the general expenses of the war carried on by the United States:

The tribunal is, therefore, of opinion, by a majority of three to two voices—

That there is no ground for awarding to the United States any sum by way of indemnity under this head.

And whereas prospective earnings cannot properly be made the subject of compensation, inasmuch as they depend in their nature upon future and uncertain contingencies:

The tribunal is unanimously of opinion—

That there is no ground for awarding to the United States any sum by way of indemnity under this head.

And whereas, in order to arrive at an equitable compensation for the damages which have been sustained, it is necessary to set aside all double claims for the same losses, and all claims for "gross freights," so far as they exceed "net freights;"

And whereas it is just and reasonable to allow interest at a reasonable rate;

And whereas, in accordance with the spirit and letter of the Treaty of Washington, it is preferable to adopt the form of adjudication of a sum in gross, rather than to refer the subject of compensation for further discussion and deliberation to a board of assessors, as provided by Article X. of the said treaty:

The tribunal, making use of the authority conferred upon it by Article VII. of the said treaty, by a majority of four voices to one, awards to the United States a sum of \$15,500,000 in gold, as the indemnity to be paid by Great Britain to the United States, for the satisfaction of all the claims referred to the consideration of the tribunal, conformably to the provisions contained in Article VII. of the aforesaid treaty.

And, in accordance with the terms of Article XI. of the said treaty, the tribunal declares that "all the claims referred to in the treaty as submitted to the tribunal are hereby fully, perfectly, and finally settled."

Furthermore it declares, that "each and every one of the said claims, whether the same may or may not have been presented to the notice of, or made, preferred, or laid before the tribunal, shall henceforth be considered and treated as finally settled, barred, and inadmissible."

In testimony whereof this present decision and award has been made in duplicate, and signed by the arbitrators who have given their assent thereto, the whole being in exact conformity with the provisions of Article VII. of the Treaty of Washington.

Made and concluded at the Hôtel de Ville of Geneva, in Switzerland, the 14th day of the month of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

FREDERICK SCLOPIS.

STÄMPFLI.

VICOMTE D'ITAJUBA.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST. The twenty-fourth anniversary of the *American Christian Missionary Society* was held in Louisville, Ky., in October. The board of managers presented a report which showed that the collections for home missions during the previous year had amounted to \$46,256.51, and that the missionary labors under the auspices of the Society had resulted in the addition of 5,968 persons to the Church, while, owing to local obstructions, the amounts subscribed in some of the States had fallen short of the subscriptions in 1870-'71; in other States contributions had been increased. In Iowa there had been a gain of about 100 per cent.; in Illinois, of 50 per cent.; in Indiana, of 100 per cent.; and in Michigan, of 150 per cent. The board of managers recognized among the indications of improvement and promises of future prosperity:

1. The increased interest in the general field manifested by the home ministry.

2. The growing disposition on the part of brethren generally to regard the Sunday-school as an important department of missionary work, and, as such, to push forward its interests.

3. The fact that a number of the State societies had

resolved to raise stated amounts for missionary work during the current year.

4. The growing manifestations of a religious spirit in all of the conventions, and the generally evinced desire to cease the war about plans, and earnestly labor in accordance with the plan which had been adopted.

The report treated favorably the efforts which had been made to establish the cause in large towns and cities. With the aid of the State missions, churches had been organized during the year in Buffalo, N. Y., Toledo, O., Fort Wayne, Ind., Peoria and Galesburg, Ill. The Board recommended the establishment of a church-edifice fund to grant loans for the erection of houses of worship; the endowment of orphan and Bible-schools; and the organization of a self-sustaining system of colportage.

At the previous meeting of the Society a fund had been subscribed for the establishment of a mission in Germany, provided a suitable man could be found for that field. No such person having been presented, the Board recommended the translation of tracts and pamphlets into German, and their circulation in that country. This recommendation was adopted by the convention. Owing to a scarcity of means, the mission in Jamaica had been almost entirely abandoned for the preceding two years. The brethren in that island were represented as still adhering to their faith, and as looking to the United States for aid. The report from the mission enumerated 15 stations, 673 members, 157 Sunday-school pupils, 60 day-school pupils, eight native preachers in good standing, and 24 additions recently in one of their churches.

The convention adopted resolutions declaring it to be its duty "to renew the work of foreign missions as soon as practicable, and to the extent practicable," and determined to revive the Jamaica mission. The women of the churches in the State of Indiana were expected to look after its financial interests.

The expenditures of the convention during the year had amounted to \$50,098.97, leaving the treasury empty, but not in debt.

The following statistics of Sunday-schools were presented:

STATES.	Number of Schools.	Officers and Teachers.	Scholars.
West Virginia.....	25	225	2,250
New York.....	40	360	3,500
Missouri.....	175	1,575	15,540
Kentucky.....	300	2,700	27,000
Ohio.....	315	2,335	33,000
Illinois.....	345	3,500	45,000
Indiana.....	500	6,000	65,000
All others.....	700	6,300	62,000
Total.....	2,450	28,495	253,290

Except from Indiana, Illinois, New York, and Ohio, these figures are estimated.

DOMINION OF CANADA. This Confederation has not yet reached the extent desired by the English Government, and authorized by the Imperial Act of 1867, (30 and 31

Victoria). The outlying colonies are Prince Edward's Island and Newfoundland, from neither of which has yet come any formal application to unite the interests of the islanders, political, financial, and social, with those of the larger provinces. A somewhat embarrassing amount of railway debt is said to exist just now, in Prince Edward's Island, and Dominion politicians, favorable to the acquisition of this crescent-shaped settlement (130 miles long by 34 wide), are whispering that the idea of the poet, "My poverty, and not my will, consents," may soon again be realized in this world's affairs. British Columbia having stipulated, upon entering the union, that a railway leading from Ontario to the Pacific coast should be constructed within a stated period—ten years—preliminary steps to that end were taken at the last session of the Dominion Parliament. A "Pacific Railway" Act was passed (Cap. 71), providing that the road shall be built by a private company, to be subsidized by the Government, and shall extend from the south shore of Lake Nipissing through Manitoba and the Northwest territories, to the Rocky Mountains, and thence to the shore of the Pacific Ocean in British Columbia, the route to be subject to the approval of the Governor-General in Council. The company must be possessed of a capital of \$10,000,000; the work must be commenced before July 20, 1873, and completed on, or before the same date in 1881. Together with \$30,000,000 from the Dominion chest, land to the extent of 50,000,000 acres, in alternate blocks of 20 miles deep, in Manitoba, British Columbia, and the Northwest territories, is to be granted to the chosen company, land and money to be given in portions as the work progresses. The name of the company undertaking this, the grandest British colonial work ever entered upon, shall thereafter be "The Canadian Pacific Railway Company," and the capital of the Dominion, Ottawa, will be their chief place of business. It is computed that this railway, extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific, through British territory, will shorten the distance between China and the British possessions in the East and Great Britain not less than a thousand miles, thus, in all probability, making Canada the great highway of the Eastern and Western nations. The incidental advantages will, of course, embrace extensive emigration to the long line of country over which the road will extend. The alternate blocks of land retained by the Government, as well as those granted to the company, will, no doubt, be available for settlement on reasonable terms, and yet such as will justify the calculations as to remunerative returns now so confidently put forth. A measure so comprehensive, involving so many and such important interests as the Pacific Railway Bill could not become a law without opposition and debate. The anti-ministerial party in Parliament took im-

mediate exception to its main features. It was contended that the large control given to the Government was without parallel in the legislation of any country; was more extravagant than was ever sought for by a British ministry, or granted by a British Parliament; that its practical effect would be to render orders in Council superior to law; that the will of the Government would be substituted for the sanction of the people's representatives; and that a large amount of money, and an immense extent of land, would be disposed of by the administration of the day in secret and at pleasure. It was further predicted that, it being allowable under the bill for members of Parliament to become shareholders in the company, a certain risk of foul play—fraudulent expenditure, to be followed by further subsidies—was incurred. The proposed route of the road was also objected to, and with a force of argument that has met with much popular acceptance. It is easy to understand the desire of British statesmen to see such a railway passing exclusively through "British territory," but the question will and must arise on this continent, in what direction do the commercial advantages most abound? It is now scarcely denied that the English Government erred gravely in insisting upon what was deemed a "military line" for the Intercolonial Railroad, between Halifax and Quebec. The Canadian Governor-General of the day, Lord Elgin, and his Council, pointed out a different and shorter route, but the imperial authorities regarded it as too near the United States, and stated in a dispatch that they had in view a road that would be "peculiarly available for military purposes." The result of this policy has not only been, the immediate loss of many millions of dollars, but the burdening of the Dominion with a property, the business value of which must be looked for in the far-distant future. The opponents of the Pacific line not only argue from this experience, but contend that the military question has less application now than ever. The colonial policy of the empire has undergone an almost radical change: British troops have been nearly all withdrawn; and the forts of Quebec, Isle aux Noix, and Fort Henry, at Kingston, have been dismantled. It is fair to presume from this, and from the *entente cordiale* now existing between Great Britain and the United States, that all apprehension of an attack upon Canada has ceased to exist, and that military considerations no longer constitute an element in the imperial policy towards her. Why, then, should not a Dominion commercial policy have full and fair play? And, therefore, why should the commercial value and usefulness of the Pacific Railway be sacrificed to the sentimental desire of confining its route to the north side of Lake Superior? This question, and the general policy it involves, has recently been under consideration by the Dominion Board of Trade, at its

third annual meeting held at Ottawa, when it was boldly enunciated that "the commercial interests of the country, and especially of the Saskatchewan region, demand that the road should be constructed on the most direct line, on that best adapted for commerce, even if that line should pass through a portion of the United States." Should the present Dominion Government be defeated in the coming session of Parliament, as it is judged from the result of the general elections to the House of Commons, held in August last, they may be, one of the first changes will no doubt be, to give practical effect to those enlightened views. Following this act, on the official list, are the titles of several railway measures, proposing operations starting from various points between the Dominion and the Pacific coast, all evidently having in view connection with the grand interoceanic company; and it is noteworthy of several of those, as well as of other projects, for which charters have been sought at Ottawa, that Pembina is their point of departure.

The 3d day of May last will be long memorable in Canada, as that upon which Sir John A. Macdonald, acting as First Minister of the Dominion, introduced a bill to give effect to those clauses of the Treaty of Washington, negotiated between the United States and Great Britain in 1871, which affected the Dominion interests. Sir John's position, and that of his colleagues, in this important affair of state, was much exposed to attack. The act of ceding fishery-rights of almost priceless value, together with the sovereignty of the St. Lawrence, without reciprocity of trade being secured, or even an acknowledgment by the United States commissioners of the wrong of the Fenian incursions, was, at first blush, most distasteful throughout the length and breadth of the Dominion; so much so, that, although Sir John had, as joint high commissioner, been a party to the cession, he ultimately united with his colleagues in Council, at Ottawa, in an earnest protest against a policy so hurtful to the *amour propre*, and so prejudicial, as it was believed, to the best interests of his country. However, the timely guarantee by the Imperial Government of a Pacific Railway loan to the extent of £2,500,000 sterling, equal to more than \$12,000,000, had a pacific effect. Sir John announced that the Government had been favored with "a sober second thought," and his personal and political following in the House, boldly appealed to, "to accept the treaty for the sake of the peace of the empire," rallied to his support, and the bill was carried by a majority of 66, in an assemblage of 176 members. The debate was marked by extraordinary ability; the speech of Sir John A. Macdonald displayed almost incomparable skill; that of Mr. Blake, in opposition, was not more remarkable for clearness and force than for deep feeling—to this hour he denounces the treaty as an "appalling transaction."

Local railway enterprise was largely promoted, especially in the older provinces of Ontario and Quebec, during the past year. In the former, the roads intended to traverse the southern side of the peninsula are well advanced: the Wellington, Grey & Bruce Railway has been opened to Lake Huron; the narrow-gauge roads leading from Toronto have also made progress; the municipalities interested have voted bonuses to the Credit Valley Railway, a new Toronto enterprise, and to the Hamilton & Northwestern Railway, the object of which is to connect Hamilton with Georgian Bay; and like assistance has been promised to the Ontario & Quebec Railway. In the Province of Quebec, the North Shore & Northern Colonization scheme has just been perfected; the grant of \$1,000,000 in aid of it, by the city of Montreal, which, owing to legal difficulties, was not immediately available, has been legalized by the Quebec Legislature. The Intercolonial Railway is, despite many difficulties, making good progress; it is confidently expected that upward of 200 miles of it will be completed before the close of this year. Notwithstanding the gloomy prospect as to the financial future of this route, it would appear that the work of construction is done with great care. The bridges are all to be of iron, the material to be supplied by two eminent firms, the Fairbairn Engineering Company, in England, and the Phoenixville Bridge Company, in Pennsylvania; the rails will be throughout of steel, coming from the best rail-makers in England. The rolling-stock is also of the best description; so far, it consists of 42 engines; 6 first-class, 2 second, 3 baggage, cars, and a post-office.

In introducing his budget on the 30th of April last, the Minister of Finance, Sir Francis Hincks, submitted a series of statements of much interest: The debt of the Dominion was shown to be, in round numbers, \$80,000,000; there had been expended since confederation, \$8,081,908, while the debt had only increased \$1,977,876; the revenue for the year was \$19,335,560; the expenditure, \$15,623,081; in two years the imports and exports had increased 22 per cent.; Canada had risen to the sixth place among commercial nations. In consequence of proposed large expenditure for the widening of canals, etc., the only fiscal relief granted was the abolition of the tax on immigrants, and the tea and coffee duties, the latter because of a similar resolution having passed the United States Congress. The banking interests of the Dominion continue to increase, proportionately, of course, with commerce. In June, 1871, the paid-up capital of the chartered banks was upward of \$36,000,000; in June, 1872, it was near \$46,000,000; the discounts show an increase from \$82,199,708, in the first month of the fiscal year, to \$107,354,114 in the last; the probable total deposits are not less than \$71,250,000, not taking into account banks which decline to publish ac-

counts, not being required by their charters to do so. Immigration to the Dominion does not increase materially; the returns to this time show the number of arrivals in 1872 to be 48,958, and of these there were *en route* to the United States, so far as ascertained, 31,617, showing an increase over the figures of 1871 of not more than 9,000. The Minister of Agriculture accounts for this paucity by "the revival of trade in Great Britain, and the disturbed state of the Continent of Europe;" to which might be added the natural desire of the immigrant to seek his fortune in a land in which wealth seems most to abound, the Republic of the United States.

A change of administration took place in Ontario about the close of last year, the Hon. Edward Blake, as premier of what is known as a reform cabinet, replacing the Hon. John Sandfield Macdonald and his colleagues. Mr. Blake has since resigned, being unable under a recent law to hold seats both in the Dominion and the Provincial Parliaments, and with the view, no doubt, of taking a part, on an early occasion, in the larger affairs of the government at Ottawa. He has been succeeded by the Hon. Oliver Mowatt, who resigned his place as one of the Vice-Chancellors of Ontario for that purpose, a new and somewhat startling proceeding under the British system.

On the 14th June last the fifth and last session of the first Dominion Parliament was brought to a close; and, consequently, general elections soon after followed. The many contests throughout the several provinces partook of the character of a vital struggle, and yet were most orderly. The aggregate vote would seem to be favorable to the present cabinet, but it is certain that they are in a minority in the premier Province of Ontario. This will lead to embarrassment; possibly, to final defeat. In closing Parliament on the above date, the then Governor-General, Lord Lisgar, bade the country farewell. On the 22d of the same month, after attending a banquet at Montreal given in his honor, he sailed for England, bearing with him the reputation of a just and judicious ruler, and a man of blameless private life. Three days later, his successor, the Earl of Dufferin, also a peer of the realm, arrived at Quebec. This nobleman is already highly popular, and exhibits qualities that are likely to render his administration honorable and useful.

The most prominent names in the year's Canadian obituary are: The Hon. John Sandfield Macdonald, for four years Premier of Ontario; Hon. J. L. Hathaway, who had been Premier of New Brunswick; Hon. W. Garvie, of Nova Scotia; and Mr. T. C. Street, of Ontario.

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EARTHQUAKES. Earthquake-visitations, in the year 1872, were frequent, and in some instances highly calamitous, involving a large destruction of life and property. The first (in time) of these phenomena was felt over a considerable part of Eastern New England and the St. Lawrence Valley, the limits being the Atlantic coast at Portland and Belfast, Me., and points about 200 miles northeast and 60 miles southwest of Quebec. The disturbance was most marked at Quebec: new walls were cracked, and large fissures caused in the ice-bridge above the river—the shock occurring there at 7.54 p. m., and lasting about 30 seconds, accompanied by a low, rumbling sound. There were two distinct shocks at Lancaster, N. H., each of a few seconds' duration. The vibrations were well defined in a direction nearly east and west. At Quebec, and Bangor, Me., slight tremors were felt, at 3 p. m., and 11 p. m. on the same day.

The city of Shamaka, Russia, was almost entirely destroyed by an earthquake, January 16th, and a large extent of surrounding country was much disturbed. It was intimated that over 100 persons perished in Shamaka, and scarcely a building was left standing.

In February slight shocks occurred in the vicinity of Wenona, Mich., and Cairo, Ill.; and on March 6th tremors were simultaneously felt in many parts of Prussia and Saxony.

California and Nevada suffered seriously from an earthquake, March 26th. The region most strongly affected was the eastern and western slopes of the Sierra Nevada, and the Sacramento, San Joaquin, and Tulare Valleys, the movement extending into Mexico. The time of the first shock noted at Visalia, Independence, and Jackson, was 2.10 a. m., and at White Pine, Nev., 2.45. The disturbance lasted about thirty hours, and fully 1,000 distinct shocks were felt. The direction of the vibrations was generally northwest and southwest. Owen's River Valley was the most afflicted. At the village of Lone Pine, about 18 miles south of Independence, some fifty adobe houses were shaken to pieces, and 27 persons killed and 34 much injured; frame houses did not fall. At Independence, many buildings were prostrated, and some lives lost. A loud rumbling sound, described as being "like a train of cars, or like distant artillery," preceded and accompanied the shocks. Fissures, miles in length, and 50 to 200 feet wide, were reported opened along the eastern base of the Sierra Nevada, near Big Pine Camp. At other places, the ground was heaped up in great ridges, large springs stopped running, and new springs burst forth. Heavy snow-slides occurred on the Sierras, and great rocks rolled down the mountain-sides, blocking up the stage-road. The schooner *Beal*, becalmed in the

straits off San Pedro, was so much injured that she reached port with difficulty. The following is a synopsis of facts reported in the Californian papers:

At Tibbet's Ranch, 15 miles above Independence, 40 acres of ground sank about seven feet below the surface of the surrounding country. Big Owen's Lake has risen four feet since the first shock. Owen's River run over its bank, depositing shoals of fish on shore; afterward it receded. For a distance of three or four miles through Lone Pine the earth is cracked. One side remained stationary, while the other sank seven or eight feet, leaving a wall of earth, extending over three miles in length, where formerly was a level plain. Innumerable cracks were made throughout the valley. Kern and Owen's Rivers turned and ran up-stream for several minutes, leaving their beds dry; finally, they returned with largely-increased volumes of water.

Some of the shocks were preceded by a deafening report, as though the mountains were being rent in two, while others were accompanied by a low, continuous rumble, as of a train of cars running underground. None of the sufferers ever experienced any thing so frightful in all their earthquake experience. At the last accounts (Thursday morning), the explosions and heavings still continue, though not so violently. The most correct estimates place the number of killed at less than 80, while the wounded will probably foot up 100.

The *Visalia Delta* of March 28th says: "At about 2½ o'clock on Tuesday morning, our people were frightened out of bed and propriety by the occurrence of one of the most extraordinary earthquakes we have ever experienced or read of, at least in some of its particulars. Its duration was its most remarkable feature. The waves of tremble seemed to come from the southwest, and they were so near together, and followed each other so unremittingly, that one gentleman assures us that the first shock lasted between 15 and 20 minutes! And he is by no means alone in this estimate. He says he counted 82 distinct shocks before 4 o'clock. The motion was unlike that of any other we have felt. The great shakes of 1865 and 1868, as they visited San Francisco, consisted of a sort of rotary motion, as if things under the surface were being ground together as by the revolution of mill-wheels; but this seemed more as if some solid body were being projected against the house, the effect being like a series of bumps. It was accompanied by a great deal of noise, resembling the roar of distant cannonading, and this preceded the shocks as the flash of a cannon precedes the sound of its discharge; indeed, sometimes the roar and rumbling would be heard, and not be followed by any shock. We are most happy to say that, so far as we can learn, no personal injury was sustained by any one in this region.

"Dr. Atchison, from Pottersville, called on us, and thinks the rocking was more severe about his home than here. He mentions that many places in the bed of the Pottersville Slough were changed from dry sand to wet, boggy soil; in several instances, columns of water were lifted in the air, and sufficient raised to cover the bed of the slough, and made quite a stream. Large bodies of black soil and dead-wood chips were thrown to the surface from considerable depths, and in the hard road seams were opened for a hundred yards or so.

"A series of very severe earthquake-shocks took place on Tuesday morning, commencing with a heavy one at 2½ o'clock, which continued with a remarkably sensible oscillating motion for a period of time estimated from one to three minutes. It subsided, but there were occasional vibrations until after sunrise. The second heavy shock took place at 6½ in the morning, and the same motion was noticed as in the first instance, though not so violent, nor as long continued. Several second and third-class shakes

occurred during the day and evening following—one at 2 p.m., one at 9, and another after midnight. Accounts vary as to the duration of the vibrations. Some insist that the earth was in a constant shiver for four or five hours. One man said he counted 25 distinct shocks from its commencement until sunrise; and another says 20. So far as heard from, it was much more severe than any thing of the kind which has ever been known in this region. It appears to have been more violent in the mountains than on the plains."

"At twenty-five minutes past 2 o'clock, Tuesday morning," says the *Calaveras Chronicle*, of March 28th, "the slumbering people of Mokelumne Hill were shaken out of the arms of Morpheus by three severe shocks of earthquake. The oscillations were northeast and southwest, and, collectively, were at least a minute in duration. The shocks followed each other in quick succession, and were accompanied by a low, rumbling sound, more like the mutterings of distant thunder than any thing else. The shocks were heavier than any that have previously visited this section of the country, and created considerable alarm and consternation. The most substantially built stone buildings were shaken to their foundations by the convulsions, while wooden structures rocked, heaved, and cracked, as if subjected to the fury of a tornado. Windows rattled in their casings as though shaken by a person in an ague-fit, and door-bells were violently rung. Subsequently, about 6 o'clock, another shock was experienced, so slight, however, that many did not notice it. So far as we can learn, no particular damage was done by the shake-up."

Prof. J. D. Whitney, in a paper contributed to the *Overland Monthly*, considers that the impulse by which the earthquake was originated was given somewhere nearly in the axis of the Sierras, at a depth of at least 50 miles, and at the same moment along a line of almost 100 miles north and south. The resulting waves were propagated in both directions from this mountain-axis and nearly parallel with it, and advanced on the surface at a rate of from 30 to 35 miles a minute, if measured in a line at right angles to the axis of the Sierras.

The most destructive earthquake of the year visited (April 30th) the ancient city of Antioch, which had suffered from a similar cause repeatedly, previous to and during the Christian era. The shock was felt all over Syria, from Diarbekir to Beyrout, and from the Mediterranean to the Euphrates. Its duration is variously given at from half a minute to a minute, during which time about half of Antioch was destroyed, and about 1,600 persons (estimated) lost their lives. Slighter vibrations continued till April 11th, and, on the 10th of that month, a second vigorous earthquake destroyed seven persons. Aleppo also received great injury, about forty buildings having been shaken down, and seven persons killed. Accounts differ materially as to the number of fatalities attending the earthquakes at Antioch, several registrars on the spot reckoning it anywhere from 250 to 1,800. The following extracts from letters to English papers give some of the particulars of the frightful catastrophe. Rev. W. Brown Kerr, late harbor chaplain at Bombay, says:

A severe shock of earthquake was felt here yesterday, precisely at 8 a.m., English reckoning, or

shortly before 2 in the day, Turkish time. The house in which I was shaken violently to and fro for four or five seconds, or, as one gentleman thinks, even more. A stove weighing nearly a hundred-weight was overturned; the walls of stone and plaster, with wood-work and beams, were cracked, and the plaster fell on all sides. Books were thrown from the cases, and a clock hurled from a bracket on the wall into an arm-chair a few feet distant, without breaking the glass-case or the clock-works. Outside the house-walls fell, the narrow streets (only about twelve or fifteen feet wide, and some less) being literally blocked up for long distances with the ruins of fallen houses, and a dense cloud of dust arose on all sides. Men, women, and children, ran hither and thither, wailing their own hurts or the loss of relatives. I went down to the bridge, southwest of the city, about two hours after—at 10 o'clock A. M.—and saw many dead persons brought out of the city and laid out for burial. Later, I counted fifteen new graves, all close by each other. Looking toward the town, ruins could be seen in all directions. Several aqueducts were broken, and telegraph-poles were thrown down and the wires broken. The Greek Church, a strong stone-arched structure, built only a few years ago, and capable of holding 500 or 600 persons, was utterly ruined—one side and the entire roof are gone. The American Protestant Church and premises are also greatly injured, and four persons of their small community were killed, though the mission families are all safe. The number of killed and injured cannot be ascertained with any approach to accuracy, and, of course, flying rumors are abundant, one man saying that he thought there must be 1,000 killed, while another said 500, and a third 250, which is, perhaps, within the truth. The city contains from 12,000 to 15,000 persons, it is said, but no accurate census exists. There was time from the beginning of the first shock to its close for many to escape the falling houses or walls, and during its continuance two or three persons in the house where I write walked across the room and (not very quickly) down-stairs while the shock lasted. Several smaller and lighter shocks occurred for an hour or two afterward, but not sufficiently strong to shake down buildings. The shocks have continued at intervals through the night, and another, more distinct and wave-like, was felt to shake the house, with a loud, hollow, rumbling noise, about 6.30 this morning. The first shock yesterday was immediately preceded by a rumbling and creaking of the joints of the window and door frames, to which a louder noise, like thunder, succeeded, and then walls and buildings fell. Several *minare* are cracked, but all yet stand, though some of the arched caravansaries and baths near them are fallen. The old Roman bridge of four arches is rent in several places until the water can be seen through it from above; a part of the parapet-wall has also been shaken off, and the arch above the city-door at its east end has been hurled down, and lies almost whole. Much damage has been done to houses in the lower part of the town, and many of the inhabitants are now to be seen encamping around in the fields or plain.

Another letter, dated Alexandretta, April 9th, contains the following:

I returned to Antioch yesterday, and came on to this place, about thirty-five miles, to-day. There is little harm done north of Antioch compared with the south side of the valley. Alexandretta was shaken, but no stones fell. Beylan, in the mountain-pass (Pylæ Syriæ), is also almost uninjured. The shocks have continued in and around the south of Antioch at irregular intervals at from a few minutes to two or three hours. The wind has been strong to-day, and I have not observed one, but yesterday two or three shocks were strong enough to make the men run from the walls of houses which they were pulling

down or excavating for furniture or goods. One man told me he counted forty-four shocks within twenty-four hours after the first one, which I can well believe. They were all accompanied by a noise like distant thunder or artillery, and produced a tremor of the ground; but no fresh ruin has, I believe, been made by any of them except the first great shock about 8 A. M. of the 8d instant. That shock, one man describes, not inaptly, as shaking a house just as a horse shakes himself in harness when loosed from a journey, and then came a shower of stones, falling walls, and roofs. Many of the houses—indeed, nearly all around Suadia and around Bitias—have fallen, and large boulders from the mountain knocked down some few trees. The house of Dr. Yates, used as a mission-school in Suadia, is in ruins, but the inmates were all saved. The house of the late Consul Barker is entirely destroyed, the man who kept it narrowly escaping with his life. The Protestant Mission Chapel at Bitias forms a singular exception; not a stone of it has fallen, though the native pastor's house and others around were levelled to the ground. "We are all safe *al-hamd-u-llah*" (thanks be to God), said the pastor, when I inquired for his family. Not so, however, in other cases. Some families have lost two or three of their number, and several are dead in every village to the south as far as Seleucia.

Later accounts say that 1,600 dead bodies were taken from the ruins of Antioch.

April 16th, 17th, and 18th, violent earthquake-shocks occurred at Hasrick, Iceland, destroying some houses, injuring several persons, but killing none.

A torrent of lava burst forth from Vesuvius, on the night of April 24th, succeeding an unusual outpouring of flames and smoke, which had lasted for several months. The eruption on the 25th was from the side of the cone, and the lava issued so suddenly and copiously as to overtake and destroy a number of persons who had gathered to witness the spectacle of the burning crater above. Two villages were also overwhelmed, and a large tract of country, under cultivation, was laid desolate. The flow lasted between two or three days. During the eruption, a shower of fine black dust, or iron-sand, fell all about Naples and the adjacent region, causing great annoyance to people in the open air, who were almost suffocated by it. The grains of sand were quite uniform in size, and would pass through a wire gauze, the apertures of which measured the $\frac{1}{16}$ th part of a square inch. A shower of stones, attended by an extraordinary quantity of the iron-sand, closed up the more striking phenomenon of the eruption. The streets of Naples were filled with the dust to the depth of several inches. A correspondent of the London *Times* writes, May 4th, as follows:

A short distance before one reaches Resina the road turns sharp off to the left in the direction of St. Ivrio, Sebastiano, and Massa, where the greatest amount of damage has been done. The road was still encumbered with ashes, and ton-loads were being swept off the roofs. Looking right and left over this once fertile tract of land, I never saw a scene of greater desolation. As far as the eye can search every thing is withered, and the budding promise of a rich harvest is reduced to what I might have taken in my hand and crumbled into dust. Tall trees, poplars, and cypresses, and mulberry, instead of quivering in the gentle breeze, are rigid and immov-

able. Rows of festooned vines, giving hopes only last week of an abundant vintage of that delicious wine called Lachrymæ Christi, seem as if they had been decorated for the tomb—all are dead; while underneath, just peeping above the bed of ashes, are beans and peas, and all the great variety of vegetables which abound in the Naples market, utterly destroyed. The same scene of desolation extends all round the mountain, and many thousands who are grateful for the preservation of their lives and homes are reduced to absolute want. We saw many of these on the road or at the doors of their cottages, imploring help and declaring now with more than usual truthfulness that they were dying of hunger. Such is the sad spectacle which this once rich and lovely district presents as far as the bed of lava which cuts off further progress. St. Ivrio, St. Giorgio, and Cremano, through which we passed, have had a narrow escape indeed. It is a favorite place of *villeggiatura* for the Neapolitans, who have handsome villas there, and the lava-stream stopped within half a mile of it. Judge what the apprehension of the inhabitants must have been when they saw the river of fire coming down upon them and heard the crackling of the *scoria* as they rolled over and over and looked on the shrubs and trees writhing in their agony! On approaching the lava the peasantry flock around us like locusts, each offering his services, and each anxious to earn a sou or two. We take a man from Resina, and under his guidance we cross the first stream, burning hot to the feet, and still emitting sulphurous cloudlets of smoke. "The hot lava," says our guide, "is still running down slowly underneath. I take up some pieces, shining with all the colors of the rainbow; but they are too hot to hold, and I throw them down. This was the stream which skirted St. Ivrio, and was flowing down toward Barra. Standing in the middle, I look up and down and see a mighty sheet covering many acres of rich ground from which smoke is still issuing from a hundred—nay, a thousand—fissures. Like huge pieces of coke piled one on the other are the component parts of that river. It has crossed the high-road, on which we descend from our fiery eminence very carefully, to the great relief of our feet, and then, accompanied by a multitude of the peasantry, we traverse the interval between this sheet of lava and that which destroyed portions of San Sebastiano and Massa. We climb up, as best we can, over the *scoria* full twenty or thirty feet, until we arrive at the summit of the stream—nay, ocean. I tread on fragments of houses, intermingled with the *scoria*—gayly-painted fragments of houses not long since the abodes of happy, thriving families. How fiercely burns the lava beneath our feet; how the heat shimmers all around us; and how insufferably strong is the sulphurous odor of the vapor! It takes a long time to walk across this fiery sheet before we arrive at Massa, where the same scene of destruction is repeated. A church has been miraculously preserved here also, but all the houses nearest to the lava have been thrown down, broken into a hundred fragments, and intermingled with the *scoria*. The squalid poverty of these two townships it would be difficult to describe, for portions of each remain. Some have lost their dwellings, many their land; all have lost their industrial occupation, and the promised produce of the season. "No lives were lost in San Sebastiano," says our guide, "and only two in Massa, but full a hundred on various parts of the mountain; my eldest son was one. He was at the Hermitage on Thursday night, when a carriage with five persons drove up. He recommended them not to proceed further, but they insisted, and he was over-persuaded to accompany them. All were lost."

Rev. Titus Coan sends to the *American Journal of Science* a graphic description of the great outburst of Mauna Loa (Hawaii),

on the night of the 10th of August, when a grand and lofty pillar of light, supposed to be 2,000 feet high, showed itself over the great terminal crater. Mr. Coan says, under date of August 27th:

On the evening of the 13th we had the first *perfect* view from Hilo. The illuminated cloud of steam and gases, which hung over the crater, sometimes rose in a well-defined vertical column to a great height, and then the higher portion would expand, forming an inverted cone; again it seemed lighted up above the mountain, and spread out like an umbrella over the crater. The changes of form, the expansion, contraction, and convolutions of the illuminated pile, could be distinctly marked, and also the rapid variations in brilliancy dependent on the greater or less intensity of the fiery lavas in the abyss below. It is now seventeen days since we first saw the eruption, and still the great furnace is in full blast. The action is, evidently, intense. Of all the demonstrations made in this vast caldron on the summit of the mountain since our residence in Hilo, none have equalled this in magnitude, in vehemence, and in duration. As yet it is confined to the deep crater; and we know not whether the terrific forces now raging in this abyss will rend the walls of the mountain, and let out a flow of lavas to the sea, or spend their fury within the recesses of the mountain. Ten thousand feet below the summit fires is Kilauea. This crater has also been very active of late. The south lake has long been filled, and it has overflowed many times, sending off broad streams of incandescent lava, filling up the great basin of 1868, elevating the southern portion of Kilauea, raising cones that puff and screech, and throw out vapor, hot gases, and sulphur. The present activity looks like some kind of sympathy with the summit furnace. Along the shore, 4,000 feet below Kilauea, there was, on the 23d instant, a *tidal wave*. It occurred at 1 p. m. during a calm. The sea in our bay rose silently and rapidly, like an incoming tide, to the height of four feet two inches. In about six minutes it had subsided to a low point, and had returned again to the height of three feet. Quickly and quietly it retired again; and thus in the space of 1½ hour it made fourteen oscillations, each succeeding one growing fainter, until the sea returned to its normal condition. We had no earthquake at the time. We have had occasional slight earthquakes of late, but no severe ones.

A correspondent of the *Pacific Commercial Advertiser*, who ascended Mauna to the place of eruption, thus describes the sight:

Flowing down the sides of the symmetrical cone, that the falling stream of lava was rapidly forming, were many bright rivers of liquid light that, spreading as they flowed away, and crossing and recrossing in a tangle of bright lines, formed a lake of rivulets that, ever widening, mingling, spreading, and interlacing, presented a unique and beautiful appearance. On the extreme right-hand verge of this lower basin, detached pools of fire showed that, while a dark crust was forming on the surface beneath, the entire area of the basin was overflowed by the melted lava. We watched steadily the grand fountain playing before us, and called frequently to each other to note when some tall jet, rising far above the head of the main stream, would carry with it immense masses of white-hot glowing rock, which, as they fell and struck upon the black surface of the cooling lava, burst like meteors in a summer sky. As soon as we had reached the summit level of the mountain, we heard the muffled roar of the long-pent-up gases as they rushed out of the opening which their force had rent in the basin's solid bed. And, now that we were in full view of the grand display, our ears were filled with the mighty sound, as of a heavy surf booming in upon a level shore, while ever and anon a mingled

crash and break of sound would call to mind the heavy rush of ponderous waves against the rocky cliffs that girt Hawaii. At night the jet looked loftier, and, gazing intently into the fiery column with a good glass that we had, we could see the limpid sparkling upward jet rising with tremendous force from out an incandescent lake. Following up the glowing stream, we saw it arch itself and pour over as it were in one broad beautiful cascade. While the ascending stream was almost silvery in its intense brightness, the falling sheet was slightly dulled by cooling, and thus the two were ever rising, falling, shooting up in brilliant jets, and showering down with mingled dashes of bright light and shooting spray, while in the lake out of which rose the fountain, and into which fell the fiery masses, danced and played a thousand mimic waves, and fiery foam swirled round and round. Upon its surface danced myriad jets and bubbles, and from its edge flowed out the rivulets of lava, that in a tangled maze of lines covered all the lake.

EASTBURN, Right Rev. MANTON, D. D., Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Massachusetts, born in England, February 9, 1801; died in Boston, Mass., September 12, 1872. He came with his parents to the United States in his childhood, and entered Columbia College in his thirteenth year, whence he graduated in 1817. He entered the General Protestant Episcopal Theological Seminary in New York soon after leaving college, and passed through the usual three years' course, distinguished for the thoroughness and accuracy of his scholarship. He was ordained priest in 1822, and for five years officiated as assistant minister in Christ Church, New York, whence, in 1827, he was called to become rector of the Church of the Ascension. For fifteen years he continued in this rectorship, greatly beloved by his people, and constantly growing in intellectual power and moral influence. Near the close of 1842 he was consecrated Assistant-Bishop of the Diocese of Massachusetts, then embracing also Maine, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island; and in February, 1843, on the death of the venerable Bishop Griswold, became bishop of the diocese. He came to the bishopric in a trying time. The Oxford Tract party were endeavoring, as they and their successors, the Ritualists, have been ever since, to lead the Protestant Episcopal Church toward Rome. On the other side, the heaven was already working which, a little later, in the "Essays and Reviews," permeated so large a portion of the Anglican Church, and seemed ready to affect the American church. Against the inroads of both these views Bishop Eastburn stood firm in opposition, and that, when to be courageous and firm cost him friends, influence, and popularity; but he remained steadfast, and had the satisfaction of seeing, in his diocese, that neither gained any considerable foothold. The bishop was thoroughly courteous and cordial in his intercourse with other denominations. In private life, he joined to the many fascinating qualities which rendered him ever welcome in society, the tenderest of hearts, the most thoughtful consideration, and the most genuine and manly per-

sonal piety. Bishop Eastburn's published works were: "Four Lectures on Hebrew, Latin, and English Poetry," delivered before the New York Athenæum, and published in 1825; a portion of a volume of "Essays and Dissertations on Biblical Literature," published in 1829; "Lectures on the Epistles to the Philippians," 1833; "Oration at the Semi-Centennial Anniversary of Columbia College," 1837; and numerous sermons and pastoral charges since. He also edited, with notes, "Thornton's Family Prayers." His property was bequeathed to benevolent objects; especially to Domestic Missions in Massachusetts, to the endowment of the Episcopal Theological School at Cambridge, and to the American Bible Society.

EASTERN CHURCHES. The Bulgarian question, which has been agitating the Greek Church for so many years, reached a crisis in 1872. A new conflict between the Bulgarians and the patriarchate arose, at the festival of Epiphany, 1872, when three Bulgarian bishops, in order to show their independence, celebrated mass, in spite of the prohibition of the Patriarch, in the Bulgarian Church of Constantinople. The Patriarch, on the next day, made a full report of this occurrence to the Turkish Government, which exiled the three bishops. He also called a meeting of the National Council, to which he explained the facts in the case, and read the report. The Council resolved to publish a proclamation to the nation, and to distribute it all over the country. The Bulgarians were not agreed as to the best course to adopt. The party of "Young Bulgarians" insisted on the immediate rupture of all negotiations with the patriarchate, and applied to the Porte for the appointment of a Bulgarian Exarch. The moderate party lamented the acts of the three bishops, and demanded the continuation of the negotiations with the Patriarch. The Turkish Government was, however, soon prevailed upon once more to take sides with the Bulgarians. On February 24, 1872, a decree of the Grand-Vizier proclaimed that the Government, in view of the efforts of the patriarchate to bring on a split between the Greek and Bulgarian population which the Porte had endeavored to prevent, would now establish the Bulgarian Exarchate in accordance with the imperial firman. The responsibility for this measure would wholly rest with the patriarchate, by which it had been provoked. Three prelates were recommended for the position: Passios, Anthimos, Metropolitan of Widdin, and Hilarion, Bishop of Toolcha. The Bulgarian Council elected Hilarion; but his election was not confirmed, as the Patriarch would not admit to the dignity of Exarch a priest who had repeatedly been censured for his liberal opinions, and had been twice excommunicated. It was then decided to elect the more moderate Metropolitan, Anthimos, of Widdin. The new Exarch had received his theological education in the seminary of the South Russian island of Chalka, and subsequently in Moscow. He

had then been for several years a teacher at the Seminary of Chalka, and in 1861 had been appointed Metropolitan of Shumla; but as the Bulgarians, even at that time, were unwilling to recognize the bishops appointed by the Patriarch, he had not entered upon the administration of his diocese. In 1867 he was elected Metropolitan of Widdin, and fully supported the movement for the establishment of the National Bulgarian Church. After being elected Exarch, Anthimos at once made strenuous efforts to bring about an understanding with the Patriarch. The latter replied that he would give a respite of forty days, after the lapse of which the Exarch must return to the orthodox Church, and during which he must abstain from exercising any episcopal function, under penalty of the censures of the Church. The Exarch, indeed, abstained for a time from all ecclesiastical functions, although the Passover of the Greek Church took place within this period. But, in the latter part of May, he yielded to the pressure brought upon him by the leaders of the national Bulgarian party, and solemnly released the three excommunicated Bulgarian bishops from the excommunication. This induced the Patriarch to convoke a meeting of his synod and of prominent laymen, which declared the negotiations with the Bulgarians to be at an end, and Anthimos to have incurred the canonical censures. On the other side, the Exarch, on May 24th, left out in the liturgy the prescribed mention of the Patriarch, and substituted for it the words "the orthodox episcopate," which immediately called forth the reading of a pastoral letter by the Patriarch, excommunicating Anthimos, and pronouncing the great anathema against the three Bulgarian bishops. Notwithstanding these measures, the Bulgarian Church consolidated itself more and more. The Exarch soon consecrated a new bishop, and at Wodina, in Macedonia, the Bulgarians expelled the Greek bishop, and declared that, in accordance with Art. X. of the firman establishing the Bulgarian Exarchate (by which article it is provided that two-thirds of the inhabitants of a diocese have the power of demanding the connection of the diocese with the exarchate), they would join the Bulgarian Church. On September 10th, the "Great Synod" of the Church met in Constantinople. All the patriarchs and twenty-five archbishops and bishops were present. The Synod soon declared "phyletism," that is, the distinction of races and nationalities within the Church of God, as contrary to the doctrine of the Gospel and of the Fathers, and excluded six Bulgarian bishops, and all connected with the exarchate, from the Church. All the bishops signed the decree except the Patriarch of Jerusalem, who left the Synod before its close, and was, therefore, insulted by the Greek population of Smyrna, in Asia Minor, who, received him with shouts of "Traitor!" "Muscovite!" etc. The following is a liberal translation of the decree of excommunication, which

will forever remain an important document in the annals of the Greek Church:

Decree of the Holy and Grand Council, assembled at Constantinople in the month of December, in the year of grace 1872. The Apostle Paul has commanded us to take heed to ourselves and to all the flock over which the Holy Ghost hath made us overseers, to govern the Church of God, which He hath purchased with His own blood; and has at the same time predicted that grievous wolves shall enter among us, not sparing the flock, and that of our own selves shall men arise speaking perverse things to draw away disciples after them; and he has warned us to beware of such. We have learned with astonishment and pain that such men have lately appeared among the Bulgarian people within the jurisdiction of the Holy Ecumenical Throne. They have dared to introduce into the Church the idea of phyletism, or the National Church, which is of the temporal life, and have established, in contempt of the sacred canon, an unauthorized and unprecedented Church Assembly, based upon the principle of the difference of races. Being inspired in accordance with our duty, by zeal for God and the wish to protect the pious Bulgarian people against the spread of the evil, we have met in the name of our Saviour Jesus Christ. Having first besought from the depths of our hearts the grace of the Father of light, and consulted the Gospel of Christ, in which all treasures of wisdom are hidden, and having examined the principles of phyletism with reference to the precepts of the Gospel and the temporal constitution of the Church of God, we have found it not only foreign, but in enmity to them, and have perceived that the unlawful acts committed by the aforesaid phyletistical assembly, as they were severally recited to us, are one and all condemned.

Therefore, in view of the sacred canons, whose rulings are hereby confirmed in their whole compass; in view of the teachings of the apostles, through whom the Holy Ghost has spoken; in view of the decrees of the seven Ecumenical Councils, and of all the local councils; in view of the definitions of the Fathers of the Church, we ordain as follows: ARTICLE I. We censure, condemn, and declare contrary to the teachings of the Gospel and the sacred canons of the holy Fathers, the doctrine of phyletism, or of the difference of races and national diversity in the bosom of the Church of Christ. ART. II. We declare the adherents of phyletism, who have had the boldness to set up an unlawful, unprecedented Church assembly upon such a principle, to be foreign and absolutely schismatic, to the only holy, Catholic, and Apostolic Church. There are, and remain, therefore, schismatic and foreign to the orthodox Church, the following lawless men who have, of their own free-will, separated themselves from it, namely: Hilarion, ex-Bishop of Makariopolis; Panaretos, ex-Metropolitan of Philippopolis; Hilarion, ex-Bishop of Soshia; Anthimos, ex-Metropolitan of Widdin; Dorotheos, ex-Metropolitan of Sophia; Partheonios, ex-Metropolitan of Nyssava; Gennadios, ex-Metropolitan of Melissa, before deposed and excommunicated; together with all who have been ordained by them to be archbishops, priests, and deacons; all persons, spiritual and worldly, who are in communion with them; all who act in coöperation with them; and all who accept as lawful and canonical their unholy blessings and ceremonies of worship. While we pronounce this synodal decision, we pray to the God of mercy, our Lord Jesus Christ, the head and founder of our faith, that He will preserve His holy Church from all dangerous new doctrines, and that He will keep it pure, spotless, and fast on the foundations of the apostles and the prophets. We pray Him to grant the grace of repentance to those who have separated themselves from her, and have founded their unauthorized Church assembly upon the principles of phyletism,

so that they may some day nullify their acts, and return to the only holy, Catholic, and Apostolic Church, in order, with all the orthodox, to praise God, who came upon the earth to bring peace and good-will to all men. He it is whom we shall honor and worship, with the Father and the Holy Ghost, to the end of time. Amen.

The decree is signed by his Grace the Ecumenical Patriarch and the three former Patriarchs of Constantinople, the Patriarch of Alexandria, the Patriarch of Antioch, the Archbishop of Cyprus, and by twenty-five metropolitans and bishops. The refusal of the Patriarch of Jerusalem to sign the decree was not approved by his clergy, for the provincial Synod of Jerusalem not only indorsed the excommunication of the Bulgarians, but demanded the deposition of their Patriarch, who was looked upon as a schismatic. In November, the Patriarch of Constantinople prevailed upon the Turkish Government to ask the Bulgarian Exarchate to make propositions with regard to a change in the clerical dress of the Bulgarian clergy, so as to distinguish them from those in ecclesiastical communion with the Patriarch of Constantinople. The Exarch was afraid that the abandonment of a dress which the mass of the people looked upon as an integral part of the clerical dignity might be injurious to the interests of the Bulgarian Church, and he therefore refused to make the demanded proposition.

The Russians have of late gained considerable influence among the monks of Mount Athos. These monks number about 6,000, in 21 convents, who devote themselves to religious exercises and horticulture and agriculture. Russia has long been in the habit of sending popes to Athos, with rich presents, but the Russians have thus far willingly submitted to all the regulations of the Greek monks. Of late, attention has been called to the fact that gradually the number of Russian monks has become so large that they have now a majority in two monasteries.

The foreign missions of the Russian State Church in China, Japan, and other countries, are thus briefly stated: The Peikwan, or present ecclesiastical mission of the Church in Peking, occupies the site of a Buddhist temple, granted to Russian captives who were brought to Peking in 1685. A few years later, the church on this site—a part of the original temple—was consecrated. It was repaired in 1784, when a cupola, surmounted by a cross, was erected in the middle of the church. In 1827 the structure, which had fallen to ruins, was rebuilt on the old site, which, according to the Russian custom, could not be surrendered. The houses of the ecclesiastics, together with the legation, were rebuilt in 1865, and during the last year the schools were erected. The Archimandrite Palladius, now absent in Mantchooria, in the service of the Geographical Society of St. Petersburg, who have placed ample means of exploration at his command, is said to be a most active and amiable man.

He has published a number of phrase-books, which have been of great service to Russian merchants in their intercourse with the Chinese. His report of the Tien-Tsin massacre was forwarded to the Synod of his Church, and published. The works produced by members of the mission show their extensive acquaintance with the Chinese language and literature. There are two schools connected with the Mission, one of boys, with about forty pupils, another of girls, which numbers thirty. The latter was begun eight years ago, and is presided over by a Chinese matron. The object of the mission, according to the direction of the Synod, is mainly the maintenance of Christianity among those already known as Christians. Chinese converts are received with great caution. The number annually added to the Greek Church in Peking varies from ten to forty. The entire number of Russo-Chinese Christians in and around Peking is estimated at 500. The only station outside of Peking is at Tung-ting-an, 100 li distant. This community was founded by Father Isaiah, in 1865. A large portion of the village expressed the wish to adopt Christianity, and the little church there has seventy-five members. The church was built from funds furnished by the merchants in Kiakhta. Close by it is a palace and the great Lamastery, with its 3,000 lamas, and the celebrated figure of Buddha, seventy-five feet high. At Peking, the Russians have ever occupied one of the more honorable among the eight banners under which the city is divided. In the prosperous days of the empire, imperial bounty was lavishly bestowed upon them. Wasteful state expenditure, however, has reduced the means from which they were once supplied. In Japan, the Greek Church has also, during the past year, established a mission much after the same style as that at Peking. It is provided with one archimandrite and three priests. Nor in Persia have the interests of the Greek Church been overlooked. It is, however, only of late years that it has had much success. Quite recently a missionary society has been established in Moscow, with auxiliaries in most of the provinces. Its object is to educate missionaries, and collect funds for their support. Its president is Innocentius, former Bishop of Kamtchatka, who is said to have been the means of converting 40,000 heathen. There are many mission-stations planted in different parts of the empire, including the Caucasus and Siberia. The number of converts, in 1869, was estimated at more than 18,000.

The idea of a closer connection with the episcopal Churches of Western Europe and America is evidently making remarkable progress. The following letters, called forth by a resolution of the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States, show that the present Patriarch of Constantinople and the President of the Holy

Synod of Greece heartily approve of this inter-communion movement:

Anthimus, by the Grace of God Archbishop of Constantinople, New Rome, and Ecumenical Patriarch:

✠ *To the Reverend Charles R. Hale, Rector of St. John's Church, Auburn, New York, Secretary of the Committee, etc., Greeting in the Lord:*

We received with pleasure your letter, with the resolution of the General Convention of the Church in the United States of America, and for the pious sentiments expressed through you toward our most Holy Ecumenical Throne rendering you no ordinary thanks, we offer praise to God, the Author of peace, that of His boundless love and goodness He hath deigned to smooth for us the way toward a nearer approach of our two Churches, a matter which first began to be agitated three years since, during the patriarchate of our revered predecessor, Gregory VI., who so well arranged for the administration of holy rites at the burial of the dead of your communion, and lately made more plain, through the manifestations of brotherly kindness toward the Most Reverend the Archbishop of Syria, in his recent visit to England.

Now, when the base designs of evil-minded men surrounding the Church of God do not cease, on every side, to hurl against her the poisonous darts of unbelief, it seems to us that the present is the fitting time to quench, by mutual concession, the feelings of division of the Churches, one from the other, which have till now held sway—for reasons known only to the Lord—on account of dogmatic difference; and that we should hold out friendly hands, in order to join together, by the help of the Almighty, what have been separated, and to fulfil the words of our Saviour which He spake, calling upon His heavenly Father just before His willing death, "That all may be one,"—St. John, xvii. 21.

Announce, then, these things, and bring them before the right reverend bishops, and the others, clergy and laity, composing the Synod of the Anglican Church in America, and be an interpreter of our desires for mutual conference through writing, and that we shall not cease, so far as in us lies, to strengthen and draw closer, by a nearer fellowship, the holy bond of love, for we are persuaded that thus, and by evangelical love toward each other, we shall come, by the gift of God, to the God-wrought miracle of the unity of the Churches.

Since toward the original and archetype of our Orthodox Eastern Church your Church has shown a reverence beyond all other, we also, heartily loving it, give to its reverend members, as also to you, beloved, our prayers, and bless you with both our hands, invoking the best and saving blessings from God, the Giver of all good, whose grace and boundless mercy be with you.

September 9-21, 1872.

✠ [The Patriarch] of Constantinople, your fervent well-wisher in Christ.

ATHENS, September 20, 1872.

✠ *Reverend Charles [R.] Hale:*

We received with pleasure yours of the 24th of October, of the year past, in which we read with joy the resolutions of the most reverend of the American Church concerning their hearty desire for fellowship, in a spirit of Christian love, with the Eastern Orthodox Church of Christ.

This desire and the prayer of the Episcopal Church in America have been harbingers of unspeakable joy to my aged soul, in these last days at least of my life, beholding from afar the rising hope of a coming, prayed for, brotherly drawing near and reunion of the Churches of Christ, to the glory of the Lord whom the Gospel declares to us, our Saviour Christ, the unity of His holy Church.

The heart of every true Christian is rent at the

distressing sight of the present religious separation and dissension, and, sometimes, even the enmity of Christians, in the world of ideas and of the spirit in which all ought to make up again one loving flock, tended invisibly by the one Good Shepherd.

It is high time, then, that we all agree together in this, that it is altogether an unchristian and an unworthy thing that Christians should, in the name of Christ Himself, slander, hate, and persecute one another. It is time that, leaving to the world, and to its rulers, hates, passions, and manifold divisions and differences, in the supernatural dominion of the kingdom of Christ, we should be inspired by His Holy Spirit alone, all of us perfecting in variety a spiritual unity. Fortunately, no one can charge the Eastern Church with being a deserter and a renegade from these cardinal principles of Catholic Christianity. By almost all falsely accused, at times persecuted, and often treated with utter unfairness, to no one has she in an anti-Christian, brother-hating spirit returned the like, but from the first she continues holding up supplicating hands to God in behalf of those who persecute and oppress her.

Sorrowful so often as, for the safety of the divine principles of the Saviour, she is compelled to take in her hands the scourge to drive out of the temple those making "the house of God an house of merchandise," with gladness she offers most heartily her right hand to all desiring her spiritual fellowship.

Never seeking any worldly advantages, pursuing no devious or hidden political or national aim, leaning upon no earthly support, but being the pure, spiritual fellowship of the faithful wherever they may be, the Eastern Orthodox Church is neither Greek, nor Russian, nor Græco-Russ, nor Russo-Greek, as in your letter it is characterized, as I would it had not been, but one holy Catholic and Apostolic Church, binding together, and at the same time, raising up, all nations and all peoples into a spiritual unity above all distinctions of race. In this, reverend sir, consists the unity of the Eastern Church, manifold in its members, it is one in its cohesive force and life-giving spirit.

Unity, then, and union with the Orthodox Church is not a fusion or a taking away of the natural and ethical diversity wrought by God, it is not a slavish subjection of some to others; it is not a despotic raising up or a tyrannical levelling of national peculiarities and differences, but a certain brotherly, harmonious binding together of spirit, manifested through a common creed, voluntarily accepted, of the fundamentals of the faith, which the Divine Scriptures, the Apostolic tradition, and the Ecumenical Councils of the undivided Church, have defined for us.

Those who, in all places, are thus bound one to another, realize the "one, holy, Catholic and Apostolic" Orthodox Church. But that Church, proceeding on the universal and eternal principles of Christian love, does not, by any means, being asked, deny even to those not thus realizing her Catholic integrity, her fraternal anxiety for Christian love, and the Christian performance of those fraternal offices to which our human nature gives a claim. In the Orthodox Church, to every one that asketh shall be given; to him that knocketh, it shall be opened.

Acquainting you, reverend sir, and the Right Reverend Bishops of the Church in America, of these things, in all love, and with the best hopes, I pray the All-wise and All-good God to pour out upon you, and upon the whole nation of the United States, His blessings, giving to you all brotherly greeting in the Lord, I remain, in the Lord, your fervent well-wisher,

✠ THEOPHILUS, of Athens,
President of the Holy Synod.

A work published by Prince Gagarin, a member of the Order of Jesuits, on "The Rus-

sian Clergy," contains the following statistical information on the priests, deacons, and clerks of the State Church of Russia:

The number of parishes in Russia is given as 36,000, and the aggregate of the incomes of the clergy is supposed to be about \$23,500,000, of which the national treasury contributes about \$3,000,000; "houses and properties belonging to parishes" yield \$500,000, and the rest arises from the "contributions of the parishioners." The average income of the clergy of each parish amounts, therefore, to about \$650. Of this the priest gets half, the deacon a quarter, and the remainder goes to the "two clerks" discharging the duties of sacristan, beadle, ringer, lector, etc.—that is to say, in parishes which are fully officered. As many districts, however, do not enjoy diocesan ministration, the average income of a parish priest, arising from the sources which have been mentioned, may be fixed at about \$400. In addition to this, he derives from the share of land assigned to him an income, which, in a fertile district, may rise as high as \$200 a year, and he receives from his parishioners a "species of tithe paid in kind," the value of which varies according to the locality. The deacons of Russia are 12,444 in number, and these cost the country (at about \$160 a head) \$2,000,000, besides the value of lands allotted to them. Next to the deacons come the "63,421 clerks, who discharge the duties of readers, chanters, sacristans, beades, and ringers. They form part of the clergy, take part of the perquisites, and, further, are enrolled in the caste." There are generally two in each parish, and "their maintenance costs \$3,000,000, or about \$50 per head. Each has, besides, four hectares to cultivate, and creates resources from cows, pigs, and poultry, kitchen-garden, etc. Sometimes they follow a trade, as that of a glazier, bookbinder, etc." One of the most essential accomplishments is the faculty of reading fast, for "the Eastern Liturgy is extremely long, and, if the reader read in an intelligible manner, the whole day would be passed in church." Accordingly, the reader hurries on at such a pace that it is impossible to understand any thing. Sometimes, indeed, "in order to proceed still faster, two read, at the same time, different parts." Father Gagarin suggests that the offices should be abridged, in which case one clerk would be sufficient, who might be "a layman of good life and manners." At present "the 63,000 families of these clerks form the great majority of the caste," and a serious obstacle to many of the attempts to reform it.

EATON, Rev. GEORGE WASHINGTON, D. D., LL. D., an eminent college president, professor, and pulpit orator, born near Huntingdon, Pa., July 3, 1804; died at Hamilton, Madison County, N. Y., August 3, 1872. His parents removed to Ohio in his youth, and he entered Union College from Delaware, Ohio, graduated in 1829, and was immediately appointed a tutor in Union College. In 1831 he was elected Professor of Languages in Georgetown College, Ky., and in 1833, Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in Hamilton Literary and Theological Institution (now Madison University). Subsequently he filled the professorships of Ecclesiastical and Civil History, and, after the death of Dr. Nathaniel Kendrick, that of Systematic Theology. In 1835 he succeeded Dr. Taylor as president of Madison University, the new title which, as the result of years of struggle and conflict, had been given by the State, to the Collegiate Institution which for thirty years had been

known as the "Hamilton Literary and Theological Institution." The university had received a considerable, though insufficient endowment, and its officers were determined to make the most of their scanty resources. President Eaton, besides giving instruction in the collegiate department, and bestowing what attention he could to the finances of the young university, also retained his professorship, though without salary in the Theological Seminary. He had already a wide reputation as a pulpit orator, and in the hope of aiding the University, for which all his sympathies were enlisted, he accepted many invitations to preach in the large cities. These multifarious labors proved too much for even his stalwart frame and fine constitution, and in 1867 he found himself compelled to resign the presidency of the university, and go abroad for his health. He still retained his professorship in the Theological Seminary, to which he returned the next year with greatly-improved health. His whole term of service in the university and Theological Seminary was thirty-nine years. Though a graceful and eloquent writer, Dr. Eaton has left but few published evidences of his ability. He was a frequent and always welcome contributor to the religious periodicals and reviews of his denomination; but, aside from these contributions, there are only some sermons, orations, occasional addresses, and pamphlets, in existence from his pen. Union College conferred on him the honorary degree of D. D. in 1844.

ECUADOR (REPÚBLICA DEL ECUADOR), an independent state of South America, comprised between latitude 1° 23' north, and 5° 30' south, and longitude 70° 15' and 81° 30' west. It is bounded north by the Pacific Ocean, the United States of Colombia, and Brazil, east by the empire just named, south by Peru, and west by the Pacific. The area of the republic is estimated at from 2,130,000 to 2,132,355 square miles; and the population in 1866 was 1,308,082, of which number 200,000 were aboriginals in a wild state. There are, perhaps, 700,000 whites in Ecuador, for the most part descendants of the early Spanish settlers; the remainder of the population being made up of mestizos, negroes, and Indians.

The capital, Quito, has a population of 78,000 inhabitants. President, Dr. S. García Moreno; Minister of the Interior, and of Foreign Affairs, F. Leon, who is also Vice-President of the Republic according to the constitution of 1869; Minister of War and the Navy, General S. Darquea; Minister of Finances, F. J. Equiguren; Governor of Guayaquil, V. de Santistevan; Archbishop of Quito, Dr. T. I. Checa.

The value of the exports in 1871 was \$3,045,684 American gold, divided as follows: Cacao, \$1,707,400; India-rubber, \$693,376; hats (so-called Panama hats), \$74,256; quinine, \$92,102; and cotton, \$30,816. In 1871 there were exported 1,700 quintals of cundurango. Little is known of the exact total value of the

imports; the value of the merchandise imported from Great Britain in 1870 was \$285,040. Nearly one-half of the revenue is generally derived from the customs. The receipts in 1870 amounted to \$1,451,096; and the expenditure to \$1,119,737. The customs receipts were as follows: In 1865, \$417,697; 1866, \$560,916; 1867, \$565,382; 1868, \$567,193; 1869, \$663,356; 1870, \$1,037,247; 1871, \$1,097,151. According to official returns, the national revenue for the first half of 1872 amounted to \$1,510,072; and the expenditure was \$1,446,737.

The army consists of 1,500 men.

At the beginning of the year, the press continued to be occupied in a warm discussion on the new tariff law promulgated in November, 1871, and to take effect from January 1, 1872; by virtue of this law, enormous duties were laid upon some of the most indispensable articles imported from foreign countries. They were imposts which in a manufacturing country would be equivalent to absolute prohibition. All articles required for agriculture and education are, however, admitted free of duty; while fire-arms, and every species of warlike instruments and commodities, are prohibited. It was generally supposed that fiscally, economically, and commercially, this new law would prove to be a failure. The wharves and streets of Guayaquil were lumbered with immense quantities of goods introduced in anticipation of the new law. The merchants of Guayaquil represented to the Government the necessity of an increase in the number of custom-house employes in the port of Guayaquil, in order to have a more speedy dispatch of the enormous quantity of goods existing in the warehouses.

The *Banco Hipotecario*, established in the course of the preceding year, was to commence business March 7, 1872, with a capital of \$500,000, and was expected to be fruitful in good results to the agricultural community of the country.

In pursuance of a decree bearing date January, 1872, the publication and introduction of books, pamphlets, prints, etc., offensive to religion and good morals, are prohibited; and all persons found with such objects on sale shall be treated as smugglers.

The advantages of the Guayaquil Normal School were to be extended to Indian children.

The Government declared that all coal-mines discovered on the coast of the province of Guayaquil should be considered as national property. The Governor of the province of Pichincha was ordered to take measures to impede the introduction of traders into the eastern provinces, in order to prevent the frauds and disorders occasioned by their taking advantage of the ignorance and simplicity of the aborigines. The directors of the gas company were allowed to introduce, free, tubes and other utensils required for the extension

of gas to the suburbs of Guayaquil. An earthquake was felt at Guayaquil, January 23d.

The Government directed that as soon as 500 quintals of cacao were collected on account of *diezmos* (tithes), they should be shipped to Europe and sold on account of the nation.

Messrs. Raimundo de Pieger and A. Jones made a proposal to the Government to provide the city of Guayaquil with good drinking water, bringing it from the river by means of machinery, and establishing fountains of filtered water in the Malecon, the Cathedral Square, and others, of unfiltered water, in the four streets parallel to the Malecon. These gentlemen bind themselves to finish the work in two years, for a sum of \$362,500, payable quarterly in advance. The Government ordered this proposal to be published, fixing the 2d of January for the celebration of the contract with the person who offers most advantages to the treasury, giving also the necessary securities. It was, however, believed that this contract, if accepted, would never be fulfilled, but be placed on the shelf of the archives, together with a certain contract for a railway in the eastern part of the republic.

The official periodical published the sums of money collected in England on behalf of the sufferers of Imbabura from the terrible earthquake of 1868; they amounted to \$77,018.41, and were delivered to the Junta of Beneficencia by the British legation in Quito.

A school of arts and sciences was to be established in Quito, as also a school of agriculture; and the Government was sparing neither pains nor expense for opening up highways leading from the coast to the interior.

The new law on banks, promulgated in 1871, was still productive of evil effects; the National Bank had disappeared from Guayaquil; and many of the shareholders of the Bank of Quito, foreseeing the difficulties and disastrous consequences to be apprehended from the application of too onerous laws upon a free banking institution, had sold out their shares. The bank was, however, to continue business, but under new statutes in accordance with the present Bank Act.

The production of indigo was receiving a considerable share of attention, and bids fair to become, in the course of a few years, a source of great wealth to the country. The indigo is of a superior quality, and requires but little cultivation.

A decree was issued appointing the first Sunday in April for the nomination of Senators and Deputies.

The postal service was extended by the establishment of post-offices in the parishes of Milagro, Samborondon, Morro, and Balao, all towns in a state of progress, especially the first, which will soon be the centre of the whole commerce of the interior.

The roads in process of construction in the republic were pushed on vigorously, especially that leading to the capital of Imbabura, which

was destroyed by the frightful catastrophe of 1868.

In Quito great improvements were made in the building destined for the Academy of Arts and the National Printing-Office.

The river Milagro was to be dredged by machinery and engines from England; the work was to begin about the middle of June.

The Indians who rebelled in the province of Chimborazo were quiet, and the state of siege had been removed.

The merchants of Guayaquil had asked the Government for its decision in reference to the duties on goods of which one-half was for consumption in the country, and the other half for reexportation, inquiring if they could be divided accordingly. The Government refused.

An American schooner from California had arrived with the necessary apparatus for recovering the treasure believed to be contained in the sunken frigate *Leocadia*, which for sixty years has been lying behind Punta Santa Helena. Of the millions of dollars expected to be still found in the remains of the hulk, the Government is to get five per cent. of what is taken out.

The minister of Ecuador in Washington informed his Government that, although the postal agreement between Ecuador and the United States of America was still in force, the post-office authorities in New York still continued to demand postage on the correspondence directed to the Ecuadorian legation. On this the Superintendent of Foreign Mails replied, that the post-office of Guayaquil is to blame in not complying with Article II. of the postal contract, which declares that a separate mail-bag must be sent to the United States consul in Panamá, whereas they continue to do as formerly, that is, before the conclusion of the contract for the British mail. The Government ordered an inquiry into the matter at Guayaquil.

\$4,706.50 were subscribed in Ecuador towards paying the war debt of France to Germany.

The programmes of the Schools of Obstetrics and Sculpture, to be opened in Quito under the direction of European professors, were published in April.

The Bank of Ecuador sent a circular to the merchants, recommending them to insure their goods, and to influence those persons who have business with them to do likewise. The bank stated that it would shortly have no mercantile transactions with merchants whose effects, which were to serve as guarantee, were not insured. It offered to facilitate, gratuitously, all the necessary steps to obtain policies. The frequent fires, or at least the constant alarms, were great drawbacks to mercantile transactions.

In the canton of Ambato fourteen primary schools were opened, and in less than a month the number of scholars had reached 907.

The political chief of the canton of Cañar asks that the fine imposed on drunkards should form part of the municipal rents.

A school for young ladies was established in Riobamba, capital of the province of Chimborazo, under the direction of the Sisters of the Sacred Heart.

Ibarra, the capital of the province of Imbabura, which was destroyed by an earthquake in 1868, was rehabilitated. All the civil authorities were present, with the ecclesiastic Cabildo, the bishop, and other notables. A numerous procession marched into the square of the destroyed city, and a blessing was pronounced over it, according to the present rites of the Church.

Three important decrees were issued in August concerning public instruction. The first was for the direction of the Polytechnic School; the second appointed the programme of studies and examinations in the colleges and lyceums; and the third prescribed periods of examinations, vacations, etc.

An Orphan Asylum is to be founded at Quito, under the charge of the Sisters of Providence.

By order of the Minister of Public Works, four youths from each province were to be sent, at the expense of the respective provincial governments, to attend the practical course in the cultivation and elaboration of indigo, to be held at Quito.

The Government was desirous of establishing a savings-bank for the soldiers of the army.

A bronze statue of Bolivar is to be erected in Guayaquil.

The President is using his best endeavors for the material improvement of the country, for which he spares no expense or personal fatigue. He lately spent three weeks in Guayaquil, principally taken up in seeing into and forwarding all works of public utility and beneficence, and especially all those measures having in view the safe navigation and the making of Guayaquil one of the finest ports and cities on the Pacific coast. The measures taken by him for the prompt dispatch of goods lying in the custom-house had the best effects. In less than a month the fiscal warehouses were cleared out, and the merchants received the goods detained there on account of the unusual importations of the year.

The bishop of the diocese received a commission from the President to take in charge the construction of an enlargement of the Charity Hospital, with the sum of \$20,000 for the expenses of the building.

The improvements on the Malecon are to be finished in two years.

EGYPT, a dependency of Turkey in Northern Africa. The present ruler, Ismail-Pacha, has the official title, Khedive-el-Masr; i. e., ruler of Egypt. The title Khedive, which was given to Ismail in reward for the services rendered to the Turkish Government during the Candian War, denotes in the list of Turkish titles more than "Viceroy;" the former

Turkish title of Ismail was Wali of Egypt. Ismail Pacha, born at Cairo, in 1830, is the second of the three sons of Ibrahim Pacha, his elder brother being Prince Achmed, who was drowned in the Nile. His younger brother is Mustapha Fazyl Pacha, now living in Constantinople. A *hattischerif* of February 13, 1841, had made the rule over the pachalic of Egypt hereditary in the family of Mehemet Ali, the oldest living male member of the family being entitled to succession, in accordance with the law which also predominates at Constantinople. According to this law, Ibrahim Pacha, who died in 1848, was succeeded by Abbas Pacha, a grandson of Mehemet Ali, born in 1813. When Abbas Pacha died in 1854, the fourth son of Mehemet Ali, Saïd Pacha, born in 1822, ascended the throne, who, in 1863, was succeeded by Ismail, the present Khedive. The successor of Ismail would have been his younger brother, Mustapha Fazyl Pacha; but, in 1866, the Sultan, at the request of the Khedive, changed the law of succession, so as to make the pachalic hereditary in the direct male line of the ruling prince. The Khedive has four sons: Mohammed Thewfik Pacha, twenty-one years old, heir-apparent according to the new law of succession, and President of the Council of State, has been educated at Cairo, partly by European instructors, and speaks French fluently; Hussein Pacha, twenty years old, Inspector-General of the Delta, has been educated at Paris; Hassan Pacha, nineteen years old, has been educated at London; Ibrahim Pacha, fifteen years old.

At the head of the administration is a Council of State, established in 1856. It was composed, in 1872, of the eldest son of the Khedive as president; of Mansur Pacha, son-in-law of the Khedive, Sherif Pacha, Nubar Pacha, Abdallah Pacha, Ragheb Pacha, and Ratib Pacha.

The Cabinet was reconstructed in September, 1872, and composed of the following members: Presidency, and Justice and Grace, Sherif Pacha; Foreign Affairs, Nubar Pacha; Finances, Omer Pacha Lutfi; Interior, Ismail Pacha Muffetish; Public Instruction and Public Works, Hussein Pacha; War, Kisim Pacha; Navy, Latif Pacha.

The area of Egypt is generally estimated at about 659,000 square miles; but E. de Regny, in his semi-official "*Statistique de l'Égypte d'après des documents officiels*" (Alexandria, 1872), claims 926,936. The area of Egypt proper is, in the official "*Guide Général d'Égypte*" (Alexandria, third year, 1869-'70), estimated at 216,235 square miles. Of these only 9,737 square miles are at present cultivated land, and only 2,040 square miles more are adapted for cultivation; the remainder are deserts and lakes.

The population of all Egypt is about 8,000,000; that of Egypt proper was, according to Regny, in March, 1871, as follows:

DIVISIONS.	Natives.	Foreigners.	Totals.
In Cairo and the other ports.....	371,014	83,555	654,569
In Lower Egypt.....	2,611,315	4,483	2,615,798
In Middle Egypt.....	599,596	.....	599,596
In Upper Egypt.....	1,333,442	.....	1,333,442
Total.....	5,115,367	88,038	5,203,405

According to the reports of the consuls, the foreign population amounted in 1871 to 89,792, embracing 34,000 Greeks, 24,052 Italians, 17,000 Frenchmen, 6,300 Austrians, 6,000 Englishmen, 1,100 Germans, 580 Persians, 253 Dutch, 185 Spaniards. The population of Cairo in 1871 was 353,851 (21,753 foreigners); of Alexandria, 219,602 (53,829 foreigners); Damietta, 28,913 (50 foreigners); Rosetta, 14,978; Suez, 13,625 (2,500 foreigners); Port Said, 8,859 (4,310 foreigners).

The total receipts for the year ending April 2, 1870, according to the official budget, amounted to 1,458,729 purses, and the total expenditure to 1,283,830 purses (500 piastres = 1 purse, 20 piastres = 1 American dollar). The public debt amounted, in January, 1871, to about £40,550,000. In April, 1872, the house of Oppenheim, in London, advanced to the Khedive £4,000,000 for eighteen months. The navy, in 1870, consisted of twelve steamers (3 yachts, 2 frigates, 2 corvettes, 4 screw-gunboats, and 1 aviso). The value of the commerce of Alexandria with foreign countries was, in 1871: imports, 560,900,000 piastres; exports, 999,500,000.

The periodical press in Egypt is almost confined to the city of Alexandria. There the following papers were published in 1870: *l'Égypte*, an official organ of the Egyptian Government, daily, political, and literary; *Le Nil*, tri-weekly, political, literary, and commercial; *L'Avenire d'Égitto* and *L'Internazionale*, of the same character as the preceding one; *Le Progrès Égyptien*, semi-weekly, and as liberal as the press laws of Egypt will allow, brings occasionally valuable articles on the commercial, financial, and general condition of the country; *La Trombetta*, an organ of the commercial and navigation interests of the country; *Manifesto Giornaliero*, daily, political and commercial; *Écho*, a Greek journal. In Cairo is published, once a week, an Arabic paper, *Wadi-el-Nil* (Valley of the Nile). It appears on Friday, the holy day of the Mohammedans, and is read by many groups of Arabs sitting in the bazaars and the coffee-houses, at the wells and the mosques. A "Press Bureau" is connected with the Department of Foreign Affairs. A statistical year book was established in Alexandria in 1870 by E. de Regny ("*Statistique de l'Égypte d'après des documents officiels*;" the third volume appeared in 1872).

The cause of education has made considerable progress by the establishment in 1868 of government schools in the large towns of the country. These schools, in 1870, had an ag-

gregate number of 4,000 pupils who gratuitously received not only instruction, but support, inclusive of clothing. These schools embrace elementary as well as secondary education. The former embraces the reading and writing of Arabic, arithmetic, drawing, and French, or some other foreign language. From the primary classes the pupils pass over into the secondary school, which embraces the following sections: 1. The preparatory course, embracing a three years' course, the study of the Arabic, Turkish, French, English, and German languages, mathematics, drawing, history, and geography. 2. The special schools, which the pupil enters after finishing the above course. These special schools are—1. The Polytechnic School, the pupils of which, after finishing a course of four years, can choose, as in France, between the civil and military career; in the former case, he enters for two years into the "School of Administration" (which, in 1871, had 75 pupils); subsequently, into the service of the state; in the latter case, he enters the Military Academy of the Abbassieh at Cairo (with 750 pupils in 1870, against 500 in 1869). In 1871 the Polytechnic School had 80 pupils, against 60 for the preceding year. 2. The Law School, just organized, will embrace a course of four years, and teach not only the Mohammedan, but also the Roman law, and that of the Christian nations in general. 3. The Philological and Arithmetical School embraces mathematics, philology, rhetoric, prosody, and drawing. 4. The School of Arts and Industry, in Balak, established by Mehemet Ali, and greatly improved under Ismail Pacha; has a course of three years, and had, in 1871, about 100 pupils, against 50 in 1869. 5. The Medical School, with 75 pupils, with a School of Midwifery (with 65 pupils in 1871, against 40 in 1870), this is only one thus far existing in Eastern countries. 6. The Naval School, in Alexandria, which in 1869 had 31, and in 1871 85 pupils. Recently, Prof. Heinrich Brugsch, of the University of Göttingen, has been called by the Egyptian Government to Cairo, in order to establish there an academy for archaeology, and, in particular, for Egyptological studies.

Voluntary schools for primary instruction are connected with the mosques. The number of their pupils is rapidly increasing, and while at the time of Mehemet Ali only one in a thousand received education, now the number of pupils is said to amount to 60,000, or about 6.10 of the entire population.

The University of Cairo, called el-Ashar (the Blossom), is visited by a large number of students from Turkey, Asia Minor, Arabia, various countries of Africa, and even from India and the Sunda Islands. The number of the students of the higher classes, in 1870, amounted to 5,000, under 40 professors. About one-half of the students are gratuitously supported. The preparatory classes, numbering

many thousand pupils, are instructed by 260 teachers. In former times the university was sometimes attended by as many as 20,000 pupils.

The arrivals in the three principal ports of Egypt, in 1871, were as follows:

PORTS.	Vessels.	Tonn.	War Vessels.
Alexandria	2,849	1,262,602	72
Port Said	1,275	927,796	87
Suez	631	458,809	55

The length of state railroads in operation amounted to 1,047 kilometres (equal to 649 miles); of these roads, 286 miles have double tracks. The only private road is that from Alexandria to Ramleh (5 miles). The road from Cairo to Suez (90 miles) has been abandoned.

The Egyptian mail, in 1871, forwarded 1,490,033 letters and 197,739 newspapers to places in Egypt, and 72,723 letters and 4,456 newspapers to foreign countries. The Austrian mail brought 108,960 letters from Europe, and 30,996 from the Levant. The Italian post brought 164,000 letters and 173,000 newspapers, books, and pamphlets, from Europe, and forwarded 135,000 letters and 10,800 newspapers, etc., to Europe. The Greek mail brought 28,269 letters and 25,776 newspapers from Greece, and forwarded 29,958 letters and 1,946 newspapers.

The telegraphs in operation, in 1872, were (1 kilometre, equal to .621 mile):

TELEGRAPHS.	Lines.	Wires.
State Telegraphs	5,394	11,575
Private "	903	1,799
Total	6,297	13,374

The receipts of the Suez Canal for the year 1871 were 13,276,074 francs; the expenditures, 15,918,579 francs; the receipts during the first nine months of 1872, about 14,000,000 francs. The movement of shipping in the Suez Canal, in 1871, was as follows:

VESSELS.	Number.	Tonn.
English	502	546,453
French	66	89,076
Egyptian	24	13,335
Austrian	63	88,729
Turkish	32	27,414
Italian	47	18,230
Other	33	28,173
Total	765	761,410

In June the Porte required the Khedive to restrain the Suez Canal Company from levying increased dues upon the gross tonnage of vessels passing through the canal, as had been proposed after the 1st of July, until some further arrangement would be made. In order to settle the pending difficulties, the Khedive, in June, proceeded to Constantinople, where he was well received, and appears to have fully attained his object. In September the Khedive issued a firman, making the dignity of Khedive hereditary in the family of Ismail Pacha. The firman, with a letter of the Sultan, brought by

Mustapha Bey, the aide-de-camp of the Sultan, was promulgated on September 30th.

In September reports of difficulties between Egypt and Abyssinia attracted considerable attention. According to a dispatch from Cairo, 4,000 men were sent by the Egyptian Government to the frontier, to reinforce the Egyptian troops stationed there, with orders to repel by force of arms every attempt of Prince Kassai to invade Egypt, but they were enjoined to avoid crossing the frontier. On the other hand, Prince Kassai, or, as he is called in the accounts from Abyssinia, King Johannes, sent General Kirkham as his special messenger to England, with letters for the Queen, asking the intervention of England against Egypt. The ambassador had also letters for France, Russia, and Germany. General Kirkham formerly served in the English army, and accompanied the English expedition against Abyssinia as army agent. His rank of general is derived from an Abyssinian patent. When the English expedition left Abyssinia, Kirkham offered his services to Prince Kassai. The English authorities at first refused to give him permission to enter the Abyssinian service, but subsequently consented that he should drill the troops of Kassai. At the same time, the English commander sold to Kassai 12 howitzers and 800 muskets. Kirkham at first drilled a division of 100 men, and the results he obtained were so satisfactory that soon Kassai placed 2,400 picked men under his instruction. These troops, under the command of Kirkham, secured the victory of Kassai over his rival Gobazie, and enabled him to proclaim himself and to be crowned King of Ethiopia. Of the origin of the difficulties between Egypt and Abyssinia, Kirkham gave, in communications to the English Government and the English press, the following account: The Khedive had appointed Werner Munzinger, a Swiss scholar, who had lived for twelve or thirteen years in that region, Governor of Massowah. While Kassai was engaged in quelling the insurrection of some native chiefs, 3,000 Egyptian troops were sent to Massowah, with the aid of whom Munzinger invaded the country of the Bogos, a district about 220 miles long, and 80 miles wide. Munzinger is married to the daughter of an Abyssinian chief, speaks all the languages of the country, and has a considerable influence upon the natives. After conquering the district of the Bogos, he fortified his position, and awaited an attack from Kassai, who, however, preferred to send General Kirkham to Europe, to implore the aid of the Christian powers against the Khedive of Egypt, whom he charges with the intention of annexing the entire country to Egypt, of bringing the Abyssinian Christians under Mohammedan rule, and of securing an important road for the slave-trade.

ELECTRICITY. *Telegraphy without Insulation.*—It is shown, by Mr. H. Highton, that water itself is so perfect an insulator for electricity of low tension that a long wire or a

plate of copper, charged with electricity, in that condition, and submerged, will retain the charge for hours, and, indeed, quite as obstinately as the glass of a Leyden jar retains a charge of high tension. He proposes to use as his instrument for telegraphy, on naked submerged wire, a light slip of gold-leaf, weighing from $\frac{1}{1000}$ th to $\frac{1}{3000}$ th of a grain, acted on by a powerful electric magnet, and with its motions optically magnified. The delicacy of this arrangement is so great that simply looking at a thermopile will transmit a visible signal through the resistance of the Atlantic cable, and a kiss or grasp of the hand, a very strong signal. The use of the instrument gives an opportunity of employing electricity of the very lowest-tension, which, besides other advantages, has a much less tendency to escape by faults of the wire than electricity of a higher tension. Mr. Highton asserts that a fault which caused the disappearance of all visible signals through a Thomson's speaking galvanometer, with a resistance of 500 units, or about 125 miles of Atlantic cable, would still allow intelligible signals to be transmitted, by his invention, with 10,000 units, or 2,500 miles, of resistance. When increased sensitiveness is required, the only thing necessary is to increase the force of the electro-magnet at the receiving end. The author concludes that, instead of the hundreds of thousands of units of insulation of the present cables, it would be feasible to work through a cable having only a single unit of insulation; and, if greater insulation were desirable, a wire might be used presenting much more resistance to the currents, such as a steel wire, possessing more strength, and much cheaper, than copper, and that, electrostatic induction being less injurious, and much cheaper, with less gutta-percha, cables might be used costing not more than a fifth or sixth of the present prices, and thus telegraphy be made much more available for the mass of mankind.

The Aërial Telegraph.—Congress has passed, and the President has signed, a bill organizing a company with authority to use the principle of aërial telegraphy, claimed to have been discovered by Mr. Loomis. No full description of the new method has been given to the public. It is reported that Mr. Loomis has succeeded in sending electric signals, through considerable distances, without the aid of any other conductor than an elevated stratum of air. His most successful experiment is said to have been made in the Blue Ridge Mountains. He flew a kite from one of the highest spurs of the range, using, instead of packthread, a small copper wire, by which he maintained a ground connection. From another spur or peak, 20 miles distant, he caused another kite, similarly connected with the earth, to be sent up. When the two kites had reached a suitable height (being then in an electrical stratum of the atmosphere, as the discoverer explains), it was found practicable

to exchange signals between the two, the electric current passing over the interval. Mr. Loomis conceives the bold idea of applying this principle to international telegraphy. He would build a high tower on the loftiest peak of the Rocky Mountains, and on that erect a flag-staff, put up a similar construction on one of the highest peaks of the Alps, attach his electric apparatus to each, and is hopeful of transmitting messages by sufficiently strong currents, between those points, through the theoretically favorable medium of the upper air. In the bill, as passed, there is a clause which seems to give the company a right to use any existing means of telegraphic intercourse, so that if the aerial telegraph should not be practically successful, the company could fall back on the common system of wires and poles. In order to introduce the telegraph into the different States, the company must obtain permission from the Legislatures thereof.

The Allegheny System of Time-Signals.—Mr. P. O. Langley fully describes this in the *American Journal of Science*. The plan was worked out for the managers of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, in 1869, and has since furnished to that line its standard time, and also supplies time to Philadelphia and the East, as far as Lake Erie on the north, and Chicago on the west, besides regulating the clocks on a number of minor roads, over whose wires it goes, as well as those of the principal Southern lines connecting the Atlantic with the Mississippi, thus passing over several thousand miles daily. The observatory is on the summit of the ascent on the northern side of the valley of the Ohio, about two miles in a direct line from the offices of the Western Union Telegraph Company in Pittsburg. Observations for time are taken every fine night of the year, except on Sunday, from three to six stars, and the corrections made, if needed. Distant clocks are not controlled sympathetically (on a well-known plan) by the observatory clock, but only have the time furnished to them, so that they may be regulated twice a day. Mr. Langley concludes his paper as follows:

The necessity of a uniform standard of time over the whole country, which was alluded to in the outset as one of growing importance, has not been further directly touched upon in this article, which is yet, as a whole, devoted to describing the means of meeting it. The evident tendency, in thus sending the time from one standard over so large an extent of territory, is to diminish the number of local times, and so prepare the way for a future system, in which, at least between the Atlantic and the Mississippi, they shall disappear altogether.

A step in this direction has been contemplated by the managers of the roads uniting New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, and Chicago, who have intended to use the time of the meridian of Pittsburg between the two extreme points mentioned, running all trains from New York to Chicago by this time alone, in place of using successively the local times of Philadelphia, Altoona, and Columbus, as at present. Such a change would have already taken place during the last summer, except for an unexpected cause of delay, on whose removal it will be effected.

The labors of this and of other American observatories are tending to the same important end, that of the ultimate adoption of some single time for all the country east of the Mississippi, by which not only the railroads, but cities and the public generally, will regulate themselves. What point shall be chosen is of less importance than that some *one* shall be used, and universally.

The subject is one which has hitherto attracted little public attention, but it does not seem unsafe to make the assertion that the causes which have almost insensibly effected such a revolution in England, will, in a few years more, bring it about here.

Improved Electric Clocks.—Sir Chas. Wheatstone, by substituting magneto-electric currents obtained from permanent magnets, for the voltaic battery, has removed some of the imperfections and inconveniences pertaining to the old style of electric clocks. His system consists of two parts: the going clock, from which the magnetic currents are obtained, which is driven by a weight; and the sympathetic clocks, deriving their motion from the currents obtained from the going clock. Each of the sympathetic clocks is provided with an ordinary galvanometer coil and magnetized needles—the latter being attached to an axis having a pinion which gears into a crown-wheel. This wheel in turn gears into a train of wheels to which the clock-hands are attached. The action is then as follows: Suppose the needles to be parallel to the coils at starting, and the pendulum to be at one limit of its distance of oscillation, the pendulum, in swinging to its other limit, sends a current through the coil, and causes the needles of each of the clocks in circuit to be deflected; and, as the needles can move with very little friction with their axes, they are carried round, by their momentum, half a revolution or more. On the pendulum, now swinging the other way, a current is sent in the reverse direction, which, as the position of the poles of the needles with respect to the coils is now reversed, sends the needles round again another half-revolution in the same direction, so that, for each complete oscillation of the pendulum (backward and forward), the needles make one complete revolution, and thus a continual rotatory motion of the needles, and consequently of the hands of the clock, is kept up. It might be thought, perhaps, that some special contrivance would be necessary, in order that the needles should be only able to move just half a revolution for each current, lest the succeeding current should either not be able to give them a full impulse, or would have the effect of simply making them oscillate backward and forward without imparting a rotatory motion to them; such a contrivance, however, is not necessary, for it is found that when the clocks are started, after a few revolutions the rotatory motion of the needles becomes perfectly uniform, and continues so as long as the going clock works. The going clocks are provided with an arrangement by which any slight errors in their rate of going can, if necessary, be corrected by a standard

clock, so that all that is necessary to keep the clocks working is simply to wind up regularly the going clock, and the sympathetic clocks will for any length of time always keep precisely the same time as it.

Automatic Registration of Earthquake-Shocks.—At the observatory on Mount Vesuvius, Prof. Palmieri has arranged a seismograph for the registration of earthquake-shocks. The object of the instrument (says a writer in *Nature*) is twofold: first, to measure the direction and intensity of a shock; second, to record the history of an earthquake. The shock may be either vertical or horizontal, or partly vertical and partly horizontal. For the vertical shocks a fine metallic point is suspended by a coil of wire over a cup of mercury, the coil acting as a spring, and the slightest upward motion of the earth is sufficient to cause the point to dip into the mercury. This completes a galvanic circuit, which stops a clock at the exact half-second at which the shock occurred, and rings a bell to call the observer. There are three or four helices of iron of different strengths, which support small magnets above a cup of iron filings. When a vertical shock occurs, some of these magnets dip into the iron filings, and a light index attached measures the intensity of the shock. For horizontal shocks there are four glass tubes. Each of them is bent twice at right angles, so as to form a U-tube. One arm of this tube has more than double the diameter of the other, and is shorter. The four tubes point in the directions of the four cardinal points. Each tube has a certain quantity of mercury poured into it, and on the surface of the mercury, within the narrow arm of the tube, there rests a small weight attached to a silk fibre, which passes over a delicate ivory pulley, and has a counterpoise attached at the other end. Each pulley has an index and circular scale to mark the angle turned through. The extremity of a wire is fixed at a small distance above the surface of the mercury in each tube. If then a horizontal shock occur, the mercury rises in the corresponding tube; but it rises higher in that one which has its long arm to the north. The pulley is turned through a certain angle, which is measured by the index, and at the same time the mercury in rising comes in contact with the fixed wire, and so completes a galvanic circuit which rings a bell, and stops the clock at the exact half-second when the shock occurred. If the shock comes from some intermediate point two of the indices will be moved, and the direction and intensity can be measured by observing both of them. We have seen up to this point that the instrument will measure the direction and intensity of a shock, will mark the time at which the shock occurred, and will ring a bell to attract the attention of the observer on duty, who may register succeeding shocks, or, if the earthquake has ceased, may reset the apparatus.

But this is not all. The galvanic circuit, which is completed at the moment a shock occurs, releases at the same instant the pendulum of a second clock, which has been held out of the vertical by means of a detent. This clock allows a roll of paper to be unwound off a drum, as in any registering telegraph, at the rate of three metres an hour. A pencil rests nearly in contact with the strip of paper. It is connected with one arm of a lever, the other arm of which is slightly distant from an electro-magnet. As often as the current passes, this end of the lever is attracted to the magnet, and the pencil in consequence is made to press on the paper, to be released only when the current ceases. By this means then a continuous history of the earth's trembling is registered, a pencil-mark corresponding to a time of trembling, and a blank space to a period of cessation. This instrument is extremely delicate, and registers motions of the earth which are too slight to be perceptible to the human frame. While inspecting it some one happened accidentally to touch the casing of the instrument. The alarm was immediately given by the bell, and the two clocks were respectively checked and put in motion by the galvanic current.

The Magnetic Counter.—This is an instrument, invented by Mr. Wheatstone, for the purpose of counting and registering the periodical motions of any machine, whether rotary or oscillatory, and doing a variety of other enumerating work. The counting apparatus is the same as that used in ordinary mechanical registers, but is less liable to get out of order, and cannot be tampered with by persons in charge of the machine, and gives its indications at any point however distant. No voltaic battery is employed, the electric currents being produced by a small piece of iron attached to the moving part of the machine, working upon the poles of a magnet. Among the purposes to which this register has been applied are these: To count the number of impressions produced by any printing-machine; also the number of revolutions of the screw or paddle-wheels of a steamship; also the number of visitors who enter any public place. By its use the rate of working of any number of machines may be seen and compared by the overseer in a distant apartment.

The Electric Telltale.—Various plans have been devised to keep record of the movements of night-watchmen, with a view of insuring the faithful performance of their duties. Most of these have been unsuccessful. M. H. Caudey, of Switzerland, has invented an electric telltale, which has been introduced in the Cantonal Penitentiary, at Lausanne, and is found to work well. In the director's room he placed a circular paper dial, having all the hours and minutes marked on it, and revolving by clock-work once in twelve hours. This is electrically connected with knobs (stationed at various points in the rounds made by the

watchmen); when the knob is pressed, the paper is punctured by a point, thus recording the very minute the watchman was at a given post.

Electro-Chemical Copying-Press.—An electro-chemical copying-press has been invented by Signor Zuccator, of Padua, having for its object the reduplication of any writing and printing to any desired extent. The upper bed of the press consists of a plate of copper, and the lower bed of plate of copper tinned, both resting on mahogany beds. These plates are placed in the ordinary way in the circuit of a battery, so that when brought into close contact the circuit is completed, and a current established over the whole of the surfaces. By the aid of a varnish (an insulating medium) applied to a steel plate, and removable by the action of a "style" by which the writing, etc., is executed, the electric current is confined to those portions any of which are so denuded of the insulating protection; and then it is made to leave record of its passage by its continued action on the steel plate, and sheets of copying-paper specially prepared and dampened by a solution of prussiate of potash. The electrolytic action causes the formation of ferro-prussiate, known as Prussian blue, producing a perfect fac-simile of the original design wrought on the varnished surface of the plate. The battery employed consists of a single cell, with zinc and carbon elements in an actuating solution of bichromate of potash and sulphuric acid; and its positive and negative poles are connected in the usual way, by spiral coils of insulated wire, with the upper and lower beds of the copying-press. The movable steel plates, on which the writing, drawing, or other design, to be copied, is made, has to be thoroughly cleaned and well and evenly varnished; care must also be taken, by a firm, steady pressure on the style, effectually to remove the varnish, leaving the writing, printing, or other pattern, in bright steel on a raised ground of varnish, affording perfect insulation everywhere else on the surface. By placing the copying-sheets, efficiently dampened with the prussiate solution, in any number from one to five or six, one over the other, superimposed on the prepared plate, a corresponding number of copies can be obtained, and so on, almost *ad infinitum*. Thus any required number of copies can be produced with perfect facility and ease—all being fac-similes of the original.

Duration of the Electric Spark.—A committee of the French Academy have reported favorably on the method adopted by MM. Lucas and Cazin to measure the duration of the electric spark (see *ANNUAL CYCLOPEDIA* for 1870). The committee remark that the duration of the spark being determined by the number of coincidences seen by the observer, if the degree of the illumination of the lines were much diminished it is to be feared that the number of coincidences would not diminish equally in consequence of the enfeeblement

of the light corresponding to the end of the discharge. And they think it would be of use to ascertain the effect of variations in luminous intensity, as in discharges between electrodes of various metals, placed at different distances, in gases at different pressures. The proposers of the method have not been able to make appreciable the duration of a spark from an ordinary machine; but they found the duration of the discharges of condensers varies with the surface of these, with their arrangement, and the resistance of the circuit. It varies also with the striking distance, the nature of the balls, and the humidity of the air. In general, the duration increases with the condensing surface, and with the distance between the balls, and diminishes with the length of the circuit. The limits of duration given by their observations are four millionths of a second, and eighty millionths of a second—with a possible error of one six-millionth of a second.

Spectrum of Lightning.—Lieutenant E. S. Holden, of the West Point Academy, reports to the *American Journal of Science* his observations on the spectrum of lightning on three occasions, when the display occurred shortly after sunset, and presented rapid successions of sheet-lightning and frequent vivid flashes. He says:

In the sheet-lightning and in the fainter flashes the green and blue portions of the spectrum were visible, the violet and red cut off; in the brighter flashes a complete and continuous spectrum appeared and superposed on it bright lines. The red end of this spectrum (of vivid flashes) seemed to be shorter than that of the spectrum of a common gas-jet turned down low, with which it was constantly and almost instantaneously compared, without moving from the place of observation.

From the sheet-lightning I repeatedly obtained series of bright bands in the green, but the width and intensity of these bright bands continually changed. Of the bright and sharp lines I saw but three—1, line in green; 2, line in blue; 3, line in violet (or extreme blue?).

These were seen frequently, and sometimes those of one flash would be immediately succeeded by those of the following flash, thus giving me a means of assuring myself that the same lines appeared as well in position as in color.

Electrical Condition of Gas-Flames.—The following are some of the results obtained by Mr. Trowbridge, in experiments on the electrical condition of gas-flames. The flame operated on was that of a Bunsen burner, its electrical condition being determined by a Thomson's quadrant electrometer. Upon connecting the testing-plate of one pair of quadrants of the instrument with the metallic burner, and with the earth, the flame was found to be electrified negatively.

Experiment 1.—Flame twelve centimetres high; plate at the height of seven centimetres. A negative indication of 180° , very steady.

Experiment 2.—A platinum wire, substituted for the plate, and meeting the flame three centimetres above the burner, gave a deflection of 30° in a negative direction.

Experiment 3.—With the testing-plate just above

the tip of the flame, the instrument showed a positive deflection of 70° to 80° .

Experiment 4.—With the testing-plate five millimetres from the outer surface of the flame, on all sides, a feeble positive charge was obtained, the air in contact with the flame being apparently charged positively, the indication in no case exceeding 50° or 60° on the scale of the electrometer.

Experiment 5.—The metallic tip of the burner was found to be charged positively, giving an indication closely agreeing in the number of degrees with that corresponding to the negative indication of the flame. The indication was quite constant.

Experiment 6.—When a glass tip was substituted for the metallic tip, no charge was found upon it. This was the case when any non-conducting body formed the tip.

Experiment 7.—A glass tip having been substituted for the metallic one, a platinum wire was inserted below the orifice and carefully pushed upward until it occupied the centre of the interior cone of flame. A very feeble indication of negative electricity was the result. While, with the Bunsen burner, the flame and the metallic tip are in decided electrical opposition, the one having a negative and the other a nearly equal positive charge, in spirit-flames the two opposite states recombine, the wick of the lamp and the fluid contained in the vessel connecting the two charges. The flame, therefore, merely takes the potential of the atmospheric electricity at the place where it is situated.

The conclusions to which these experiments lead are thus given:

1. The flame of a Bunsen burner is negative, while positive electricity accumulates on the burner itself, if it is a good conductor. With orifices made of non-conductors, no charge was found upon the tip.

2. The stratum of air in contact with the outer cone of flame is slightly charged with positive electricity. The partly-consumed gas of the interior cone is neutral.

3. The pressure of flames tends to change the nature of the atmospheric electricity at the given place, reducing a positive tension to a feebly negative one.

—*American Journal of Science.*

Passage of Electricity through Gases.—MM. Wiedemann and Ruhlmann have experimented on the passage of the electric current through various gases. The electricity was obtained from a Holtz machine, and the discharge produced within a cylindrical metallic vessel, in which the electrodes, insulated from the vessel, and terminating in metallic knobs, were confined. By a system of tubes, the air could be rarefied, and different gases introduced. The intensity of the currents was measured by a reflecting galvanometer, and the interval between the discharges determined by a heliometer and rotating mirror. The following are some of the results obtained:

Varying the velocity of the machine (other circumstances being the same), it was first of all observed that the quantity of electricity produced by a constant angular displacement, ϕ , of the plate of the machine is independent of the speed of rotation. When other circumstances varied, as, e.g., the degree of humidity in the air, or the distance between the two plates of the machine, the intensity of the current, as shown by the galvanometer, varied also (the speed of rotation being constant), and the intervals separating the discharges were found inversely proportional to the quantity of electricity, as measured by the galvanometer. Thus, the quantities of electricity which pass between the electrodes at each discharge are always the same, all the circumstances being equal.

The changes in appearance of the discharge, according to the nature and pressure of gas, are well known.

The intervals between successive discharges diminish as the pressure diminishes. At the lowest pressure employed, $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{3}{4}$ mm., discontinuous discharges were still obtained, which were distinguished by the rotating mirror. Thus, a continuous electric discharge is not produced in rarefied gas, and requires for its production a determinate tension in such media.

As to pressure, the experiments (of which there were eight different series) were made with air, dry, and freed of carbonic acid. The experiments show that, for equal quantities of electricity in the electrodes, the interval between the successive discharges, and hence the quantity of electricity necessary to produce a discharge, increases in proportion to the pressure. This increase is most rapid at low pressures.

As to the nature of the gases: six gases were experimented with, the electrode balls being of platinum, about 8.40 mm. diameter each, distant 9.2 mm., and sometimes connected, sometimes disconnected, with the ground. It was found that, for a constant intensity of current, the interval between the discharges is nearly the same, in equal pressure, for air, oxygen, nitrogen, and carbonic acid; it is much smaller in hydrogen, and much greater in sulphurous acid.

As to the nature of the electrodes: the same experiments were repeated with the six gases, varying the electrodes. It was found that, so long as the discharges are slowly transmitted by a rarefied gas, the substance composing the electrodes does not influence the interval of the discharges.

Two balls of brass were used, one 13.8 mm. in diameter, the other 2.65 mm., and their distance apart was varied, the intensity of the current remaining constant. The results obtained are represented by two curves, having for abscissae the distances of the electrodes, and for ordinates the intervals of the discharges. The form of these curves is seen to be completely different, according as the large ball is negative or positive. It was found that, when the distance between the electrodes has reached a certain extent, then, to produce a spark at such distance, a much greater quantity of electricity is necessary when the large ball is negative than when it is positive. Moreover, when the large ball is positive, the quantity of electricity necessary to a discharge quickly reaches a maximum, while it increases rapidly in the inverse case, in proportion as the distance between the electrodes increases.

Measuring Atmospheric Electricity.—Prof. Palmieri, in his observatory on Mount Vesuvius, has a delicate contrivance for this work. A disk of metal is placed above the roof of the observatory, and connected by an insulated metallic rod with a gold-leaf electroscope and a bifilar electrometer (in a room below), which are observed regularly. He deduces from his researches the following law: If, within a distance of about fifty miles, there is no shower of rain, hail, or snow, the electricity is always positive; the single exception is during the projection of ashes from the crater of Vesuvius. During a shower he finds the following law universally to hold good: At the place of the shower there is a strong development of positive electricity; round this there is a zone of negative, and beyond this again positive. The nature of the electricity observed depends upon the position of the observer with respect to the shower, and the phenomena will change according to the direction in which the shower

is moving. Sometimes negative electricity may be observed during a shower; but this is always due to a more powerful shower farther off. These conclusions have been supported by means of telegraphic communication with neighboring districts. It appears, then, that, except when the moisture of the air is being condensed, there is no unusual development of electricity.

Electricity of Plants.—Dr. Ranke, of Bavaria, has investigated the electricity of plants, taking, for his experiments, the petioles of the *Rheum undulatum*, and other plants, which, on account of their parallel fibrous structure, offered peculiar advantages for examination. The apparatus used in measuring the currents was similar to that employed by Du Bois Raymond, in his researches into animal electricity. Du Bois Raymond had demonstrated that, while the life of animal tissues continues, electrical currents pass through the organs according to definite laws, and in correspondence with the various phenomena of life. It was reasonable to expect that in plant organisms something analogous would be found to occur.

Du Bois Raymond named an imaginary cross-section, in the centre of a cylindrical piece of animal tissue, the equator, and a line through the middle of the cross-section, the axis. When he applied the electrodes to two points of the cross-section, which were symmetrical to the axis, or to two points of the longitudinal section, which were symmetrical to the equator, there was no current. But, if the points were not thus symmetrical, there was a current; in the one case, the point more distant from the axis being positive to the nearer; in the other the point nearer to the equator being positive to the more distant. In plants, something quite analogous is observed, the dissection of the currents, however (named like those of Du Bois Raymond, the weak currents), being reversed. Thus, in the case of plants, where two unsymmetrical points are taken in the cross-section, that which is farther from the axis is negative to that which is nearer. And of two unsymmetrical points on the longitudinal section, that which is nearer to the equator is negative to that which is more distant.

Further, in pieces cut of a rhombic form, currents were observed analogous to those Du Bois Raymond observed in similarly-cut muscles, from the acute to the obtuse angles; but, in the plants, the direction was reversed.

Another point of correspondence between animal and plant electricity is, that the currents only appear during the life of the tissue. The reaction of tissues which show animal electricity is always more or less alkaline, or neutral. After separation of the tissue from the living body, an acid reaction is gradually produced, and, when this has taken place, the electromotive action disappears. The living tissue of plants, on the other hand, is generally more or less acid, and, on the death of the tissue, an alkaline reaction is produced, and, then, also, the electromotive action is extinguished.

Dr. Ranke experimented with a large number of plants besides *Rheum*, and found, in each case, the same laws of electromotive action to hold good where the fibres were arranged parallel.

Experiments were also made with pieces in which the fibres were not parallel, as in the case of certain roots; and the normal electric currents were met with, if the shape of the root did not depart very much from the cylindrical, was not very conical. If,

for the point of application of an electrode, on the longitudinal section, a part of the root was chosen at which the tissue branched off, this acted as a cross-section, and the current might be reversed. The same remark applies to stems.

Dr. Ranke observes, in the conclusion of his paper, that the similarity which has been established between animal and plant electricity, warrants us in applying to the latter, with certain modifications, Du Bois Raymond's molecular hypothesis of animal electricity. We may suppose the interior of electromotive parts of plants filled with small peripolar molecules embedded in a conducting substance, the axes of these (joining the poles of each molecule) being parallel to the axis of that part of the plant containing them. The theory of animal electromotors supposes each of the molecules to have two negative polar zones, and one positive equatorial. The law of plant electricity requires, on the other hand, for each of the molecules, two positive polar zones and one negative equatorial.

New Forms of Battery.—A process of accumulating and transforming the electricity of the voltaic pile, by means of secondary batteries, has been discovered by M. Plante. The secondary batteries are formed of two sheets of lead rolled into a spiral, and separated from each other by India-rubber bands, instead of the coarse cloth used in former experiments. These spirals are then immersed in glass vases filled with acidulated water, the extremities of the two plates being connected to binding screws. Twenty of the elements thus arranged are placed in two rows of ten each, and their terminals connected to the springs of a commutator so adjusted that the elements could be connected up for surface or quantity when charging, and in series for intensity when discharging. The battery power used to charge the apparatus is from two to three Bunsen elements. When the commutator is turned so that the elements are joined up for quantity, the battery develops in each element an electromotive force equal to about one and a half time that of a single Bunsen or Grove's element; and, when connected up in series, for intensity, an electromotive force equal to thirty Bunsens could be produced, affording a current sufficiently powerful to fuse platinum wire, and make the electric light.

M. Bouman, of Holland, has effected an improvement in the Lelanche battery, rendering it much more constant. It consists of a plate of carbon and an amalgamated zinc rod, covered with woollen cloth, placed vertically in a glass jar which is two-thirds filled with the mixture employed for this description of battery, namely, coarsely-powdered carbon and manganic peroxide. The difficulty hitherto found in obtaining and preserving a good contact between the carbon pole and its conducting wire has been overcome, by cutting a slit in the carbon, and inserting a platinum wire. Mr. Higgs, by arranging a series of small-sized carbon and zinc cylinders, in alternate series, in one vessel, has been enabled to obtain, in a very small compass, a battery giving an electromotive force equal to ten Daniell's elements.

The following arrangement of a copper and

zinc battery has been devised by M. Kohlurst, for giving a constant current, for one whole year, at a cost of $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of crystals of sulphate of copper. A truncated hollow cone is thoroughly varnished inside, filled with crystals of sulphate of copper and placed mouth downward in a glass jar deeper than itself. This cone has notches round the rim, and has a small hole in the centre at the top. The positive pole is a thick cake of zinc suspended over the face of the cone; it is cast with a hole in the centre through which passes a gutta-percha covered wire, which is connected with the upper cone. The glass cylinder is filled with water, and it is evident that the rate of solution of the sulphate of copper depends upon the facility with which it is dissolved by the access of water through the notches in the cone, and, as this takes place at a uniform rate, the current given by the battery is uniform also. A dilute solution of sulphate of magnesia or common salt may be used instead of plain water, if it is required to diminish the internal resistance of the battery.

Mr. H. Highton describes, in the *London Chemical News*, a cheap and simple battery, said to be nearly 50 per cent. higher in potential than a Grove or Bunsen, and 150 per cent. higher than a Daniell.

For negative, carbon packed in granulated carbon, peroxide of manganese, and precipitated sulphur; the liquid should be dilute acid—sulphuric is best. For positive, zinc in caustic potash or soda. The potential is higher than any I know, excepting, of course, those which have magnesium, sodium, or potassium, for positives. The internal resistance is rather large; if common salt or chloride of potassium be used instead of caustic alkali, the internal resistance is much less, but the potential sinks to a little more than 10 per cent. higher than a Grove. With dilute sulphuric acid on both sides, the resistance is still less, but the potential is only a little higher than a Grove.

M. Gaiffe suggests the following simple form of an economical galvanic pile, somewhat resembling Calland's, but of different elements. It consists of a vessel into which are dipped two rods—one of lead, the other of zinc. The leaden one descends to the bottom; the zinc is one-half shorter. The bottom of the vessel is coated with red oxide of lead (minium); and the exciting liquid is water containing 10 per cent. of chlorhydrate of ammonia. The electromotive force of this pile is said to be about one-third of that of a Bunsen's pair; its internal resistance is slight, and varies little; the chloride of zinc formed does not sensibly alter the conductivity of the exciting liquid; its constancy is great; finally, the expense is almost nothing when the circuit is open.

ELECTRIC WAVES, VELOCITY OF. The velocity of electric waves through the Atlantic cables has been ascertained, by Prof. Gould, to be from 7,000 to 8,000 miles per second. Telegraph-wires, upon poles in the air, conduct the electric waves with a velocity more than double this. It is a curious fact that the rapidity of the transmission increases with the

distance between the wire and the earth, or with the height of the support. The *Journal des Telegraphes* says that wires, placed on poles slightly elevated, transmit signals with a velocity of 12,000 miles a second; and those at a considerable height give a velocity of 16,000 or 20,000 miles.

ELLIS, Rev. WILLIAM, an English missionary, traveller, and author, born in London in 1795; died in London, June 25, 1872. In January, 1816, after obtaining a good education at one of the dissenting colleges, he sailed with his wife for the South-Sea Islands, as a missionary of the London Missionary Society. He was stationed at Tahiti, or Otaheite, and set up there the first printing-press in the South-Sea Islands. He returned to England in 1824, on account of the illness of his wife, and was employed for some years at home in the business of the London Missionary Society, and from 1833 to 1840 was the Foreign Secretary of that society. His wife died in 1835, and in 1837 he married Miss Sarah Stickney, a distinguished teacher and author, residing at that time in Hoddesdon, in Hertfordshire, who had been educated among the Society of Friends, to which both she and her parents belonged. In 1853, while still retaining his connection with the London Missionary Society, Mr. Ellis was sent by its Board of Managers to Madagascar, to inquire into the condition and prospects for a resumption of their missions there, which had been suspended in consequence of the violent opposition and persecution of the reigning queen. He made three visits to the island within the next three years, and published a narrative, of great religious and scientific interest, of the results of his explorations—when, in consequence of the death of the pagan queen, and the favorable disposition of her son and successor to Christianity, the missions were reestablished, and met with the most remarkable success. Mr. Ellis again (in 1865 or 1866) revisited the island, and spent some time in encouraging the missionaries and native Christians. Mr. Ellis published many works, nearly all having primary reference to missionary work, but containing a vast fund of interesting geographical and scientific information. The most important of these were: "Missionary Narrative of a Tour through Owhyhee," 1826; "Polynesian Researches," 2 vols., 8vo, 1829; "A Vindication of the South Sea Missions from the Misrepresentations of Otto von Kotzebue, with an Appendix," 1831; "History of Madagascar," 2 vols., 1838; "History of the London Missionary Society," 8vo, 1844; "Village-Lectures on Popery," 1851; "Three Visits to Madagascar during 1853-1856, with Notices of the People, Natural History, etc.," 1858; "Madagascar Revisited, describing the Events of a New Reign, and the Revolution which followed," etc., etc., 2 vols., 1867. He also edited "Stewart's Visit to the South Seas," and wrote an "Introductory Essay on

the Policy, Religion," etc., of China, prefixed to "Gutzlaff's Journal of Three Voyages along the Coast of China."

Mr. Ellis's wife, Mrs. SARAH STICKNEY ELLIS, survived him only three days, dying about an hour before the funeral services of her husband were to commence. She was, both before and after her marriage, very favorably and widely-known as an author, nearly all her books having been republished in the United States. She was about sixty years of age at her death. Mr. Allibone's list of her books contains twenty-one distinct titles, while several of the works have three or four volumes each. The most important of them are: "The Poetry of Life," 2 vols.; "Home, or the Iron Rule," 3 vols.; "Women of England," 1838; "Sons of the Soil, a Poem," 1840; "The Daughters of England," 1842; "The Wives of England," 1843; "The Mothers of England," 1843; "Family Secrets," 3 vols., 1841-'43; "Summer and Winter in the Pyrenees," 1841; "Voice from the Vintages," 1843; "Pictures of Private Life," 3 vols., 1844; "Look to the End, or the Bennetts Abroad," 2 vols., 1845; "Temper and Temperament," 2 vols., 1846; "Prevention Better than Cure," 1847; "Rawdon House: Hints on Formation of Character," 1848; "Fireside Tales," 4 vols., 1848-'49; "Social Distinction, or Hearts and Homes," 3 vols., 1848-'49; "My Brother; or, the Man of Many Friends," 1853. Her works have been collected in a number of uniform volumes.

EMERSON, Rev. BROWN, D. D., a learned and venerable clergyman of Salem, Mass., sixty-eight years pastor of the Old South Church in that city; born in Ashby, Mass., January 8, 1778; died in Salem, Mass., July 25, 1872. He prepared for college at New Ipswich and Boscawen, N. H., and graduated from Dartmouth College in 1802, being at his death the oldest graduate of the college. He was licensed as a Congregational preacher by the Essex North Association in 1804, and ordained as colleague pastor with Rev. Daniel Hopkins, D. D., at the Old South Church, Salem, April 14, 1805, having previously preached for that church for three months. On the death of Dr. Hopkins, in 1816, he became sole pastor, and continued so till 1849, when, at his own request, a colleague was settled. He received the degree of D. D. from Dartmouth College in 1835. In 1846 he visited Europe. Dr. Emerson was an able preacher, and a vigorous, logical writer, and until he was very far advanced in life his sermons were quite attractive to his people. He published little—nothing, beyond some occasional sermons, addresses, and orations.

EUROPE. The year 1872 was one of peace for all Europe; in Spain only, the Carlists rose again in an insurrection, which, though maintaining itself for several months, never assumed threatening dimensions. The latest statistical information on the population of Europe raised the aggregate number to 301,700,000 in 1872, against 300,900,000 in 1871,

while the area, by the new calculations made in several countries, is reduced from 3,816,400 to 3,787,097 square miles.

The Government of Germany continued to direct its chief attention to the consolidation of the newly-established empire. The "Particularists," who desire to strengthen the power of the governments of the separate states at the expense of the Central Government, at one time hoped for the reestablishment of their ascendancy in Bavaria; but the attempt to form a new Particularist ministry utterly failed; and the policy of Bavaria with regard to German unity remained unchanged. Great exertions were made by the Government of Germany to revive this feeling of German nationality in the new Reichsland Alsace-Lorraine, and good results are specially anticipated from the liberal reorganization of the University of Strasbourg, which was opened on May 1st, and from the reintroduction of the German language into all the secondary and primary state schools of the country. A declaration of the Government of Brunswick, that it regarded the ex-King of Hanover as entitled to succession, when (what is expected to take place ere long) the dual line of Brunswick becomes extinct, created toward the close of the year considerable uneasiness,* though no serious trouble, it is believed, can arise out of this question. More serious is the conflict between the Central Government of Germany and the Reichstag on the one hand, and the Roman Catholic Church on the other. The expulsion of the Jesuits from Germany, and other measures of that kind, called forth in the Catholic districts of Germany an intense dissatisfaction, and led to very severe complaints in the allocutions of the Pope.

The National Assembly of France remained throughout the year the battle-ground of the four great parties of the country, the Republicans, the Legitimists, the Orleanists, and the Bonapartists. The former gained some new members at the supplementary elections, and began an agitation for the dissolution of the National Assembly, because they expected a still greater accession of strength from a general election. The Legitimists made a political demonstration, by visiting in large numbers the Count de Chambord at Antwerp, Belgium, in February; but no real advantage appears to have accrued to this party from it. A fusion between the Legitimists and Orleanists continued to be discussed; and in January, 1873, the Legitimist papers announced that it had been consummated by the formal recognition of the Count de Chambord as King of France on the part of seven princes of the House of Orleans. The prospects of Bonapartism suffered a serious blow by the death of the ex-Emperor Napoleon.

* In the article BRUNSWICK, in the present number of the AMERICAN ANNUAL CYCLOPEDIA, we have given a "Genealogical Table of the House of Brunswick, Hanover, and Great Britain," which fully explains the question of succession.

The Government of Cis-Leithan Austria, after many years of indecision and vacillation, laid in December before the Reichsrath a new electoral law which introduced the principle of direct elections, and which is looked upon as the first of a series of radical measures for strengthening the powers of the Central Government, and reducing those of the provincial Diets.

The following table shows the area and population of the countries of Europe, arranged according to the density of their population at the close of the year 1872, and also the number of inhabitants per square mile:

COUNTRIES.	Sq. Miles.	Inhabitants.	Per sq. Mile.
Belgium.....	11,874	5,087,105	447
Netherlands.....	12,680	3,618,016	279
Grand-duchy of Luxemburg.....	999	197,528	263
Great Britain and Ireland.....	121,115	31,817,108	
Heligoland, Gibraltar, and Malta.....	145	160,369	
Italy.....	114,295	26,716,899	
Principality of Monaco.....	5	3,127	234
Republic of San Marino.....	22	7,303	
Germany.....	208,619	41,058,196	197
France.....	204,091	36,594,836	171
Switzerland.....	15,992	2,669,147	167
Austria.....	240,848	35,904,435	149
Principality of Liechtenstein.....	62	8,320	
Denmark.....	14,753	1,784,741	121
Färöe and Iceland.....	40,268	79,755	
Portugal.....	34,501	3,995,153	117
Azores and Madeira.....	1,311	365,821	
Spain.....	195,793	16,835,895	85
Canary Islands.....	148	12,000	
Republic of Andorra.....	133,986	10,500,000	
European Turkey.....	46,709	4,200,000	87
Roumania.....	16,817	1,306,674	
Servia.....	1,709	120,000	
Montenegro.....	19,353	1,457,894	34
Greece and Ionian Islands.....	2,059,226	71,195,394	24
Russia (inclusive of Finland).....	170,592	4,204,177	14
Sweden.....	132,390	1,753,000	79
Norway.....			
Total.....	3,787,097	301,700,000	

The ecclesiastical statistics of Europe, at the close of the year 1872, are exhibited as follows:

COUNTRIES.	Roman Catholics.	Protestants and other Christian Sects.	Greek Catholics.	Jews.
Spain.....	16,038,000	3,000	.....	6,000
Portugal.....	4,360,000	1,000	.....	1,000
Italy.....	26,553,000	36,000	2,000	36,000
Belgium.....	5,065,000	20,000	.....	2,000
Luxemburg.....	197,000	400	.....	600
France.....	35,503,000	599,000	.....	46,000
Austria (Cisleithania).....	18,741,000	368,000	463,000	822,000
Poland.....	4,556,000	331,000	34,000	783,000
Ireland.....	4,142,000	1,261,000	.....	300
Hungary.....	9,163,000	3,203,000	2,590,000	553,000
Switzerland.....	1,085,000	1,577,000	.....	7,000
Netherlands.....	1,313,000	2,198,000	.....	68,000
Germany.....	14,908,000	25,629,000	3,000	511,000
England and Scotland.....	1,378,000	24,784,000	.....	45,000
Finland.....	1,000	1,790,000	42,000	.....
Denmark.....	2,000	1,776,000	.....	4,400
Norway.....	800	1,752,000	.....	2,200
Sweden.....	1,000	4,300,000	.....
Russia (without Poland).....	2,883,000	2,234,000	54,100,000	1,829,000
Roumania.....	45,000	30,000	3,975,000	150,000
Greece.....	10,000	2,000	1,442,000	8,000
Servia.....	4,000	500	1,295,000	2,000
Turkey.....	650,000	2,000	5,140,000	100,800
Total.....	147,800,000	71,800,100	69,100,000	5,000,000

The number of Mohammedans in Europe is about 6,915,000, of whom 4,550,000 are in European Turkey, 2,359,000 in Russia, 5,000 in Servia, 1,000 in Roumania, and a smaller number in Poland and Hungary. The number of pagans (in Russia and Turkey), and of those whose religion was unknown, amounted to about 5,000.

The revised Constitution of Switzerland, when submitted to the popular vote, was rejected by 257,000 votes against 252,000, and by thirteen cantons against nine. The friends of the revision were, however, not discouraged, but at once resumed the discussion of the subject in the Federal Assembly.

The Gotha *Almanac*, for 1873, gives the following table on the nationalities of Europe, which is a valuable aid in understanding the great conflicts arising out of the nationality question:

COUNTRIES.	Germanic Nations.	Romanic Nations.	Slavic Nations.	Others.
Belgium.....	2,753,000	2,325,000	.....	2,000
Denmark.....	1,787,000	.....	.....	5,000
Germany.....	37,604,000	236,000	2,555,000	663,000
France.....	456,000	34,733,000	9,000	1,396,000
Greece.....	3,000	1,487,000	.....	20,000
Great Britain.....	29,385,000	29,000	7,000	2,396,000
Italy.....	32,000	26,626,000	23,000	36,000
Netherlands.....	3,544,000	4,000	.....	69,000
Luxemburg.....	195,000	3,000	.....	.....
Austro-Hungarian Monarchy.....	9,162,000	3,428,000	16,325,000	6,997,000
Portugal.....	2,000	4,000,000	.....	11,000
Roumania.....	13,000	3,804,000	80,000	312,000
Russia.....	1,015,000	968,000	56,120,000	11,246,000
Finland.....	126,000	.....	8,000	1,700,000
Sweden.....	4,178,500	.....	.....	26,000
Norway.....	1,725,500	.....	.....	28,000
Switzerland.....	1,840,000	824,000	2,000	7,000
Servia.....	3,000	187,000	1,183,000	34,000
Spain.....	5,000	15,852,000	.....	706,000
Turkey.....	5,000	3,300,000	5,612,000	2,000,000
Total.....	93,900,000	97,200,000	82,150,000	27,680,000

The Germanic nations constitute about 31.2 per cent. of the aggregate population of Europe; they comprise the German, Dutch, and Flemish (56,500,000, or 18.5 per cent. of the population of Europe), Anglo-Saxons (29,400,000, or 9.8 per cent.), and Scandinavians (8,000,000, or 2.7 per cent.).

The Romanic nations embrace the French (including Occitanians and Catalanians, 41,260,000, or 13.7 per cent.); Italians and Rheto-Roumanians (27,620,000, or 9.2 per cent.); Spaniards and Portuguese (16,320,000, or 5.4 per cent.); Daco-Roumanians and Macedo-Walachians (8,100,000, or 2.7 per cent.); Greeks (2,450,000, or 0.8 per cent.); Albanians (1,440,000, or 0.5 per cent.).

The Slavic nations embrace Russians and Ruthenians (54,530,000, or 18.1 per cent.); Poles (9,420,000, or 3.1 per cent.); Czechs and Vindes (6,900,000, or 2.3 per cent.); Servians, Croatians, and Sloventzi (7,200,000, or 2.4 per cent.); Bulgarians (4,080,000, or 1.4 per cent.).

Of other races not belonging to any of the three large groups, the table enumerates Kyninians and Celts, 3,400,000, or 1.1 per cent. (2,-

300,000 in Great Britain; 1,100,000 in France); Letts, Lithuanians, and Prussians, 2,880,000, or 0.9 per cent. (with the exceptions of 150,000 belonging to Germany, all living in Russia); Israelites, 5,000,000, or 1.7 per cent. (2,612,000 in Russia, 1,376,000 in the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, 511,000 in Germany, etc.); Magyars and Finns, 10,420,000, or 3.4 per cent. (5,450,000 in the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, 4,860,000 in Russia); Basques, Armenians, Gypsies, and Moors, 1,780,000, or 0.6 per cent.; Turks, Tartars, Mongolians, 4,200,000, or 1.4 per cent. (2,680,000 in Russia, 1,500,000 in Turkey), with the exception of the Magyars and Turks; these races have, however, lost all, or nearly all, the characteristics of distinct nationalities, and have become, or are fast becoming, absorbed in the predominant nationalities of the countries which they inhabit.

The foreign colonies of European states are exhibited in the following table:

COUNTRIES.	Area.	Inhabitants.
Great Britain.....	7,936,531	171,610,000
Turkey.....	1,721,732	27,213,000
Netherlands.....	675,069	23,433,000
Russia.....	5,944,632	10,730,000
Spain.....	117,210	6,419,000
France.....	457,606	6,240,000
Portugal.....	739,871	3,875,000
Denmark.....	81,169	127,100
Sweden.....	9	2,900
Total.....	17,669,829	250,050,000

EWELL, Lieutenant-General RICHARD STODDARD, one of the ablest officers of the Confederate army in the late civil war, born in the District of Columbia, though of a Virginian family, in 1820; died in Maury County, Tenn., January 25, 1872. He was nominated for a cadet in the Military Academy by President Jackson, in 1836, and graduated in 1840, ranking thirteenth in his class. He was brevetted second-lieutenant, in the First Dragoons, in July, 1840, and received his commission as full lieutenant in November, 1840. Five years later, he was promoted to be first-lieutenant. He served with distinction in the Mexican War, commanding a squadron at Churubusco, and being brevetted captain, in 1847, for gallant and meritorious conduct at that battle and at Contreras. He received his commission

as captain in August, 1849, and, from that time till 1861, was employed on frontier duty in New Mexico and Texas. At the commencement of the civil war—indeed, as soon as Virginia seceded, May 7, 1861—Captain Ewell resigned, and accepted the command of a division from the Confederates. He took part in the first battle of Bull Run, where his forces were twice repulsed by the Union troops. He did not, however, suffer in the estimation of his superior officers by this reverse. He was raised to the rank of major-general, and, at the head of a large force, was one of the first in beginning hostilities in 1862. In command of 5,000 men, he encountered General Fremont, near Union Church, June 8th. The engagement was indecisive. The Union troops lost 664 men, while Ewell reported a total loss on his side of 329. The troops expected to renew the fight next morning, but, during the night, Ewell evidently retired, carrying away all but his mortally wounded. He was next actually engaged in resisting McClellan's advance upon Richmond. General Lee sent him down the left bank of the Chickahominy to watch the road leading down the peninsula, and thus rendered him a participant in all the succeeding military movements consequent upon McClellan's retreat. In the hostilities which continued until the surrender at Appomattox, General Ewell took an active part, and was regarded as one of the most capable commanders on the Southern side. After the war, General Ewell, like his fellow corps-commander, Longstreet, frankly accepted the situation, and harbored no malice toward the United States Government. He had hazarded his life and prospects in life for the cause, and, having lost, he had no disposition to repine. On his death-bed, after making his will, he said to his attendants, with his characteristic frankness and simple-heartedness: "I don't want any monument raised over me—only a plain head-stone and foot-stone, like those over the graves of my father and my mother, in Virginia. My rank while in the Confederate service might be inscribed upon one of the stones, but I wish nothing in the inscription which will cast any reflection upon the Government of the United States."

F

FEVERS AND SEWERS. Notwithstanding the generally-acknowledged deleterious influence of defective sewers, it seems to be a well-established fact that men employed to cleanse and repair sewers, etc., are not only not carried off by fever, but appear to be singularly exempt from the ravages of that disease. The *British Medical Journal*, of a late date, says that, in consequence of what has been said with regard to the alleged cause of the late illness of the Prince of Wales, Dr.

Bowers, of the Metropolitan Board of Works of London, ordered a return on the subject, which presents a most unexpected array of facts which seem, at least, to controvert the generally-received views with regard to the connection of fevers with imperfect sewerage. Some of the details were as follows:

Out of five inspectors employed from 23 to 48 years, there has never been a case of fever. Out of 64 men engaged in cleansing and flushing the northern sewers, for periods varying

up to 34 years, only two have had fever, and their cases were typhus. Out of 47 men engaged in the sewer-work in the southern sewers, for periods varying from one to 24 years, there have only been two cases of fever, and these again typhus; and, in one of these cases, it is shown that the disease was contracted from the man's family. There are 36 penstock and flap keepers, who have been employed from one to 50 years. Of all these only one had any fever. He has been 16 years at work, and had typhoid in 1862. There are some curious notes about these men. One of them had been at this work 50 years, and has not had one day's illness of that time. One lived 25 years in the sluice-house over the King's Scholars' Pond sewer, but never had any fever. Another lived for 14 years in Penstock House, over the outfall sewer at Old Ford. Another lived 32 years in Great St. Paul's sluice-house. Another lived for 35 years in a house over Duffield sluice, and enjoyed good health. Out of 54 men employed at the pumping-stations, there has only been one case of typhoid fever. At Crossness, out of 54 men engaged during the last six years, there has not been one case of typhus or typhoid.

There have been eight cases of ague, but these are, of course, due to the low, marshy district, and they seem to have recovered rapidly. Out of seven men employed in cleansing ventilators, oiling side-entrances, gauges, etc., no case of fever has occurred, though one man has been at the work 23 years. Of 10 surveyors and chainmen, in the engineer's office, not one has ever had typhoid fever, although they have been almost daily engaged in the sewers for periods of from four to 24 years. These facts are very gratifying, and quite dispose of the allegation that the men in the sewers are decimated by fever. The statistics show, in fact, that fever is less prevalent among these men than the rest of the town population.

FINANCES OF THE UNITED STATES.

The general prosperity of the country was undiminished during the year 1872, and the finances of the Government were conducted with little variation from the preceding year. The revenues continued large, although there was a reduction in the rate of taxation, and an entire release of several sources of income to the Government. The reduction in the principal of the public debt was maintained at about the usual rate, with a tendency to a lower rate of interest on many portions of it. The monetary operations of the Government have been so large that nearly fourteen hundred persons were constantly engaged at Washington in handling its coin, notes, and securities.

During the year two hundred million of five per cent. bonds have been negotiated, and two hundred million of six per cent. five-twenty bonds have been redeemed. Thus making a reduction of one per cent. annual interest on that amount.

In the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury, made December, 1871, there was presented a statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Government for the first quarter of the year ending June 30, 1872, and an estimate of the same for the remaining three-quarters of the year. The receipts and expenditures of the first quarter above mentioned, ending on September 30, 1871, were as follows:

Customs.....	\$62,389,329 37
Internal revenue.....	35,553,175 07
Lands.....	602,640 61
Miscellaneous sources.....	8,753,189 61
Total.....	\$107,198,374 60

The expenditures for the same period, excluding payment on account of the sinking fund, were as follows:

Civil and miscellaneous purposes.....	\$16,579,732 46
War Department.....	12,590,653 05
Navy Department.....	6,513,040 93
Indians and pensions.....	11,494,832 11
Interest on the public debt.....	26,725,124 37
Total.....	\$83,903,382 92

For the remaining three-quarters of the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1872, the estimated receipts were as follows:

Customs.....	\$148,000,000 00
Internal revenue.....	90,000,000 00
Lands.....	2,000,000 00
Miscellaneous sources.....	18,000,000 00
Total.....	\$258,000,000 00

The estimated expenditures for the same period are:

Civil and miscellaneous purposes.....	\$50,000,000 00
War Department.....	31,000,000 00
Navy Department.....	13,500,000 00
Indians and pensions.....	30,000,000 00
Interest on the public debt.....	85,000,000 00
Total.....	\$209,500,000 00

These estimates contemplated a balance applicable to the payment of the principal of the public debt, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872, of \$71,794,991.68.

The actual receipts into the Treasury during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872, were as follows:

Customs.....	\$216,370,286 77
Public lands.....	2,575,714 19
Bank circulation tax.....	6,523,396 39
Internal revenue.....	130,642,177 72
Pacific Railway interest.....	749,861 87
Customs fines.....	1,130,442 34
Fees, consular, etc.....	2,284,005 92
Miscellaneous.....	4,412,254 71

Total ordinary receipts.....	\$364,694,299 91
Premium on sales of coin.....	9,412,637 65

Total available cash..... \$484,042,573 15

The net expenditures during the same period were:

Civil expenses.....	\$16,187,059 20
Foreign intercourse.....	1,839,369 14
Indians.....	7,061,728 82
Pensions.....	28,533,402 76
Military establishment.....	35,373,137 20
Naval establishment.....	21,249,809 99
Miscellaneous civil.....	42,855,329 08
Interest on public debt.....	117,357,539 72

Total, exclusive of public debt. \$270,559,695 91

Brought forward.....	\$270,559,695 91
Premium on bonds purchased.....	\$6,958,256 76
Redemption of public debt..	99,960,253 54
	106,918,520 30
	\$377,478,216 21
Balance in Treasury.....	106,564,356 94
Total.....	\$484,042,573 15

Thus the net reduction of the principal of the public debt during the fiscal year was \$99,960,253.54. Deducting the ordinary receipts during the year from the ordinary expenditures and interest on the public debt, there remains a surplus of revenue amounting to \$94,134,534. If to this amount is added the amount of premium on sales of gold, and the reduction of the cash balance at the close of the year, the sum is \$99,960,253.54.

The reduction of the public debt, from March 1, 1869, to November 1, 1872, was as follows:

From March 1, 1869, to March 1, 1870.....	\$87,134,782 84
From March 1, 1870, to March 1, 1871.....	117,619,630 25
From March 1, 1871, to March 1, 1872.....	94,895,848 94
From March 1, 1872, to Nov. 1, 1872.....	64,047,287 84
Total.....	\$363,696,999 87

And a reduction in the annual interest of \$24,187,851.

The receipts during the quarter ending September 30, 1872, which is the first quarter of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873, were as follows:

Customs.....	\$57,729,540 27
Sales of public lands.....	797,324 57
Internal Revenue.....	24,169,047 22
Tax on circulation, etc., of national banks.....	8,307,238 69
Repayment of interest by Pacific Railways.....	119,093 73
Customs fines, etc.....	103,787 30
Consular, patent, and other fees.....	479,306 03
Proceeds of Government property.....	336,801 88
Miscellaneous sources.....	1,346,257 47

Net ordinary receipts.....	\$98,988,997 16
Premium on sales of coin.....	2,426,736 91

Total receipts.....	\$100,815,134 07
Balance in Treasury, June 30, 1872, including \$1,014 48 received from "unavailable".....	106,565,371 42

Total available.....	\$207,380,505 49
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The expenditures during the same quarter were as follows:

Civil and miscellaneous expenses.....	\$18,299,891 28
Indians.....	3,037,343 83
Pensions.....	9,135,389 71
Military establishment.....	12,876,982 41
Naval establishment.....	7,305,146 43
Interest on the public debt, etc.....	36,196,894 88

Total, exclusive of the principal and premium on public debt.....	\$86,851,643 54
For premium on purchased bonds.....	\$1,702,568 53
Net redemption of the public debt.....	16,932,138
	18,634,707 25

Total net expenditures.....	\$105,486,355 79
Balance in Treasury Sept. 30, 1872.....	101,894,149 70
	\$207,380,505 49

For the remaining three-quarters of the same fiscal year, ending June 30, 1873, it was estimated that the receipts would be as follows:

Customs.....	\$135,000,000
Sales of public lands.....	1,500,000
Internal revenue.....	74,000,000
Tax on national banks.....	3,000,000
Pacific Railways.....	500,000
Customs fines, etc.....	800,000
Consular, patent, and other fees.....	1,700,000
Sales of public property.....	600,000
Miscellaneous sources.....	1,400,000
Total.....	\$218,500,000

For the same period it was estimated that the expenditures would be as follows:

Civil expenses.....	\$13,000,000
Foreign intercourse.....	900,000
Indians.....	4,000,000
Pensions.....	23,000,000
Military establishment.....	23,000,000
Naval establishment.....	13,500,000
Miscellaneous civil.....	27,800,000
Interest on the public debt.....	71,500,000

Total.....	\$173,700,000
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According to this estimate there will be \$44,800,000 of surplus revenue applicable to the purchase or redemption of the public debt.

The reduction in taxation since the close of the war is estimated to have been as follows:

IN INTERNAL REVENUE.	
Act of July 13, 1866.....	\$65,000,000
Act of March 2, 1867.....	40,000,000
Act of February 3, 1868.....	23,000,000
Act of March 31, 1868.....	45,000,000
Act of July 20, 1870.....	55,000,000
Act of June 6, 1872.....	20,651,000

Total of internal revenue.....	\$248,651,000
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IN CUSTOMS.	
Act of July 14, 1870.....	\$29,526,410
Acts of March 1 and June 6, 1872.....	31,172,761

Total of customs.....	\$60,699,171
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Total reduction.....	\$309,350,171
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The following table exhibits the aggregate amount of taxes returned from the several sources of revenue from the organization of the Internal Revenue Department to the close of the last fiscal year:

SOURCES.		Total collections, from September 1, 1862, to June 30, 1872.
1. ARTICLES AND OCCUPATIONS NOW TAXABLE, INCLUDING PENALTIES.		
Spirits.....	\$396,138,546	
Tobacco.....	200,213,897	
Fermented liquors.....	52,954,800	
Banks and bankers.....	23,644,495	
Adhesive stamps.....	131,673,669	
Penalties.....	7,384,218	
		\$757,009,556
2. ARTICLES AND OCCUPATIONS NOW EXEMPT FROM TAX.		
Manufactures and productions.....	\$401,391,295	
Gross receipts.....	55,924,677	
Sales.....	37,558,907	
Special taxes not relating to spirits, tobacco, and fermented liquors.....	85,437,647	
Income.....	341,706,036	
Special income tax of 1864.....	29,381,862	
Gas.....	17,912,390	
Legacies and successions.....	14,805,648	
Articles in Schedule A.....	8,964,869	
Miscellaneous.....	8,250,993	
		1,001,334,264
Aggregate receipts.....		\$1,758,343,820

STATEMENT OF THE OUTSTANDING PRINCIPAL OF THE PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES,
JUNE 30, 1872.

TITLE.	Length of Loan.	When redeemable.	Rate of Interest.	Price at which sold.	Amount authorized.	Amount issued.	Amount outstanding.
Old debt.....		On demand.....	5 & 6 p. ct.	....	.....	.....	\$57,665 00
Treasury notes prior to 1846.....	1 and 2 years.	1 and 2 years from date.	1 mill to 6 per cent.	Par.	.....	.....	82,575 35
Treasury notes of 1846.....	1 year.	1 year from date....	6 per cent.	Par.	\$10,000,000	.....	6,000 00
Mexican indemnity.....	5 years....	April and July, 1849	5 per cent.	Par.	350,000	\$303,573	1,104 91
Treasury notes of 1847.....	1 and 2 years.	After 60 days' notice.	6 per cent.	Par.	23,000,000	.....	950 00
Loan of 1847.....	20 years.	January 1, 1868.....	6 per cent.	Par.	23,000,000	28,207,000	1,650 00
Bounty land scrip.....	Indefinite	July 1, 1849.....	6 per cent.	Par.	Indefinite	.....	3,900 00
Texas indemnity stock.....	14 years.	January 1, 1865.....	5 per cent.	Par.	10,000,000	5,000,000	174,000 00
Loan of 1848.....	20 years.	July 1, 1868.....	6 per cent.	Par.	16,000,000	16,000,000 00	5,500 00
Treasury notes of 1857.....	1 year.	60 days' notice.....	5 & 5½ p. c.	Par.	20,000,000	20,000,000	2,000 00
Loan of 1858.....	15 years.	January 1, 1874.....	5 per cent.	Par.	20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000 00
Loan of 1860.....	10 years.	January 1, 1871.....	5 per cent.	Par.	21,000,000	7,022,000	10,000 00
Loan of February, 1861 (1881's).....	10 or 20 y's	January 1, 1881.....	6 per cent.	Par.	25,000,000	18,415,000	18,415,000 00
Treasury notes of 1861.....	(2 years. 60 days. 60 days after date.)	2 years after date. } July 1, 1881.....	6 per cent.	Par.	\$22,468,100 } 12,896,350 }	35,364,450	3,150 00
Oregon war debt.....	20 years.	July 1, 1881.....	6 per cent.	Par.	2,800,000	1,090,850	945,000 00
Loan of July and August, 1861 (1881's).....	20 years.	July 1, 1881.....	6 per cent.	Par.	250,000,000	189,321,200	189,321,200 00
Old demand notes.....		On demand.....	.....	.....	60,000,000	60,080,000	88,296 25
Seven-thirties of 1861.....	3 years....	(August 19 and } October 1, 1864. }	7 3-10 p. c.	Par.	140,094,750	140,094,750	20,000 00
Five-twenties of 1862.....	5 or 20 y's	May 1, 1867.....	6 per cent.	Par.	515,000,000	514,771,600	279,498,750 00
Legal-tender notes.....		On demand.....	.....	Par.	450,000,000	915,420,031	357,500,000 00
Temporary loan.....	Not less than 30 days.	After 10 days' notice.	4, 5, and 6 per cent.	Par.	150,000,000	.....	78,560 00
Certificates of indebtedness.....	1 year....	1 year after date....	6 per cent.	Par.	No limit..	561,753,241	5,000 00
Fractional currency.....		On presentation.....	.....	Par.	50,000,000	223,625,663	40,855,835 27
Loan of 1863.....	17 years.	July 1, 1881.....	6 per cent.	Pre'm of 4.13	75,000,000	75,000,000	75,000,000 00
One-year notes of 1863.....	1 year....	1 year after date....	5 per cent.	Par.	400,000,000	44,520,000	101,817 00
Two-year notes of 1863.....	2 years....	2 years after date....	5 per cent.	Par.	400,000,000	166,480,000	65,705 00
Coin certificates.....		On demand.....	.....	Par.	Indefinite.	562,776,400	32,086,300 00
Compound int't notes.....	3 years....	June 10, 1867, and May 15, 1868.	6 per cent. compound.	Par.	400,000,000	266,595,440	593,520 00
Ten-forties of 1864.....	10 or 40 y's	March 1, 1874.....	5 per cent.	Parto 7 per ct. pr.	200,000,000	196,117,300	194,567,300 00
Five-twenties of March, 1864.....	5 or 20 y's	November 1, 1869..	6 per cent.	Par.	.....	3,882,500	2,349,500 00
Five-twenties of June, 1864.....	5 or 20 y's	November 1, 1869..	6 per cent.	Par.	400,000,000	125,561,300	72,946,150 00
Seven-thirties of 1864 and 1865.....	3 years....	(August 15, 1867. } June 15, 1868. } (July 15, 1868.)	7 3-10 p. c.	Par.	800,000,000	829,992,500	332,150 00
Navy pension fund.....	Indefinite		3 per cent.	Par.	Indefinite.	14,000,000	14,000,000 00
Five-twenties of 1865.....	5 or 20 y's	November 1, 1870..	6 per cent.	Par.	303,327,250	303,327,250	159,499,650 00
Consols of 1865.....	5 or 20 y's	July 1, 1870.....	6 per cent.	Par.	332,998,950	332,998,950	232,277,300 00
Consols of 1867.....	5 or 20 y's	July 1, 1872.....	6 per cent.	Par.	379,602,350	379,616,050	320,399,350 00
Consols of 1868.....	5 or 20 y's	July 1, 1873.....	6 per cent.	Par.	42,539,350	42,539,350	30,258,450 00
Three per ct. certificates.....	Indefinite	On demand.....	3 per cent.	Par.	75,000,000	85,150,000	12,220,000 00
Certificates of indebtedness of 1870.....	5 years....	September 1, 1875..	4 per cent.	Par.	678,362	678,362	678,000 00
Funded loan of 1881.....	10 years.	May 1, 1881.....	5 per cent.	Par.	500,000,000	200,000,000	200,000,000 00
							\$2,253,251,328 78

The receipts from internal revenue during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872, and the two previous years, including sums refunded and allowed on drawbacks, were as follows:

1870.....	\$185 235,867 97
1871.....	144,011,176 24
1872.....	131,770,946 73

The following is a statement of the number of persons who paid the income tax for the years 1871 and 1872, under the act of July 14, 1870, the exemption being \$2,000 and the rate of tax 2½ per cent.:

CLASSES.	Number of persons assessed for income in	
	1871.	1872.
Class 1, tax \$30 or less.....	25,479	22,619
Class 2, over \$30, and not over \$50..	19,795	18,887
Class 3, over \$50, and not over \$100.	12,917	13,335
Class 4, over \$100, and not over \$250	10,742	11,355
Class 5, over \$250, and not over \$500	3,707	4,264
Class 6, over \$500.....	2,125	2,469
Total.....	74,775	72,949

The following table exhibits a comparison of the receipts from incomes, or profits on capital, during the last two fiscal years:

	Receipts, fiscal year 1871.	Receipts, fiscal year 1872.	Increase.	Decrease.
BANKS AND BANKERS.				
Bank deposits.....	\$2,702,196 84	\$3,643,272 19	\$941,075 35	.....
Bank capital.....	919,262 77	976,092 13	56,829 36	.....
Bank circulation.....	22,781 92	8,864 82	.....	\$13,917 10
Total.....	\$3,644,241 53	\$4,628,229 14	\$997,904 71	\$13,917 10
INCOME.				
Income from individuals, including salaries.....	\$15,222,211 94	\$8,711,250 52	.....	\$6,510,961 42
Bank dividends and undistributed profits.....	1,542,667 75	2,162,564 31	619,896 56	.....
Railroad companies' dividends and undistributed profits.....	1,121,439 59	1,851,296 30	729,856 71	.....
Railroad companies' interest on bonds.....	974,345 35	1,291,026 68	316,681 33	.....
Insurance companies' dividends and undistributed profits.....	243,205 21	270,531 14	27,325 93	.....
All other collections from income.....	58,780 91	150,192 83	91,411 92	.....
Total.....	\$19,162,650 75	\$14,436,861 78	\$1,785,172 45	\$6,510,961 42
Gas.....	\$2,573,122 92	\$2,831,718 56	\$258,595 64	.....
Adhesive stamps.....	15,342,739 46	16,177,320 60	834,581 14	.....

The increase on banks and bankers is \$983,988; on gas, \$258,596; and on adhesive stamps, \$834,581. The decrease in the receipts of income from individuals was \$6,510,961. \$1,785,172 were, however, offset by the increase in the returns from corporations, so that the balance shows a total decrease of only \$4,725,789. The large apparent falling off in the receipts of income from individuals is chiefly owing to a difference in the rate of tax. Of the \$14,434,950, exclusive of the salary-tax returned in 1871, \$10,680,967, or nearly 75 per cent. were collected at 5 per cent. under act of March 2, 1867, while the balance for that year and the whole amount for 1872 were returned under act of July 14, 1870, at 2½ per cent. Estimating 2½ per cent. on the taxable

income of the two years, there is a difference of only \$677,781 in favor of 1871. The collections on the annual and monthly lists of 1871 amounted to \$7,625,409. The receipts to date on the lists of 1872 are slightly in excess of \$8,000,000.

There has been a rapid increase of the capital of the banks of the country, and they are more widely diffused. The combined capital of the whole number, which is 1,619, was in October last \$480,000,000; State banks, \$60,000,000, an aggregate of \$540,000,000. The savings-banks of New England and New York held, at the same time, \$600,000,000 on deposit.

The comparative condition of the national banks for four years has been as follows:

	October, 1869, 1,616 Banks.	October, 1870, 1,615 Banks.	October, 1871, 1,767 Banks.	October, 1872, 1,919 Banks.
RESOURCES, 1869-1872.				
Loans and discounts.....	\$682,829,106	\$715,928,080	\$831,552,210	\$872,520,104
United States bonds.....	384,088,060	378,562,750	410,316,950	409,668,700
Due from other banks.....	100,853,544	109,426,971	143,176,640	128,180,542
Bills of national banks.....	10,776,023	12,512,927	14,197,653	15,734,093
Specie on hand.....	23,062,406	18,460,011	13,252,998	10,229,756
Lawful money.....	129,564,295	122,669,577	134,489,735	118,971,104
LIABILITIES, 1869-1872.				
Capital stock.....	426,399,151	430,399,301	458,255,696	479,629,144
Surplus.....	86,165,334	94,061,439	101,112,671	110,237,516
National bank notes.....	293,593,645	291,798,640	315,519,117	333,495,037
Deposits.....	523,029,491	512,765,708	626,774,021	625,703,307
Due to other banks.....	118,917,264	130,042,203	171,942,684	143,836,431

The movement for the year 1872, compared with that of 1871, was as follows:

YEAR.	No. banks.	Capital.	Circulation.	Specie.	Legal tender.	Deposits.
1871. March.....	1,688	\$444,738,000	\$202,028,000	\$26,095,000	\$130,875,000	\$729,364,000
April.....	1,707	446,925,000	306,131,000	23,732,000	142,390,000	735,455,000
June.....	1,723	450,390,000	307,793,000	19,924,000	154,088,000	780,653,000
Oct.....	1,767	458,255,000	315,519,000	13,253,000	136,535,000	798,715,000
Dec.....	1,790	460,225,066	318,265,000	20,895,000	117,404,000	773,500,000
1872. Feb.....	1,814	464,143,000	321,634,000	25,507,000	119,123,000	773,376,000
April.....	1,844	467,924,000	325,305,000	24,433,000	123,240,000	787,870,000
June.....	1,853	470,543,000	327,092,000	24,256,000	137,065,000	803,942,000
Oct.....	1,944	479,629,000	333,495,000	10,229,000	118,972,000	769,545,000

The following is the latest official statement of the national banks of the city of New York, as compared with the previous report of the Comptroller of the Currency:

	Liabilities, Oct. 3, 1872.	Liabilities, Dec. 27, 1872.	Comparisons.		Liabilities, Sept. 21, 1872.	Liabilities, Dec. 28, 1872.	Comparisons.
Capital	\$71,285,000	\$71,285,000		Capital	\$16,734,300	\$16,919,300	Inc. \$184,900
Net profits	30,741,900	31,569,600	Inc. \$827,700	Net profits	5,062,200	5,860,700	Inc. 198,500
Circulation	28,260,400	28,089,700	Dec. 170,700	Circulation	51,200	51,000	Dec. 200
Due banks	65,724,600	77,471,700	Inc. 11,747,100	Due banks	4,612,800	3,466,800	Dec. 1,146,000
Due depositors	108,541,200	111,690,400	Inc. 3,149,200	Due depositors	36,918,900	33,406,200	Dec. 3,512,700
Unpaid dividends	261,400	158,000	Dec. 103,400	Unpaid dividends	148,700	88,500	Dec. 60,200
Totals	304,814,500	320,264,400	Inc. 15,449,900	Totals	64,128,100	\$59,792,400	Dec. 4,335,700
RESOURCES.				RESOURCES.			
Loans and disc'ts	183,285,800	191,304,000	Inc. 8,018,200	Loans and disc'ts	\$48,645,400	\$46,018,000	Dec. \$2,627,400
Stocks	44,929,500	44,003,900	Dec. 925,600	Stocks	1,707,000	1,542,400	Dec. 164,600
Real estate	7,984,500	8,320,500	Inc. 336,000	Real estate	1,468,500	1,486,100	Inc. 17,600
Due from banks	16,448,700	18,827,200	Inc. 2,378,500	Due from banks	3,903,100	4,061,700	Inc. 158,600
Cash items and bank notes	6,851,600	6,374,000	Inc. 22,400	Cash items and bank notes	89,700	62,100	Dec. 27,600
Specie	39,213,100	13,784,800	Inc. 7,408,800	Specie	1,233,800	1,619,500	Inc. 385,700
Legal tenders	225,300	37,485,000	Dec. 1,727,600	Legal tenders	7,062,900	4,984,200	Dec. 2,078,700
Overdrafts		164,500	Dec. 60,800	Overdrafts	17,700	18,400	Inc. 700
Totals	304,814,500	320,264,400		Totals	\$64,128,100	\$59,792,400	

The following is the statement of the State banks of the city of New York at different periods in 1872, and contains their liabilities and resources at those periods, and a comparison between them:

The following is a statement of the local indebtedness of the country, comprising that of the States, and the counties and towns of each State.

LOCAL DEBTS, 1870.

STATES.	Total.	STATE.	COUNTY.	TOWN, CITY, ETC.
		For which Bonds have been issued.	For which Bonds have been issued.	For which Bonds have been issued. All other.
Alabama	\$13,277,154	\$5,382,800	\$1,457,128	\$2,773,900 \$321,063
Arkansas	4,151,152	3,050,000	247,338	192,096 32,850
California	18,089,082	3,311,500	9,808,404	875,764 26,520
Connecticut	17,088,906	7,275,900		6,837,417 2,669,466
Delaware	526,125		116,375	384,250 2,000
Florida	2,185,898	1,012,372	365,514	331,000 123,100
Georgia	21,753,712	6,544,500	300,386	14,383,315 261,162
Illinois	42,191,869	4,890,937	10,729,192	23,724,835 758,175
Indiana	7,818,710	4,167,507	630,926	2,343,067 181,867
Iowa	8,043,133	594,498	2,279,729	1,941,966 1,833,710
Kansas	6,442,282	1,341,975	3,547,800	894,075 288,000
Kentucky	18,953,494	3,076,480	6,365,604	7,661,727 525,633
Louisiana	93,087,441	22,560,233	847,526	13,123,010 8,616,062
Maine	16,621,624	3,067,900	240,300	6,108,244 2,174,287
Maryland	29,032,577	13,317,475	105,395	14,097,856 51,467
Massachusetts	69,211,538	27,123,164	30,000	26,539,150 13,694,384
Michigan	6,725,231	2,885,028	1,006,150	2,687,935 376,799
Minnesota	2,788,797	250,000	343,338	1,845,497 120,606
Mississippi	2,594,415	100,000	344,596	120,950 20,650
Missouri	46,909,865	17,866,000	10,265,419	15,782,100 1,442,753
Nebraska	2,089,264	36,300	1,563,580	70,400 2,000
Nevada	1,986,093	500,000	576,927	327,776 28,000
New Hampshire	11,153,333	2,752,200	372,700	2,261,134 5,226,320
New Jersey	22,854,304	2,996,200	6,222,921	11,710,162 1,212,627
New York	159,808,234	32,409,144	39,923,185	66,363,637 10,355,669
North Carolina	32,474,036	29,900,045	931,256	659,243 181,970
Ohio	22,341,988	9,732,078	3,893,000	8,272,360 151,919
Oregon	218,486	106,583	51,386	500 5,500
Pennsylvania	89,027,131	31,111,668	43,762,083	7,882,377 859,242
Rhode Island	5,938,649	2,913,500		2,571,965 453,177
South Carolina	13,075,229	7,665,909		5,312,208 26,062
Tennessee	48,827,191	31,892,144	2,283,042	5,534,050 2,023,680
Texas	1,613,907	195,595	195,595	524,600 153,800
Vermont	3,594,700	1,002,500	8,042	1,470,094 1,114,065
Virginia	55,321,255	39,298,025	980,498	6,743,800 420,800
West Virginia	561,767	(*)	251,733	205,892 26,062
Wisconsin	5,903,532	68,200	960,600	2,300,247 274,100
Arizona	10,500		4,000	
Colorado	681,153		620,000	
Dakota	5,761		1,250	
District of Columbia	2,596,545			1,640,584 955,961
Idaho	222,621		39,739	2,542 1,557
Montana	278,719		77,706	
New Mexico	7,560			
Utah				
Washington	88,827		21,312	15,881 1,750
Wyoming				
Total	\$868,676,758	\$324,747,959	\$157,955,880	\$271,119,668 \$57,124,852

* Included in Virginia.

The debts of the several States, embracing those known as State, county, and town or city, as reported by the census of 1870, was in the aggregate \$868,676,758, of which the bonded debt is about seven-eighths, distributed as follows: State bonds, \$324,747,959; county bonds, \$157,955,880; town bonds, \$271,119,668. The unfunded debt is \$28,118,739 for the States; \$29,609,660 for the counties. These are small, but the town and city debts are larger, and amount to \$57,124,852, of which New York has \$10,355,669; Massachusetts, \$13,694,384; Louisiana, \$8,616,062; New Hampshire, \$5,226,320; Connecticut, \$2,969,486; Maine, \$2,174,227; Missouri, \$1,442,753; Iowa, \$1,833,740; Tennessee, \$2,023,680, and New Jersey, \$1,212,627. Much of this is now funded. The foregoing table gives the aggregates.

The issue of bonds since 1870 to the close of 1872 has been sufficient to advance the aggregate to more than \$900,000,000.

The decline in the carrying-trade of the country continued during 1872. The imports and exports of the United States, excluding gold and silver, amounted to \$1,070,641,163 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872, and of this vast trade only 28½ per cent. was in American vessels; in the year 1860 nearly 71 per cent. of our former commerce was in American ships, but in 1864 it had fallen to 46 per cent.; in 1868 to 44 per cent., and in 1871 to less than 38 per cent. The earnings of vessels engaged in the foreign carrying-trade probably exceed \$100,000,000 a year, of which less than one-third is earned under our own flag. On this subject the Secretary of the Treasury says: "The act of Congress allowing a drawback on foreign articles used in the construction of American vessels has given encouragement to ship-building, but I am of opinion that the measure is entirely inadequate. When we consider that nearly three-fourths of the foreign commerce of this country is under foreign flags, it is plain that there can be no considerable and speedy change unless the Government shall act at once, and in a liberal and comprehensive spirit. The rise in the price of iron, and the advance in the wages of labor in England during the past year, favor the Government and the people of the United States; but this advantage, due to natural causes, should not lead us to trust the future to the force of those causes, but should induce us rather to act at once, and with vigor."

In the opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury, the time has come when the attention of the public is turned naturally to the future financial policy of the country. That policy must rest upon the past and the present. The war caused three great changes in business and financial affairs that have received the careful consideration of the American people: First, the country was compelled to impose heavy customs duties upon merchandise, and thus, without general observation, and with-

out argument upon the principles involved, the nation entered upon a broad system of protection. Second, the Government issued Treasury notes for general circulation, as currency, and prohibited banks of issue by State authority. Third, a system of national banks was established, and their circulation protected by the national credit. The wisdom of these measures, speaking generally, has been established, and, subject to such changes as the changing condition and opinions of the country and people may demand, they will remain a part of public policy until the financial consequences of the war disappear. The weight of the national debt has been so great that, for more than ten years, there has been no opportunity for the practical discussion of the doctrines of protection and free trade, and, in that long period of an unchanged protective policy incident to the burdens of the war, the nation has advanced rapidly and safely in the development of its natural resources. Anticipating a condition of peace, a general reduction in the percentage of customs duties may be anticipated. This reduction, however, should not be measured by the wants of the Treasury, but regard should be had also to the condition of the various branches of industry in which the people are engaged. In presence of the fact that the leading pursuits of the country are stronger than ever before in the possession of adequate capital and a supply of intelligent laborers, there may be a moderate reduction from time to time in the rate of duties, as the diminishing expenses of the Government shall permit, without either alarming capital or injuring labor.

The justification of the present protective system, the Secretary asserts to be found in the following considerations:

For purposes of government, the principles of political economy are national, and not cosmopolitan. A nation that can produce a given article at less cost than it can be produced elsewhere, may wisely accept free trade in it; but a nation having natural advantages for its production, yet destitute of skill in the incident art or trade, must wait for the opportunity that sometimes comes from the calamity of war, or secure a more economical and a more constant support in the policy of the Government. If average natural facilities exist, the period of necessary protection is a short one compared with the lifetime of a nation, while the advantages gained can never be wholly lost; but, if reasonable natural facilities do not exist, then a system of duties for protection is a present and future burden without adequate compensation. So varied and rich, however, are the natural resources of the United States that we either are, or may soon be, in successful competition with the older and more experienced countries of the world in the production of the chief articles of personal necessity, comfort, and luxury, and of the machinery by which these articles are produced or obtained. Herein is a sufficient justification for the existing protective system, and for its continuance during the transition period. Nor is the prospect of ultimate successful competition with other countries disturbed by the circumstance that the wages of labor are higher in this country than in those.

The Secretary is of the opinion that the

tariff system of the country has contributed largely to the general prosperity, and that this general and continued prosperity is the only basis on which even a wise financial policy can rest. He, therefore, more fully expresses his views thus:

If, ten years since, it was the thought of any that the only way to a successful contest with Europe was in the reduction of the wages of labor to the European standard, that thought has disappeared probably in presence of the fact that high wages on this side of the Atlantic have stimulated immigration until there is a near approach to equality in the cost of labor, and of the coexisting fact that the addition thus made to the number of laborers has only aided in the development of our resources without yielding in any quarter an excess of products, or retarding in any degree the prosperity of the laboring population. This prosperity on their part is associated with a higher and constantly improving intellectual and social culture and condition. It being given that an intelligent person has all the special knowledge of an art or trade possessed by the most experienced and best-trained operative, who, outside of this special training and experience, is an ignorant person, and equal advantages of capital and machinery being given also, the intelligent person proceeds to improve and simplify methods of production to such an extent that an addition to his wages of even 100 per cent. represents but a small part of the advantage gained. Yet the special training and knowledge of the ignorant man is the basis of the improvement made.

This truth, considered first with reference to a single American laborer, and then multiplied many hundred thousand times, represents the advantages of America over Europe and Asia in the contest for final, peaceful supremacy in the affairs of the world. Thus is America solving the industrial problem of the ages by exacting cheap production from expensive labor.

He then proceeds to discuss the other changes caused by the war, such as the issues of United States notes and the notes of national banks. Thus he presents an argument in favor of a paper currency, composed in part of United States notes, and in part of national bank notes. The aid which such a currency would afford in resuming and maintaining specie payments is fully presented. He says:

In the view I am now to take, I exclude the idea that the Government will ever abandon the issue of national bank notes, and undertake the issue of United States notes in their place. The result of such a policy may be foreseen. The people, deprived of the facilities for business afforded by banks, would seek relief through State institutions, and without much delay Congress would concede to them the right to issue notes for circulation. This concession would be followed by a surrender by the General Government of all control over the paper circulation of the country. The true policy will be found in continuing the national banking system, without, however, yielding to the claim for a material increase of its issues in proportion to the volume of paper in circulation. There are two effectual and certain ways of placing the country in a condition when specie and paper will possess the same commercial value. By diminishing the amount of paper in circulation the difference between the commercial value of paper and coin will diminish, and by pursuing this policy the difference will disappear altogether. All legislation limited in its operation to the paper issues of the banks and of the Government, whether bearing interest or not, and which, in its effects, shall tend to diminish the market value

of coin, will be found, upon analysis, to contain a plan for contracting the volume of paper currency; and all legislation so limited, which does not contain such a plan, will prove ineffectual. Accepting this proposition, and believing that the country is not prepared to sustain the policy of contraction, it only remains for me to consider the means by which the value of our currency must be improved. The basis of a policy of improvement must be found in a sturdy refusal to add to the paper in circulation until it is of the same value substantially as coin. This being accepted as the settled purpose of the country, there can be no permanent increase of the difference between paper and coin, and an opportunity will be given for the influence of natural causes, tending, upon the whole to a better financial condition. We may count first among these the increase of population and its distribution over new fields of business and labor; secondly, in the South especially, the number of persons having property, and using and holding money, will increase; next, we may anticipate a more general use of paper in Texas and the Pacific States, by which, practically, for the rest of the country, the volume of paper will be diminished, and the quantity of coin increased—two facts tending to produce an equality of value. The influence of these natural causes will be counteracted in some degree by the increasing facility for the transfer of money from one point to another, and by the greater use of bank checks and certificates of deposit. The rapid transit of merchandise, in bringing the period of its consumption nearer to the time of its production, is an agency of a similar sort, giving to these views their full weight.

In conclusion, the Secretary anticipates a financial improvement in the affairs of the country of a permanent nature, and thus presents the reasons upon which such anticipations are founded. He says:

I am prepared to say that the experience of the last three years coincides with the best judgment I can form, and warrants the opinion that, under the influence of existing natural causes, our financial condition will gradually improve. During the last fiscal year there were several circumstances of unusual character tending to counteract the natural course of affairs. Our exports of cotton fell off \$37,000,000, and there were excessive imports of wool, tea, coffee, and sugar. The stock of wool in warehouse on the 30th of June was sufficient for six months' consumption; of sugar for four and a half months, of coffee for five months, and of tea for twelve months. In the ordinary course of trade the importation of these articles will be small during the current year, with consequent favorable effect upon the balance between this and other countries. This anticipation of the wants of the country, in connection with the decrease of our exports, augmented the balance of trade, created an active demand for coin, and advanced the price. Notwithstanding these adverse influences, gold has averaged, substantially, the same premium from January 1st to November 1st of the present year as for the corresponding period of 1871. Not doubting that natural causes will in time produce the result sought, it is yet advisable to bring the power of the Government in aid of the movement as far as practicable.

The revival of our foreign commerce is one instrumentality, and perhaps the most efficient one of all. If the annual earnings of American vessels were \$80,000,000 instead of \$30,000,000, the difference in the amount of exchange available abroad would meet a large part of the adverse balance in ordinary years. The experience of Europe tends to show that the ability of a country to maintain specie payments is due largely to the condition of its foreign trade. Next, every measure which increases or improves the channels of transportation between the seaboard

and the cotton and grain growing regions of the country, or lessens the cost of freights, adds something to our capacity to compete successfully in the markets of the world. Finally, those measures which encourage American manufactures, especially of iron, wool, and cotton, and discourage the importation of like products, affect favorably the balance of trade and help us toward the end we seek. This statement in three parts is a general statement of a policy that, in my opinion, will aid the country in reaching a condition when it will be practicable to resume and maintain specie payments. Anticipating that day, I anticipate also that the burden of resumption will rest upon the Government. There are now more than 1,900 banks in the country, and I cannot imagine a condition of things so favorable for a period of years as to enable them at all times to redeem their notes in specie only. Without pro-

ceeding to the discussion of the subject in detail, I think that all will have been gained that is of value when the Treasury shall be prepared to pay the demand notes of the Government in coin, and the banks shall be prepared to pay their notes either in coin or in legal-tender notes, and then our good fortune will clearly appear in this, that our paper currency is not exclusively of national bank notes, nor exclusively of United States notes.

The following tables were compiled at the office of the *Financial and Commercial Chronicle*, New York, and show the monthly range of Government securities, and the comparative prices of leading articles of produce in the New York market, the prices of gold, stocks, etc.

MONTHLY RANGE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AS REPRESENTED BY ACTUAL SALES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE BOARD DURING THE YEAR 1872.

MONTHS.	5's 1881	6's 1881	(5-20's.)						(10-40's.)		Cur'ry 6's.
	Funded Coupn.	Coupn.	1862.	1864.	1865.	1865. New.	1867.	1868.	Reg'd.	Coupn.	
JANUARY....	Opening..	110	115	110%	110%	112%	111%	113	109	110	115%
	Highest...	110%	115%	110%	110%	112%	111%	113	110%	110%	115%
	Lowest...	109%	114%	109%	109%	110%	109%	111%	109	109%	114%
	Closing...	110	115%	110%	111%	110%	112%	112%	109%	110%	114%
FEBRUARY...	Opening..	108%	115%	110%	111%	110%	112	112%	107	110%	114%
	Highest...	108%	115%	111%	111%	110%	112	112%	107%	110%	114%
	Lowest...	107%	114%	110%	110	110%	111%	111%	106%	109%	113%
	Closing...	108%	115%	111%	111%	110%	111%	112	107	110%	113%
MARCH.....	Opening..	108%	115%	111%	111	112%	110%	112	107%	107%	114
	Highest...	110	115%	112%	112%	112%	111%	113	108	108%	115%
	Lowest...	108%	115%	111	111	112%	110%	112	107%	107%	114
	Closing...	110	115%	112	112%	112%	111%	113%	108	108%	115%
APRIL.....	Opening..	109%	115%	112%	112%	113	111%	113	108	108%	115%
	Highest...	112%	118%	115%	115%	114%	115%	116	110%	110%	116%
	Lowest...	109%	115%	112%	112%	112%	111%	113	108	108%	115%
	Closing...	112%	118%	115%	115%	114%	115%	116	110%	110%	116%
MAY.....	Opening..	111%	118	112%	112%	112%	114%	115%	110%	110%	116%
	Highest...	113	119%	114	113%	115	116%	117%	111%	112%	117%
	Lowest...	111%	118	112%	112%	112%	114%	115%	110	110%	116%
	Closing...	112%	119%	113%	113%	115	116%	117%	111%	112	117%
JUNE.....	Opening..	113.	120%	114%	114	115%	116%	117%	111%	112%	115
	Highest...	113%	120%	115	115	116	117%	118%	111%	112%	115
	Lowest...	112%	119%	114	114	114%	116%	117%	110%	111%	114%
	Closing...	112%	120%	114	114%	114%	117%	118%	111%	112%	114%
JULY.....	Opening..	113%	117%	114%	114%	115%	113%	115%	111%	112%	114%
	Highest...	113%	118%	115%	115%	116%	115	116	111%	113%	115
	Lowest...	113%	117	114%	114%	115%	113%	115%	111%	112%	114%
	Closing...	113%	118%	115%	115%	116%	115	116	111%	113%	114%
AUGUST.....	Opening..	112%	118%	116%	116%	116%	115%	116%	109%	113%	114%
	Highest...	112%	118%	116%	116%	116%	115%	116%	109%	113%	114%
	Lowest...	112%	116%	114%	114	114%	113%	113%	108%	111%	112%
	Closing...	112%	116%	114%	114	114%	113%	113%	108%	112%	112%
SEPTEMBER...	Opening..	111%	116%	114	114%	113%	113%	114	108%	108%	112%
	Highest...	111%	116%	114%	114%	114%	113%	114%	109	108%	112%
	Lowest...	109%	114%	113	113%	113%	112	112%	107%	107%	111%
	Closing...	107%	115%	114%	114%	114%	113%	113%	108	108	112%
OCTOBER....	Opening..	111	115%	115%	114	115%	113%	113%	108%	108%	111%
	Highest...	111%	117	116%	116	116%	115	115	108%	108%	114
	Lowest...	111	115%	115%	114%	115%	113%	113%	107%	107%	111
	Closing...	111%	116%	115%	115%	116%	114%	114%	108%	108%	114
NOVEMBER...	Opening..	110	116%	113	113%	112%	114	114%	108	108%	114%
	Highest...	110%	117%	113	113%	113%	115%	116%	108%	108%	114%
	Lowest...	110	116%	111%	111%	112%	114	114%	107%	107%	113%
	Closing...	110%	116%	113	113%	113%	115%	116%	108%	108%	114%
DECEMBER...	Opening..	111	117%	112%	113	112%	115%	116	109%	109%	112%
	Highest...	111%	118	113%	113%	113%	116%	117%	110	109%	113%
	Lowest...	111	117%	112%	112%	112%	115	115%	109%	109%	112
	Closing...	111%	118	112%	113	112%	116%	117%	110	109%	113%

PRICE OF GOLD AT NEW YORK FOR EACH DAY DURING 1872.

DAY OF MONTH.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
1.....	(Holiday.)	109½-110	110-110½	110-110½	112½-112½	114-114½	113½-114	115½-115½	S.	114-114½	111½-112½	S.
2.....	109¼-109¾	109½-109½	110½-110½	109½-110	112½-112½	S.	113½-113½	115½-115½	113-113½	113½-114½	111½-112	112½-113
3.....	109-109½	109½-109½	S.	109½-110	112½-113	114½-114½	113½-113½	115½-115½	113-113½	114½-115	S.	112½-112½
4.....	109-109½	S.	110-110½	110-110½	113-113½	114½-114½	<i>Holiday.</i>	S.	113-113½	114½-115	<i>Holiday.</i>	112½-113½
5.....	109½-109¾	110-110½	110-110½	110½-110½	S.	114½-114½	113½-113½	115½-115½	113-113½	113½-114½	<i>Holiday.</i>	112½-113½
6.....	108¾-109¾	109½-110½	110-110½	110½-110½	113½-113½	114½-114½	113½-113½	115½-115½	112½-113½	S.	111½-112½	112½-113½
7.....	S.	109½-110½	110-110½	S.	113½-114	113½-114½	S.	115½-115½	112½-113	112½-113½	112½-113	S.
8.....	109½-109½	110½-110½	110½-110½	110½-110½	113½-114	113½-114½	113½-113½	115½-115½	S.	112½-113½	113½-113½	112½-113½
9.....	108½-109½	110½-110½	110-110½	110½-110½	114-114½	S.	113½-113½	115½-115½	113-113½	112½-113½	113½-113½	112½-113
10.....	108½-109	110½-110½	S.	110½-110½	114-114½	114½-114½	113½-114	115½-115½	112½-113½	112½-113	S.	112½-113
11.....	108½-108½	S.	110½-110½	110½-110½	114½-114½	113½-114½	113½-114	S.	112½-113½	112½-113½	113½-114½	112½-113
12.....	108½-108½	110½-110½	110½-110½	110½-110½	S.	113½-114½	113½-114½	115½-115½	112½-113½	112½-113½	113½-113½	112½-113
13.....	108½-108½	110½-110½	110-110½	110½-110½	113½-113½	113½-114½	114-114½	114½-114½	112½-113½	S.	113½-113½	112½-113
14.....	S.	110½-110½	110-110½	S.	113½-114	113½-114	S.	114½-114½	113-113½	112½-113½	113-113½	112½-113
15.....	108½-109½	110½-110½	110-110½	110½-110½	113½-114½	113½-114	114½-114½	114½-114½	113½-113½	112½-113½	113½-113½	112½-113
16.....	108½-109	110½-110½	110½-110½	110½-111½	113½-114½	S.	114½-114½	115-115½	113½-113½	112½-113½	113½-113½	112½-113
17.....	108½-109½	110½-110½	S.	110½-111½	113½-114½	113½-114	114½-114½	115-115½	113½-114½	112½-113½	S.	111½-112
18.....	108½-109	S.	110½-110½	110½-111½	113½-113½	113½-113½	114½-114½	S.	113½-114½	112½-113½	113½-113½	111½-111½
19.....	108½-109½	110½-110½	109½-110½	111½-111½	S.	113½-113½	114½-114½	114½-115	113½-115½	112½-113½	113½-113½	111½-111½
20.....	109-109½	110½-110½	109½-110	111½-111½	113½-113½	113½-113½	114½-114½	113½-114½	113½-115½	S.	113-113½	111½-111½
21.....	S.	110½-110½	109½-109½	S.	113½-113½	113½-113½	S.	113½-114½	113½-114½	112½-113½	113-114	S.
22.....	109-109½	<i>Holiday.</i>	109½-109½	111½-111½	113½-114	113½-113½	114½-114½	113½-114½	113½-114½	112½-113½	112½-113½	111½-111½
23.....	108½-109	110½-111	109½-109½	111½-111½	113½-114	S.	114½-114½	113½-113½	113½-114	112½-113½	S.	111½-111½
24.....	108½-109	110½-111	S.	111½-112½	113½-113½	113-113½	114½-114½	112½-113½	113½-114	113-113½	112½-113	112½-113
25.....	109-109½	S.	109½-109½	112½-112½	113½-113½	113½-113½	114½-114½	S.	113½-114	113-113½	112½-113	112½-113
26.....	109-109½	110½-110½	110½-110	112½-113½	S.	113½-113½	114½-114½	112½-113	113½-114	113-113½	112½-113	112½-113
27.....	109½-109½	110½-110½	110½-110½	112½-113	113½-113½	113½-113½	114½-114½	112½-113	113½-114	S.	<i>Holiday.</i>	111½-112½
28.....	S.	110½-110½	110½-110½	S.	113½-114	113½-113½	S.	112½-113	113½-113½	112½-113½	112½-113	S.
29.....	109½-110	109½-110½	<i>Holiday.</i>	112½-112½	113½-114½	113½-113½	114½-114½	112½-113	S.	112½-113	112½-113	111½-112½
30.....	109½-109½	.....	110-110½	112½-112½	114-114½	S.	114½-115	112½-113	113½-113½	112½-113½	112½-113	111½-112½
31.....	109½-110½	.....	S.	.....	114-114½	.....	115-115½	112½-113	.....	112½-113½	.....	112-112½
Month....	108½-110½	109½-111	109½-110½	109½-113½	112½-114½	113-114½	113½-115½	112½-115½	112½-115½	112½-115½	111½-114½	111½-113½

FINANCES OF THE UNITED STATES.

● TABLE OF STERLING EXCHANGE FOR EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR 1872.

DAY OF MONTH.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
	60 3 days' Sight.	60 3 days' Sight.	60 3 days' Sight.	60 3 days' Sight.	60 3 days' Sight.	60 3 days' Sight.	60 3 days' Sight.	60 3 days' Sight.	60 3 days' Sight.	60 3 days' Sight.	60 3 days' Sight.	60 3 days' Sight.
1.....	(Holiday.)	109 - 109½	109½ - 110½	109½ - 110½	109½ - 110½	109½ - 110½	110 - 110½	109½ - 110½	108½ - 109½	107½ - 108½	108½ - 110½	108½ - 110½
2.....	109½ - 110½	109½ - 109½	109½ - 110½	109½ - 110½	109½ - 110½	S.	110 - 110½	109½ - 110½	108½ - 109½	107½ - 108½	108½ - 110	108½ - 110½
3.....	109½ - 110	109½ - 109½	109½ - 110½	109½ - 110½	109½ - 110½	109½ - 110½	110 - 110½	109½ - 110½	108½ - 109½	107½ - 108½	108½ - 110½	108½ - 110½
4.....	109½ - 110	S.	109½ - 110½	109½ - 110½	109½ - 110½	109½ - 110½	Holiday.	S.	108½ - 109½	107½ - 108½	Holiday.	108½ - 110½
5.....	109½ - 109½	109½ - 109½	109½ - 110½	109½ - 110	109½ - 110½	109½ - 110½	110 - 110½	109½ - 110½	108½ - 109½	107½ - 108½	108½ - 110	108½ - 110½
6.....	109½ - 109½	109½ - 109½	109½ - 110½	109½ - 110½	109½ - 110½	109½ - 110½	110 - 110½	109½ - 110	108½ - 109½	107½ - 108½	108½ - 110	108½ - 110½
7.....	S.	109½ - 109½	109½ - 110½	S.	109½ - 110½	109½ - 110½	S.	109 - 109½	108½ - 109½	108 - 109½	108½ - 110	108½ - 110½
8.....	109½ - 109½	110½ - 109½	109½ - 110½	109½ - 110	109½ - 110½	109½ - 110½	110 - 110½	109 - 109½	108½ - 109	108½ - 110	108½ - 110½	108½ - 110½
9.....	109½ - 110	109½ - 109½	109½ - 110½	109½ - 110	109½ - 110	S.	110 - 110½	108½ - 109½	108½ - 109	108½ - 110½	108½ - 110½	108½ - 110½
10.....	109½ - 109½	109½ - 110	109½ - 110½	109½ - 110½	109½ - 110½	109½ - 110½	110 - 110½	108½ - 109½	108½ - 109	108½ - 110½	108½ - 110½	108½ - 110½
11.....	109½ - 109½	S.	109½ - 110½	109½ - 110½	109½ - 110½	109½ - 110½	110 - 110½	S.	108½ - 109	108½ - 110½	S.	108½ - 110½
12.....	109½ - 109½	109½ - 110	109½ - 110½	109½ - 110½	109½ - 110½	109½ - 110½	110 - 110½	108½ - 109½	108½ - 109	108½ - 110½	108½ - 110½	109½ - 110½
13.....	109½ - 109½	109½ - 110	109½ - 110½	109½ - 110½	109½ - 110½	109½ - 110½	110 - 110½	108½ - 109½	108½ - 109	108½ - 110½	108½ - 110½	109½ - 110½
14.....	S.	109½ - 110½	109½ - 110½	S.	109½ - 110½	109½ - 110½	S.	108½ - 109½	108½ - 109½	S.	108½ - 110½	109½ - 110½
15.....	109½ - 109½	109½ - 110½	109½ - 110½	109½ - 110½	109½ - 110½	109½ - 110½	110 - 110½	108½ - 109½	108½ - 109½	108½ - 110½	108½ - 110½	109½ - 110½
16.....	109½ - 109½	109½ - 110½	109½ - 110½	109½ - 110½	109½ - 110½	109½ - 110½	110 - 110½	108½ - 109½	108½ - 109½	108½ - 110½	108½ - 110½	109½ - 110½
17.....	109½ - 109½	109½ - 110½	109½ - 110½	109½ - 110½	109½ - 110½	109½ - 110½	110 - 110½	108½ - 109½	108½ - 109½	108½ - 110½	108½ - 110½	109½ - 110½
18.....	109½ - 109½	S.	109½ - 110½	109½ - 110½	109½ - 110½	109½ - 110½	109½ - 110½	S.	108½ - 109½	108½ - 110½	S.	109½ - 110½
19.....	109½ - 109½	109½ - 110½	109½ - 110½	109½ - 110½	109½ - 110½	109½ - 110½	110 - 110½	108½ - 109½	108½ - 109½	108½ - 110½	108½ - 110½	109½ - 110½
20.....	109½ - 109½	109½ - 110½	109½ - 110½	109½ - 110½	109½ - 110½	109½ - 110½	109½ - 110½	108½ - 109½	108½ - 109½	108½ - 110½	108½ - 110½	109½ - 110½
21.....	S.	109½ - 110½	109½ - 110½	S.	109½ - 110½	109½ - 110½	S.	108½ - 109½	107½ - 108½	108½ - 110½	108½ - 110½	109½ - 110½
22.....	109½ - 109½	Holiday.	109½ - 110½	109½ - 110½	109½ - 110½	109½ - 110½	109½ - 110½	108½ - 109½	107½ - 108½	108½ - 110½	S.	109½ - 110½
23.....	109½ - 109½	109½ - 110½	109½ - 110½	109½ - 110½	109½ - 110½	109½ - 110½	109½ - 110½	108½ - 109½	107½ - 108½	108½ - 110½	108½ - 110½	109½ - 110½
24.....	109½ - 109½	109½ - 110½	109½ - 110½	109½ - 110½	109½ - 110½	109½ - 110½	109½ - 110½	108½ - 109½	107½ - 108½	108½ - 110½	S.	109½ - 110½
25.....	109½ - 109½	S.	109½ - 110½	109½ - 110½	109½ - 110½	109½ - 110½	109½ - 110½	108½ - 109½	107½ - 108½	108½ - 110½	108½ - 110½	109½ - 110½
26.....	109½ - 109½	109½ - 110½	109½ - 110	109½ - 110½	109½ - 110½	109½ - 110½	109½ - 110½	108½ - 109½	107½ - 108½	108½ - 110½	108½ - 110½	109½ - 110½
27.....	109½ - 109½	109½ - 110½	109½ - 110½	109½ - 110½	109½ - 110½	109½ - 110½	109½ - 110½	108½ - 109½	107½ - 108½	108½ - 110	108½ - 110	109½ - 110½
28.....	S.	109½ - 110½	109½ - 110½	S.	109½ - 110½	110 - 110½	S.	109 - 109½	107½ - 108½	108½ - 110	108½ - 110	109½ - 110½
29.....	109½ - 109½	109½ - 110½	109½ - 110½	109½ - 110½	109½ - 110½	110 - 110½	109½ - 110½	109 - 109½	107½ - 108½	108½ - 110	108½ - 110	109½ - 110½
30.....	109½ - 109½	.....	109½ - 110½	109½ - 110½	109½ - 110½	S.	109½ - 110½	109 - 109½	107½ - 108½	108½ - 110	108½ - 110	109½ - 110½
31.....	109 - 109½	.....	109½ - 110½	.....	109½ - 110½	.....	109½ - 110½	109 - 109½	.....	108½ - 110½	.....	109½ - 110½

PRICES OF STATE SECURITIES DURING THE YEAR 1873.

DESCRIPTION.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.	
	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.
Alabama 6s.....	90	—	90	—	85	—	60	—	62½	—	82	—	57	—	57	—	83	—	80	—	58	—	55	—
“ 8s.....	50	—	50	—	57	—	81	—	86	—	82	—	83	—	80	—	83	—	80	—	82	—	81	—
Arkansas 6s, funded.....	54	—	54	—	54	—	54	—	54	—	57½	—	50	—	47	—	47	—	40	—	40	—	42	—
“ 7s, L. R. & Ft. S.....	45	—	45	—	45	—	41	—	42	—	53	—	53	—	50	—	51	—	44	—	44	—	43	—
“ 7s, L. R. P. B. & N. O.....	110	—	110	—	110	—	110	—	110	—	110	—	111	—	111	—	109	—	110	—	110	—	109	—
California 7s.....	70	—	75	—	75	—	110	—	110	—	72	—	72	—	73	—	70	—	74	—	70	—	70	—
Georgia 6s.....	85	—	85	—	84	—	88	—	88	—	88	—	85	—	87	—	85	—	85	—	85	—	88	—
“ 7s, new.....	98	—	98	—	98	—	98	—	98	—	98	—	98	—	97	—	97	—	98	—	98	—	98	—
Illinois 6s, 7t, coupon.....	95	—	97	—	98½	—	97½	—	98	—	98	—	100	—	100	—	99	—	98	—	98	—	98	—
Kentucky 6s.....	62½	—	62½	—	62	—	67½	—	63	—	67	—	65	—	66	—	66	—	50	—	50	—	50	—
Louisiana 6s, levee.....	74	—	83	—	78	—	88½	—	88½	—	71	—	75	—	70	—	70	—	50	—	50	—	50	—
“ 8s of '75.....	100	—	101	—	101	—	101	—	100	—	100	—	99	—	100	—	100	—	99½	—	99	—	99	—
Maine 6s.....	98½	—	98½	—	98½	—	99	—	99	—	100	—	100	—	100	—	100	—	99½	—	99	—	99	—
Massachusetts 5s, gold.....	108½	—	107½	—	108	—	107	—	105	—	104	—	104	—	103	—	102	—	101½	—	102	—	101½	—
“ 6s, gold, '76.....	101½	—	103	—	104	—	103½	—	104	—	104½	—	104	—	103½	—	102	—	101½	—	102	—	101½	—
Maryland 6s, Defence.....	98	—	98	—	98	—	99	—	99	—	99	—	99	—	95	—	95	—	95	—	98	—	95	—
Michigan 6s, 1873.....	95	—	97½	—	94	—	95½	—	95½	—	96½	—	94½	—	94	—	91½	—	92	—	92½	—	94½	—
Missouri 6s.....	91	—	92	—	92½	—	92½	—	93	—	93½	—	91½	—	91	—	89	—	89	—	91	—	91½	—
New York 6s, Bounty, c.....	106	—	107	—	106½	—	107	—	108	—	108	—	105½	—	107	—	106½	—	105½	—	106	—	106½	—
“ 6s, Canada, '73.....	106	—	107	—	106	—	105	—	106½	—	103	—	105	—	105	—	105	—	104	—	105	—	105	—
“ 5s, Canada, '74.....	98	—	98	—	101	—	101	—	100	—	101	—	101	—	100	—	100	—	100	—	98	—	97	—
North Carolina 6s, old.....	32½	—	32	—	35	—	36	—	36½	—	30½	—	33	—	33	—	31	—	32	—	33	—	34½	—
“ 6s, Fedg, '66.....	23	—	22	—	23	—	25	—	24	—	25	—	27	—	26	—	27	—	20	—	20	—	27½	—
“ 6s, new.....	15	—	16	—	17½	—	20	—	20½	—	20½	—	21	—	20	—	20	—	17	—	19	—	21	—
“ 6s, sp. tax.....	12	—	12½	—	13½	—	14½	—	14	—	14½	—	15	—	15	—	12	—	10	—	12	—	14½	—
Pennsylvania 5s, coupon.....	95	—	96	—	97	—	99	—	99	—	99	—	100	—	100	—	100	—	100	—	100	—	97	—
“ 6s, '67, 5-10.....	101½	—	101	—	101½	—	102½	—	105	—	105½	—	105	—	104½	—	101	—	101	—	101½	—	101½	—
South Carolina 6s.....	49	—	52	—	52	—	53	—	50	—	53	—	53	—	50	—	50	—	45	—	50	—	50	—
“ J. & J.....	25	—	20½	—	30½	—	37½	—	38½	—	39	—	38½	—	35	—	35	—	32½	—	33½	—	33	—
“ A. & O.....	22	—	20½	—	31	—	35	—	36½	—	35	—	36	—	35	—	32½	—	32½	—	33½	—	33	—
Tennessee 6s, old.....	68½	—	65½	—	66	—	67½	—	70½	—	73½	—	73½	—	73½	—	72	—	73½	—	73½	—	73	—
“ 6s, new.....	63½	—	65½	—	67	—	68½	—	70	—	73	—	74½	—	73	—	72½	—	73½	—	73½	—	73	—
Virginia 6s, old.....	50	—	50	—	52½	—	50	—	55	—	44	—	44	—	44	—	44	—	43	—	44	—	44	—
“ 6s, new.....	50	—	55	—	56	—	55	—	55	—	52	—	52	—	50	—	50	—	50	—	51	—	51	—
“ 6s, consol.....	51½	—	55	—	57½	—	51½	—	54½	—	54	—	50½	—	50½	—	50½	—	51	—	51	—	55½	—

PRICES OF RAILROAD AND MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS DURING THE YEAR 1872.

[illegible]

FISK, JAMES, JR., born in Bennington, Vt., April 1, 1834; shot by Edward S. Stokes, in New York City, January 6, 1872. His father was a pedler, and a few years later removed to Brattleboro, Vt., where the son obtained a very meagre common-school education, which was all he ever had. After some experience as waiter in a hotel, and member of a circus company, he turned his attention to peddling, at first in company with his father, then by himself; and finally, having bought his father out, he employed him to peddle for him among the more scattered population of the rural districts, while he himself visited the larger towns and villages. With the brightest wagons, the showiest horses, and the most glittering harness in the State, and with an abundance of that ready wit and good-natured impudence for which he afterward became famous, he prospered so fast that he was soon one of the principal travelling jobbers in New England. He bought his supplies of Jordan & Marsh in Boston, and the members of this firm were so impressed with his shrewdness that they gave him a position in their establishment as salesman. From salesman he became a partner. He made some excellent bargains with the Government during the war. It is said that he made a happy stroke by smuggling cotton through the lines. In four years he retired from the firm with capital enough to open a dry-goods shop of his own. In four months more his money was all gone, and the business was closed up. When he appeared in New York in 1864, and opened a broker's office in Broad Street, his entire capital consisted (if history can be believed) of a borrowed silver watch. If he had any thing more than that he soon lost it, and when he introduced himself to the favor of Daniel Drew, by negotiating for him the sale of the Bristol line of steamboats, he was practically penniless. Mr. Drew first set him up as a broker, in partnership with Belden, and employed the new firm in carrying on his famous war with Cornelius Vanderbilt for the possession of the Erie Railway. That warfare is a matter of history, which we need not here recount. When the crisis came, on the eve of the election for directors, in October, 1867, there were three contestants in the field. Fisk was serving under the Drew party, who wanted to be retained in office. Vanderbilt, master of Harlem, Hudson River, and Central, seemed to be on the point of securing Erie also. Mr. Eldridge was the leader of the Boston, Hartford and Erie party, which wanted to get into the Erie directory for the purpose of making that company guarantee the bonds of his own worthless road. Eldridge was assisted by Jay Gould. As a result of the compromise by which the three opposing interests coalesced, Fisk and Gould were both chosen directors of Erie, and from the month of October, 1867, dates the memorable association of these two choice spirits since so

famous in the money markets of the world. From this association followed, in rapid succession, those stupendous commercial schemes whose magnitude and daring surpassed all ordinary comprehension or belief. One of the best and largest of our great trunk railways was brought under the complete control of these men; its stock and bonds issued, as fast as the scrip could be prepared, till these two persons had accumulated their half a score millions or more; its income subsidized in every way for their benefit; Legislatures were bribed, judges bought, branch railroads bought up or leased, and rivals either fought off, or their silence purchased. For the long suffering stockholders of the road there seemed to be no redress, no way of relief. Not satisfied with these illicit gains, Fisk and his partners began to speculate in gold, and in September, 1869, brought on that crisis which will be long known in Wall Street as "Black Friday." But, with his really large capacity for business, Fisk felt that the affairs of the Erie Railroad, of which he was for four years controller, and the perfect wilderness of lawsuits which were brought against his management, were not sufficient to occupy his great abilities, and, looking about for other employment, he purchased the Eighth Avenue Opera-House, and, leasing part of it to the Erie Railroad for offices, managed the theatre himself; bought the Fifth Avenue Theatre; bought a summer garden in the city, for the purpose of a restaurant; bought two lines of steamboats plying between Fall River and New York, and Bristol and New York, and put himself in naval uniform; bought a ferry line across the Hudson; became the colonel of the Ninth Regiment of the N. Y. State Guard, and paraded his troops in Boston and at Long Branch, and was endeavoring to obtain the brigadier-generalship at the time of his death; bought coaches, and express wagons, houses and lands, and furniture of barbaric gorgeousness, and filled these houses with opera-bouffe singers, and others. At a chance meeting, Stokes, between whom and Fisk a mortal enmity existed, shot him, as he himself says, in self-defence.

FLORIDA. The Legislature of Florida for 1872 commenced its session at Tallahassee on the 2d of January. Early in February the attempt to secure the removal of Governor Reed by impeachment was renewed. On the 10th of February managers on the part of the Assembly appeared at the bar of the Senate and presented articles of impeachment which were received, and on the 14th the High Court of Impeachment was organized with the Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court presiding. The substance of the charges against the Governor was to the following effect:

1. That in 1870 he did "unlawfully and in violation of the constitution and laws of the State of Florida cause to be issued, and did himself sign his official signature as Governor

to a large number of State bonds to the amount of \$528,000 in excess of the amount authorized to be issued by the act of the Legislature entitled 'An act to alter and amend an act entitled An act to perfect the public works, approved June 24, A. D. 1869, approved January 28, A. D. 1870.' "

2. That in violation of the same act he did "fraudulently conspire to issue State bonds to the amount of \$1,000,000, for the purpose of purchasing the stock of the Florida, Atlantic & Gulf Central Railroad Company, for the use and benefit of persons and parties, and with full knowledge of and consent to said purpose, and in collusion with such persons and parties, for his and their pecuniary benefit."

3. That he did issue and sign the \$1,000,000 of bonds referred to.

4. That in violation of the same act, and of the constitution, etc., he did "cause to be issued and did himself sign his official signature as Governor to \$4,000,000 of State bonds for the use and benefit of the Jacksonville, Pensacola & Mobile Railroad Company in the State of Florida, having full notice of the fraudulent title of said company to the property of the Pensacola & Georgia and Tallahassee Railroads."

5. That in 1869 and 1870, in violation of the constitution and laws, and "especially the act of the Legislature of the State of Florida, entitled 'An act to fund the outstanding debt of the State, approved August 6, 1868,' and an act entitled 'An act to fund the outstanding debt of the State, approved February 1, 1869,' he did fraudulently conspire with one Milton S. Littlefield, and with divers other persons, to embezzle the moneys received from the hypothecation of State bonds issued under and by authority of the aforesaid acts of the Legislature of the State of Florida, and did embezzle a large amount of the moneys received from the said bonds, to wit, the amount of \$22,000."

6. That in 1871 he did, in violation of the constitution and laws of the State, "receive from Milton S. Littlefield the sum of \$3,500 as a consideration to influence his official action in sustaining the claim of the Jacksonville, Pensacola & Mobile Railroad Company to the title of the property of the Pensacola & Georgia and Tallahassee & Florida, Atlantic & Gulf Central Railroads, and as a further consideration to influence his official action in all matters between the State of Florida and the said Jacksonville, Pensacola & Mobile Railroad Company."

7. That in 1868 and 1869 he did "conspire with one Charles Pond and with one E. B. Bulkley, of the city of New York, to defraud the State of Florida of \$15,000 of bonds of the State of Florida, and in pursuance of said conspiracy did defraud the State of Florida of \$15,000 of the bonds of the State of Florida applied to the purchase of arms and equipments for the State of Florida."

8. That in 1869, "in violation of the con-

stitution and laws of the State of Florida, and especially of the act of the Legislature entitled 'An act to provide for and encourage a liberal system of internal improvements in this State, approved January 6, A. D. 1855,' and with full intent to violate said act, he did receive from one I. K. Roberts, Esq., in behalf of the Florida Railroad Company, a draft for the sum of \$1,140, which was paid in currency of the United States to said Harrison Reed, Governor, and chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Fund of the State of Florida, and did tender to the Treasurer of the State of Florida scrip of the State in lieu of said currency, which was due to the Sinking Fund on account of said Florida Railroad Company."

9. That in 1872 he did "conspire to influence one J. W. Toer, a justice of the peace, in the exercise of his judicial action upon a case pending before him, to wit, the case of the 'State of Florida against George W. Swepson.' "

10. That in 1871 he did "unlawfully conspire with one Aaron Barnett to prostitute his official influence and position to the uses and purpose of the said Barnett, in receiving the sum of \$10,000 from said Barnett for his official sanction and signature to a contract for the conveyance of internal improvement lands to the said Barnett, as assignee of the said contract from the Jacksonville, Pensacola & Mobile Railroad Company, and did receive the said sum of \$10,000 from the said Barnett for the reasons and purposes aforesaid."

11. That between September 8, 1868, and July 1, 1869, in the city of New York, he did "unlawfully and improperly appropriate moneys belonging to the State of Florida, to wit: the sum of \$6,948.63, placed in his possession by James D. Westcott, Jr., and received by him as a trustee, in this: that the said Harrison Reed, Governor, did substitute for said moneys certain securities of the State of Florida purchased by him at a large discount, and did pay said securities into the Treasury of the State of Florida, and appropriated to his own personal use and benefit the difference arising from said speculation, and with intent then and there to defraud the State of the full value of said moneys in his hands as trustee for the people of the State."

12. That "on or about the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and on divers other days and times in the said year, also on divers other days and times in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one and seventy-two, he did embezzle moneys belonging to the State of Florida, to wit: the sum of \$1,897.24, in the possession of Jonathan C. Gibbs, Secretary of State, and did appropriate said moneys to his own use, benefit, and purposes."

13. That he did, "on the 24th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight

hundred and seventy-one, and on divers other days and times in said year, at Tallahassee, in the State of Florida, divert, misapply, and unlawfully and improperly appropriate the sum of \$11,000 of the Contingent Fund, appropriated by the Legislature of the State of Florida, and did appropriate and apply a large portion of said sum to his own personal use and benefit."

14. That he did, "on the eighth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy, at Tallahassee, in the State of Florida, unlawfully and maliciously misrepresent and falsify his official acts and doings to one T. W. Brevard, with full intent thereby to misrepresent and falsify, for the purpose of affecting the interest of certain persons and parties, and to the detriment of the public interests and in violation of the express provision of the constitution of the State, whereby said Harrison Reed, Governor of Florida, did then and there commit and was guilty of a high crime and misdemeanor in office, of incompetency, malfeasance, and of conduct detrimental to good morals."

The Governor announced himself ready to meet and answer these charges, and demanded a prompt and speedy trial. After plea had been entered, the managers applied for a continuance of the trial, and for time to procure the attendance of witnesses residing out of the State, against which the Governor entered a protest. The High Court refused to postpone the trial, and, the managers failing to produce any evidence in support of the charges, it finally adjourned without action.

In accordance with a section of the constitution which provides that "any officer, when impeached by the Assembly, shall be deemed under arrest, and shall be disqualified from performing any of the duties of his office until acquitted by the Senate," Governor Reed had been suspended from the exercise of the executive functions by the action of the Assembly on the 10th of February, and Samuel T. Day, the Lieutenant-Governor, had issued a proclamation assuming "the powers, duties, functions, and authority of Governor of the State of Florida in place of the said Harrison Reed, suspended from office." Mr. Reed, on the other hand, held that the adjournment of the High Court of Impeachment, and of the Legislature, without action on his case, was equivalent to an acquittal, and called on Mr. Day to surrender the office to him. This the latter refused to do, at the same time declining to submit to the judges of the Supreme Court the question of the respective claims of himself and Mr. Reed to the executive office. Reed had meantime taken up his residence at Jacksonville, but on the 8th of April, during the temporary absence from the capital of the acting Governor, with the aid of the Secretary of State, Jonathan C. Gibbs, entered the executive office at Tallahassee, secured the great seal of the State, and issued a proclamation,

wherein he recited the action of the Legislature, and of the Court of Impeachment, and then proceeded as follows:

In virtue of such action, I, the said Harrison Reed, Governor as aforesaid, was duly discharged and acquitted of and from all and singular the charges so as aforesaid preferred, and any constitutional disability which before then rested upon me was thereby removed; and I had well hoped, the premises considered, that Samuel T. Day, impressed with a due regard for the rights and majesty of the people associated with myself, would have, upon the said adjournment and acquittal, quietly ceased so to act as Governor, well knowing my presence in the State.

But now so it is that said Samuel T. Day, regardless of these high and sacred rights of the people, and of their majesty as imparted to me at the polls, unmindful of the confusion, delay, and actual public injury resulting therefrom, has made and is making removals from office and appointments thereto, without authority therefor, thereby calling for this my proclamation;

That to the end that the rights of the people in the proper exercise of lawful authority shall be maintained, that the property of the State shall be preserved, that the imposition and collection of oppressive taxes without authority of law shall be stopped, that the free and equal exercise of political rights in the elections soon to occur shall be had, and that all things whatsoever affecting the public welfare shall be legitimately done:

Now, therefore, I, Harrison Reed, Governor of the State of Florida, do hereby proclaim my authority and power in the performance of all chief executive duties, and the acts and doings of Samuel T. Day since the actings and doings of the Assembly, Senate, and High Court of Impeachment, as aforesaid, to be without authority of law, and forbid him, and all persons acting under and by his authority so since then delegated, from exercising any official power or authority under peril of law, and forbid all obedience to them. And I command full obedience to the lawful authority of the duly-elected Chief Magistrate of the State.

In testimony whereof, I do hereunto set my hand and cause the Great Seal of the State to be affixed at Tallahassee, the capital, this eighth day of April, A. D. 1872, and of the Independence of the United States the ninety-sixth.

HARRISON REED, Governor of Florida.

By the Governor:

Attest, JONATHAN C. GIBBS, Secretary of State.

On the 15th of April Mr. Day issued a proclamation, in the preamble of which he recalled the fact of the impeachment, set forth his own right to hold the executive office in view of the suspension of the Governor, and alluded to the recent proclamation of Reed. The body of this proclamation of the acting Governor was as follows:

Now, therefore, I, Samuel T. Day, the duly-elected Lieutenant-Governor and now Acting Governor of this State in the place of the said Harrison Reed, so as aforesaid impeached and disqualified from performing any official duty, do hereby issue this my proclamation, declaring the acts of the said Harrison Reed, in issuing his so-called proclamation, an attempted usurpation of the authority of the Chief Executive of the State, and in total disregard of law and good government, and revolutionary in its tendencies; and hereby warn all good citizens, as well as all designing men, that, while the duties of the office of Governor are devolved upon me, I shall execute the laws of this State, and to this end and for the purpose of suppressing any attempt at usurpation or revolution, and to protect the law-abiding citizens

of this State in their civil rights, I shall use all the power in me vested by the constitution and laws to enforce obedience to the lawfully constituted authorities of this State, hereby publicly warning the people and all officers of this State not to obey, or in any manner respect, the pretended authority of the said Harrison Reed.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and, in lieu of affixing the seal of the State, hereby proclaim that the same has been secreted or stolen.

Done at the Capitol, in Tallahassee, Florida, this fifteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety-sixth.

SAMUEL T. DAY, Acting Governor.

On the 10th Mr. Reed had written to the acting Governor declaring that, "with a view of terminating this question, and settling the public mind," he was willing "to make a case and present the whole matter to the justices of the Supreme Court, to the end that there may be a determination at once of our respective rights, and the rights of the good people of the State." Receiving no answer to this proposition, he filed his own application to the court for a decision of the matter in dispute. In this he recited the facts in relation to the impeachment, the action of Lieutenant-Governor Day, the grounds of his own claim, and the refusal of Day to submit the matter to the court for adjudication, and then put the following question: "Did the action of the said High Court of Impeachment remove the disabilities growing out of suspension from power to perform the said duties, and restore and reinstate me in the powers and duties properly pertaining to said office, particularly in view of said proclamation and assumption thereof?"

The judges ordered a copy of this communication to be transmitted to Lieutenant-Governor Day, and assigned April 23d for the hearing of the parties interested. The question was argued at length by two counsel on each side, and on the 29th of April the court rendered its decision. A majority of the court, consisting of Justices Hart and Westcott, held that the Supreme Court had no jurisdiction in the case. In the opinion delivered by Justice Westcott, it was declared that the suspension of an impeached officer could cease only on acquittal by the Senate, and that acquittal could be effected only by some "affirmative final action by a legal Senate, other than a conviction, by which it dismisses or discontinues the prosecution." The action of the Senate in the matter was then referred to, from which it appeared that no such "affirmative final action was taken." It was, therefore, held that the case was still pending, and that the Senate alone had the power to dispose of it. The position is taken and sustained by considerable argument that the Senate, in its capacity of a Court of Impeachment, is a court of exclusive, original, and final jurisdiction, its decisions not being subject to review in any other tribunal. It had been urged by counsel that, by the adjournment of the Legisla-

ture, the Court of Impeachment had gone out of existence, and all proceedings before it fallen to the ground. The judges held that the court could not cease to exist, so long as there was a Senate, and that any unfinished proceedings remained pending during an appointment of the legislative body. In conclusion they say:

In what we have said, we do not affirm the entire want of jurisdiction or power in this court in proper cases to investigate and inquire into any act of the Senate affecting the rights of parties before it, in a case where what they have done comes before us collaterally. That power cannot be thrown off. But, when the constitution vests exclusive jurisdiction over impeachments in the Senate, we are deprived of the power of deciding questions arising in the course of the trial, or while the impeachment is pending; for these necessarily must belong to the court vested with the principal power or jurisdiction, and there is no appellate power in this court to reverse it. When, therefore, in exercising the power and jurisdiction vested in this court, we proceed to inquire into matters brought properly to our attention, the law does not authorize us to substitute our judgment for that of the Senate, upon questions before that tribunal, and hence, if it appears that no order finally disposing of the case has been made by it, we are at once arrested by the rule of constitutional law, which affirms that the Senate itself is the only tribunal to declare that the party has or has not been discharged.

With these views, we can only say that, until Governor Reed is acquitted by the Senate, we cannot acquit him, and that, during his suspension, his power, as Governor, to demand our opinion upon any question of law, ceases. Under these circumstances, we decline to say whether the law applicable to the proceedings of the Senate, at its last session, entitles him to a discharge. We think, after mature reflection, that it would be improper in this court to go beyond saying that the Court of Impeachment is still in existence, and must determine the matter. We should not suggest to that court how it should determine a question to come before it in a case now pending. With the circumstances reversed, we should not be very much obliged to that or any other tribunal, should it suggest to us how we should determine a case pending before this court; and, should it, unasked by us, give its views of the law of a case pending before this court, we should deem it a grave mistake, as well as an improper interference. Being suspended, Governor Reed's relation to us in this matter is no more than that of a citizen, and it would certainly be improper in us to give a voluntary opinion to a citizen upon a question of law, whether it was involved in a case pending in a court, or not, and whether we had jurisdiction over the subject-matter, or not.

Chief-Justice Randall dissented from the opinion of the majority. He held that the Supreme Court had a right to determine the legal effect of the action of the Senate. His definition of acquittal was "a discharge by virtue of any action of the Senate whereby it refuses expressly or otherwise further to entertain the case, or act upon it, or which places the cause beyond its reach, and by which it has no longer any power or authority to render a judgment upon the guilt or innocence of the officer. The constitution," he said, "contemplates a trial, and, the power to try once gone, all the consequences of the accusation cease. A refusal to try is a refusal to convict." In conclusion, he said: "I must, upon my convictions of duty, say that, in my opinion, Governor

Reed had the right officially to solicit the opinion of the court, whenever, after the adjournment of the Senate, he saw fit to do so; that he had a lawful right, after such adjournment, to resume the power and proceed to the discharge of the duties pertaining to the Executive Department, whenever he saw fit. Yet it was wise to address the constitutional advisers of the Executive upon the matter, before resorting to any measure which would have disturbed the peace of the community."

The reply of the court to Governor Reed's communication was as follows:

SUPREME COURT OF FLORIDA, }
TALLAHASSEE, April 29, 1872. }

His Excellency HARRISON REED, Governor of Florida:

SIR: In reply to your communication of the 17th day of this month, we have the honor to state our conclusions as follows:

Your impeachment is still pending before the Senate, which is the only tribunal authorized to acquit you, under the constitution, and, until you are acquitted or discharged by that tribunal within the meaning of the constitution, you are suspended.

It may be true that the action of the Assembly and Senate, in the matter of your impeachment at the late session of the Legislature, would entitle you to have the said impeachment proceedings dismissed, and that the Senate should discharge and acquit you therefrom, but this is a question which can be legally determined by the Senate alone, that being the tribunal before which the matter is pending, and the court which has over the entire subject-matter both exclusive original and final jurisdiction. Were you not suspended, we are inclined to think that it would be our duty in ordinary questions, notwithstanding the want of jurisdiction in this court over the subject-matter involved in any question you might ask, to indicate simply in an advisory manner what was the law of such a case. This, however, would not determine the question, and would have no legal effect. A case of this kind will be found in 12 Florida Reports, 636, and to the action of the court there we refer, as illustrating our view under such circumstances. Even if the case were one which might be adjudicated in this court, our opinion in this way is only advisory, and would not directly affect individual rights, or the legality of acts, and would not restore you to an office held and exercised by another. If it was the office you sought to recover, you would have to resort to the proper proceeding to oust the party.

Lieutenant-Governor Day, however, is neither the *de jure* nor *de facto* Governor. He is in no sense Governor. He is Lieutenant-Governor, exercising the functions of the office of Governor. You are still *de jure* Governor. In case of a contest between you and the Lieutenant-Governor, as to the right to exercise executive functions, if we were of the opinion that the law gave to his acts the same standing as acts of *de facto* officers, it would perhaps result that you, being suspended and not restored, could not require our opinion, that power of office, like all others, being suspended. In such a case, we are inclined to think that you would not be entitled to demand our opinion while there was an adverse party exercising the functions of the office of Governor, unless his acts in office and title to office were void.

In the present state of the impeachment proceedings against you, your power to demand our opinion is suspended. To give an opinion, under all the circumstances, we think, could be properly viewed by the Senate as unsolicited advice by this court upon a question which the Senate alone can determine.

A purely voluntary opinion by this court, upon a subject of the greatest importance then pending before the Senate, might be calculated to embarrass its

action, and might perhaps be viewed as an impertinent suggestion as to its duty in the premises. Whether you are entitled to a discharge, that court must determine.

With the earnest hope that the Senate may bring these proceedings to a speedy and just termination, we have the honor to be, with much respect,

Your Excellency's obedient servants,

O. B. HART.

JAS. D. WESTCOTT, JR.,
Justices of the Supreme Court of Florida.

On the very day that Governor Reed made his application to the Supreme Court, Acting-Governor Day issued a proclamation convening the Legislature in extraordinary session on the 22d of April, and, in lieu of affixing the Great Seal of State to the proclamation, proclaimed that the same had been "secreted or stolen." The Legislature met on the 22d, but no quorum was present in either House until the 26th, when the acting Governor submitted a message, in which he spoke of the "most atrocious attempt by Governor Reed to seize the powers of the government under color of self-asserted right, and in defiance of the judicial proceedings of a high constitutional forum, by which he was deprived of all authority whatever." Regarding his own power and purposes, he said: "Whatever may be the opinion of the supreme judicial authority of the State upon the question of the legal effect of the proceedings thus far held by the Senate in the suspension from office of Governor Reed, I do not deem it disrespectful, during the pendency of the consideration of such opinion, to call your attention to the paramount necessity at all times of recognizing and abiding by the *de facto* executive authority of the State. No department of the government is more essential for the preservation of the peace and order of the community. Its powers and agency are distributed over the State in larger proportion than those of any other branch of the government, and are brought more directly in contact with the people. It is the immediate representative of the sovereign will of the people, and upon its vigorous and discreet action the courts and all judicial authority rely for the ultimate vindication of justice and the security of good government. In this view of my own duty, I hold the conduct of Governor Reed and all his abettors as revolutionary and criminal, and in no manner justifying the countenance or support of any law-abiding citizen, *until* having been declared by a tribunal of competent jurisdiction entitled to resume his executive functions. It is therefore that I feel bound by my oath, and by my sense of public duty, to compel obedience to my authority, and to use every power in me vested by law to suppress all attempts to subvert it."

On the 2d of May the impeachment proceedings were resumed, but the managers failing to bring forward evidence, or take any action for prosecuting the trial, and, the Senate refusing to grant any postponement, an order was adopted on the 4th by a vote of 10 to 7, granting the motion of the counsel for the

accused, and which was as follows: "And now Harrison Reed, Governor of the State, respondent herein, by J. P. C. Emmons, his counsel, comes here into this court, and asks and demands, in virtue of the proceedings had in the premises, that he, the respondent, be acquitted and discharged of and from all and singular said impeachment, as set forth in the articles of impeachment filed, and that he be discharged from arrest, and that he be relieved from any and all further attendance upon this court, or the Senate from which it was organized, growing out of the impeachment or the proceedings aforesaid."

The Court of Impeachment then adjourned *sine die*, and two days later both branches of the Legislature took the same action, without having transacted any legislative business of importance.

At the regular session of the Legislature, which opened on the 2d of January, and closed on the 19th of February, considerable general legislation was effected, mostly of local importance only. The following resolutions were adopted regarding the struggle in Cuba:

Whereas, The people of the island of Cuba are struggling for a national existence against a foreign and alien power, and are attempting to establish for themselves a free government, and to secure the blessings of free institutions for themselves and their posterity: And whereas, The war waged by Spanish despotism against their feeble and struggling power has no parallel for its atrocity and inhumanity in the annals of modern warfare, and should in no manner be countenanced by civilized nations: therefore—

Be it resolved by the people of the State of Florida, represented in Senate and Assembly, That the Congress of the United States is hereby requested to adopt such legislation as may be necessary to enable the national Government to extend such aid to the people of Cuba as becomes a great and free republic, whose people so ardently sympathize with the struggles and hopes of the oppressed of all nations; and—

Be it further resolved, That our Senators and Representative in Congress are hereby requested to present these resolutions to their respective bodies as expressive of the sense of the people of Florida.

A resolution was also adopted requiring the Governor to appoint "a commission of five citizens of this State, whose duty it shall be to examine into, and report to the next session of the Legislature, the entire amount of bonded and floating debt of the State of Florida in detail, and to make such recommendation in relation to the finances of the State as they shall see proper."

Among the acts passed, was one declaring that when a married man dies intestate, without children, and is possessed at the time of his death of real and personal property, the wife shall be sole heir at law, and may take the whole estate or dower at her election. The boundary-line between Orange and Sumter Counties was changed by the annexation to the former of all that portion of the latter lying east of the Ocklawaha River. Another act makes it a misdemeanor "for any person or persons to compound or mix for sale, any drugs or medicines of any kind, in the State

of Florida, or to carry on or engage in the business or avocation of a druggist, or apothecary, in this State, unless such person or persons shall have first obtained a certificate from at least three regular practising physicians, graduates from some regular medical college, said physicians being residents and practitioners of the county with the applicant, and said physicians shall in said certificate set forth under oath, made before some judicial officer, that they have carefully, diligently, and thoroughly examined the applicant under this act, and find that he is of good moral character, of sober and steady habits, and possessed of medical and chemical knowledge to thoroughly qualify him for the business of a druggist or apothecary, in the particular county in this State for which the application is made under this act; and that the citizens of this State may have full faith and confidence in his knowledge, skill, carefulness and ability as a druggist or apothecary, which said certificate shall be acknowledged by the said physicians, before the clerk of the circuit court of the county wherein it is made, and filed in said circuit court, and a copy thereof, under seal of the county, shall be given to the applicant: *Provided, however*, That, if there be not a sufficient number of qualified physicians under this act residing and practising in the county in which the application is made, any other physicians of like qualifications, residing adjacent to the applicant, may act and grant the certificate under this act. Any person convicted of a violation of this act shall be fined not exceeding \$1,000, or imprisoned not exceeding six months, or both, at the discretion of the court."

An act was passed specifying the condition on which insurance companies incorporated in other States may do business in Florida. The officers are required to furnish the State Treasurer with a statement of the condition of their companies in detail, and to obtain a certificate of authority; they must also possess at least \$150,000 in United States or State bonds, or "other bankable interest-bearing stocks of the United States, at their market value." The State Treasurer, Comptroller, and Attorney-General, are constituted a board of insurance commissioners to examine into the affairs of any insurance company doing business, or applying to do business in the State, which examination must be facilitated by the officers and agents of the companies. The statements of the affairs of the companies must be renewed in January of each year. Violation of the act is punishable by a fine of not more than \$6,000, or imprisonment for not more than six months.

An act to secure homesteads to actual settlers on the swamp and overflowed lands of the State was also passed. Another act reorganized the Agricultural College, and made the Superintendent of Public Instruction its president. The corporation formed under this act has power to erect such buildings as may

be required, to receive donations, and purchase and sell lands. Each Senator, during his term of office, is empowered, and it is made his duty, "to nominate and send one student, who shall be a resident of his Senatorial District, to said State Agricultural College, who shall be entitled to receive the benefit of a full course of instruction at said college, without any charge for tuition, subject to such rules and regulations as may be established for the government and direction of said college, according to the provisions of this act."

Brown's Theological Institute was also incorporated with all necessary powers, and the trustees required to make an annual report to the Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church.

The first political convention of the year was held by the Republicans, at Jacksonville, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the National Convention. Resolutions were adopted commending the Administration of President Grant for its "careful and economical management of the finances of the nation," and its "uniform support of the great principle that every citizen shall enjoy every right and privilege guaranteed by the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States." The delegates were instructed to favor his nomination. Resolutions were also adopted characterizing the war carried on by the Spanish authorities in Cuba, as having "no parallel for its atrocity and inhumanity in the annals of modern warfare," and calling on Congress "to adopt such legislation as may be necessary to enable the national Government to extend such aid to the patriots of Cuba as becomes a great and free republic whose people so ardently sympathize with the struggles and hopes of the oppressed of all nations."

The Democratic delegates to the National Convention at Baltimore were named by the "Conservative State Central Committee," on the 11th of June, and instructed to favor the acceptance of the "Liberal Republican" nominees, but to abide by the action of the convention, whatever it might be.

The regular Republican Convention, for the nomination of State officers and presidential electors, was held at Tallahassee, on the 7th of August. Ossia B. Hart was nominated for Governor, Marcellus B. Stearns for Lieutenant-Governor, and John T. Walls and William J. Parmon for members of Congress. A resolution was unanimously adopted, pledging the delegates as representatives of the party, in the event of success at the State election, to use their "entire exertion" for the election of Governor Harrison Reed to the position of United States Senator, "recognizing in him, as we do, a faithful public servant, and a true Republican deserving well of the party for his unflinching devotion to principle."

The State Executive Committee was intrusted with the duty of preparing and publishing

a platform, which they did shortly after the convention. Besides indorsing the Administration and the action of the National Convention at Philadelphia, and condemning the Liberal Republican movement, and reiterating the demand that the Government extend its aid to "the patriots of Cuba," the platform contained the following declarations:

3. That the education of all the people being the surest bulwark of a republican Government—as well as a blessing to which all the people are equally entitled—it is the duty of the State to provide for the education of all, by providing and supporting a liberal system of common schools, indorsing and sustaining colleges, and by placing within the reach of all the people, without discrimination on account of race or color, the means of obtaining at least a thorough common-school education.

4. That the Republican party is based upon these sacred principles of truth and justice, which recognize in its broadest sense the perfect equality of all men before the law, regardless of race or color; that it is opposed to all class distinctions and to all class legislation, and that it aims to secure for all men an equal right to the quiet and unquestioned enjoyment of all the privileges and honors of citizenship.

5. That the most liberal policy should be adopted by the State to encourage a large and immediate immigration from other States and from foreign lands, and that all industrious and intelligent settlers, who will make their homes in Florida, will receive a cordial welcome, and be protected in the full enjoyment of all their personal and political rights and opinions.

6. That it is the duty of the State, by legislative action, or by the action of its proper officers, to unravel the complications which now embarrass the railroad system of the State, and to insist upon such a management of all railroads as will conduce to the general welfare of the State and of the people, and contribute to the proper accommodation of the public; and while we favor a liberal system of State aid for the purpose of encouraging internal improvements, we protest against any grants of bonds or lands that shall benefit corporations, either public or private, at the expense of the people, or increase their burden of taxation.

7. That retrenchment and economy should be rigidly practised in every department of the State government; that every State and county officer should be held to a strict personal accountability for the faithful performance of his duties, and for the safety and proper application of the public property and public moneys intrusted to his care; that officers and legislators, appointed or elected, should be honest, intelligent, and competent men; that the taxes should be made as light as the actual expenses of the State will permit, and that they should be promptly and faithfully assessed and collected, and that in all respects the State government should be administered honestly and uprightly, and with a sole regard to the interests of the people.

8. That the people of Florida are to be congratulated on the unprecedented growth of their towns and cities in wealth and population; on the security afforded to all classes of citizens, equally by the laws enacted by Republican Legislatures, and enforced by the present Republican administration, especially guaranteeing to all, without discrimination, the irrevocable right to vote and to hold office in this State; upon the energetic and successful manner in which this administration has organized and put in operation the school system of the State; upon the success of its efforts to secure a permanent and intelligent immigration, and upon the fact that the present Republican administration has conferred more benefits upon the State and upon its people, and has been more just to all classes, more honorable and more

successful than any single previous four years of government since the State was admitted into the Union.

The Democratic Convention met at Jacksonville, on the 14th of August, and nominated W. D. Bloxham for Governor, R. D. Bullock for Lieutenant-Governor, and S. L. Niblack and C. W. Jones for members of Congress. The following were the resolutions adopted:

Resolved, That we heartily indorse the political principles of the Cincinnati and Baltimore Conventions and their nominees.

Resolved, That an honest administration of the Government, national and State, is of paramount consideration with all good citizens.

Resolved, That in presenting our standard-bearers for the contest in the State of Florida, at the coming election, we offer men of approved integrity and of unquestionable ability, whose selections are made without reference to sections or localities, pledged to retrenchment and reform, and in their support we invite the unity and coöperation of all men who desire that the laws shall be impartially administered, the rights of all citizens protected, and the finances honestly and economically administered and expended.

The election occurred on the 5th of November. The total vote for presidential electors was 33,190, of which those favoring Grant and Wilson received 17,763, and those in favor of Greeley and Brown, 15,427; majority for the former, 2,336. The total vote for Governor was 33,607, of which Hart received 17,603, and Bloxham 16,004; majority for the former, 1,599. The Legislature for 1873 consists of 13 Republicans and 11 Democrats, in the Senate, and 29 Republicans and 23 Democrats, in the Assembly.

Governor Hart, in his message to the Legislature, in January, 1873, speaks of the working of the existing election law in the following terms: "The experience of the past few months has demonstrated the necessity of some changes in the laws relating to elections. It has come to be regarded as a matter of grave concern, under the law as it now stands, whether the choice of officers depends upon the voice of a majority of the people of the State or counties, or whether it depends upon the skill of a board of canvassers, in receiving or rejecting, upon petty and technical grounds, the evidence of the result. The liberties of the people hang upon a slender thread while the law permits mere administrative officers to exercise judicial functions of so grave a character. The law providing for the punishment of those who falsify, suppress, or manufacture, fraudulent returns, is entirely inadequate to protect the people against these criminal practices. Thus far the firmness and integrity of the State Board of Canvassers have protected us against the mischiefs which might have grown out of any improper use or abuse of their official powers in these respects. The attention of the Legislature is respectfully but earnestly invited to this subject."

The financial condition of the State is quite unsettled, owing to the want of proper enact-

ments for the security of the Treasury, and a negligent enforcement of such laws as exist. The exact amount of the public debt is not definitely ascertained, but, independent of aid to railroads, is believed not to exceed \$1,500,000. Seven per cent. bonds to the amount of \$500,000 were authorized in 1856, but what amount was lawfully disposed of, and whether the accrued interest has been wholly paid, is not known. A few bonds of earlier date are also believed to be outstanding. The liabilities incurred during the war have not been reported, and are of doubtful validity. In 1868 and 1869, \$500,000 of six per cent. bonds were authorized, of which about \$100,000 have been sold, and the rest hypothecated as security for \$135,000 borrowed money, including interest. By an act of 1871, seven per cent. 30-year bonds were authorized to the amount of \$350,000, all of which have been sold. The floating debt, consisting mainly of Comptroller's warrants, is believed not to exceed \$230,000. These warrants are generally about 50 per cent. below par, on account of the uncertainty of their redemption. The Treasury at the beginning of 1873 was empty, but about \$340,000 was due for unpaid taxes for years previous to 1872, and the revenue for that year, also uncollected, it was thought would swell the amount due to about \$598,000. The deficiencies of the Treasury seem to have been due to the negligence and dishonesty of officials intrusted with the duty of levying and collecting taxes. The most urgent recommendations of the new Governor to the Legislature, at the opening of the session of 1873, were those in favor of clearly ascertaining the indebtedness of the State, and providing for its liquidation, and for the enactment of laws which should secure a prompt and honest collection of the revenues. The taxable property of the State amounts to about \$50,000,000, while the requirements of the State Treasury do not exceed \$300,000 annually.

Fifty-seven persons convicted of crime were pardoned by the Governor during the year. Four persons were executed for murder.

Among the projects for internal improvement in Florida is that of a canal from the Atlantic to the Gulf coast by way of the St. John River.

According to the census of 1870, there were in the State 736,172 acres of improved land, 1,425,786 of woodland, and 211,583 of other unimproved land. The cash value of farms was \$9,947,920; of farming implements and machinery, \$505,074; total amount of wages paid during the year, including value of board, \$1,537,000; total (estimated) value of all farm productions, including betterments and additions to stock, \$8,909,746; orchard products, \$53,639; produce of market-gardens, \$31,983; forest products, \$7,965; home manufactures, \$131,693; value of animals slaughtered or sold for slaughter, \$520,966; of all live-stock, \$5,212,157. There were 11,902

horses, 8,835 mules and asses, 61,922 milch-cows, 6,292 working oxen, 322,701 other cattle, 26,599 sheep, and 158,908 swine. The chief productions were 2,225,056 bushels of Indian-corn, 114,204 of oats, 401,687 pounds of rice, 157,405 of tobacco, 37,562 of wool, 39,789 bales of cotton, 64,846 bushels of peas and beans, 10,218 of Irish and 789,456 of sweet potatoes, 100,989 pounds of butter, 952 hogsheds of cane-sugar, 344,339 of cane-molasses, 50,884 pounds of honey, 6,052 of wax. The total number of manufacturing establishments was 659, employing 126 steam-engines, of 3,172 horse-power; 79 water-wheels, of 528 horse-power; and 2,749 hands, of whom 2,670 were males above 16, 20 females above 15, and 59 youths. The capital employed amounted to \$1,679,000; wages, \$989,592; materials, \$2,330,873; products, \$4,685,403.

The total number of religious organizations was 420, having 390 edifices, with 78,920 sittings, and property valued at \$426,520. The chief denominations were:

DENOMINATIONS.	Organizations.	Sittings.
Baptist.....	127	21,100
Episcopal.....	17	4,600
Methodist.....	235	42,600
Mormon.....	1	50
Presbyterian.....	29	6,620
Roman Catholic.....	10	3,950
Total.....	419	78,920

The whole number of libraries was 253, with an aggregate of 112,928 volumes. Of these, 178, with 87,554 volumes, were private, and 75, with 25,374 volumes, were other than private.

There were in the State 23 newspapers and periodicals, with a total circulation of 10,545; 649,220 copies were annually issued. There were 2 tri-weekly, circulation, 820; 1 semi-weekly, circulation, 300; 20 weekly, circulation, 9,425.

FLOUR-MILLS, EXPLOSION IN. The report on the causes of the disastrous explosion at the Tradeston Flour-Mills, in Glasgow, made by Prof. Rankine and Dr. S. Macadam, presents the following important facts:

In accordance with instructions received from the secretary of the Committee of the Fire Insurance Offices interested in the loss and damage sustained in the fire and explosion which occurred in the Tradeston Flour-Mills and Granaries, on the 9th day of July, at 4 p. m., we have made a searching investigation into all the circumstances connected with this disastrous affair, and, having inspected the premises, examined all surviving witnesses, visited various other mills, and inquired, by the examination of witnesses and documents, into the history of other fires and explosions of a like nature, we have to report as follows:

1. That the primary cause of the fire and explosion was the accidental stoppage of the feed of one of the pair of stones engaged in the grinding of sharps, which led to the stones becoming highly heated and striking fire.
2. That the fire thus generated inflamed the finely-divided dust which was diffused through the air in the exhaust-conduits, and then passed on to the exhaust-box.
3. That the sudden combustion of the dust dif-

fused through the air would produce a very high temperature in the gaseous products of that combustion, and this would necessarily be accompanied by a great and sudden increase of pressure and bulk—constituting, in fact, an explosion.

4. That the first effect of this explosion would be to burst the exhaust-box, and allow of the diffusion of the dust and flame throughout the atmosphere of the whole mill.

5. That this communication of inflammable dust and flame throughout the atmosphere of the whole mill was the cause of the second explosion, by which the gable-walls were blown out, the mill reduced to ruins, and the wood-work set on fire.

6. That the stores or granaries were set fire to partly by the flame and fire from the mill travelling along the gangways, and partly from the burning materials falling through the skylights.

7. That no explosive or other foreign material was used in the manufacture of the flour, and that we found the steam-boilers uninjured.

8. That we have not been able to trace blame on the part of the proprietors of the mill or of any one in their employment, as every precaution known at the time was used.

We have ascertained, both from the evidence of eye-witnesses and from printed and published documents, that fire-explosions, similar in their cause and nature to that at Tradeston Mills, are accidents of ordinary occurrence in flour-mills, especially since the introduction of the apparatus called the "exhaust." This fact, however, is little known to the general public, or, indeed, to any one except those practically employed in working such mills, though it appears to be better known on the Continent than in Great Britain, being mentioned in French and German treatises upon flour-mills; but not, to our knowledge, in the standard English books on that subject.

Most of these fire-explosions have been comparatively trifling, and not accompanied with loss of life or with serious damage—the extent of personal injury being confined to slight scorching of the hair and skin. In certain instances, however, the effects have been more or less disastrous, extending to the firing and demolition of buildings and machinery, the conflagration of wood-work and stores, and to serious and sometimes fatal injury to workmen and other persons. The recent Tradeston fire-explosion, so far as we know, exceeded all previous ones in its violence and in its destructive and fatal effects, but the difference is not one of kind, but purely of degree.

Indeed, it requires some consideration to see the reason why such fire-explosions are not much more frequent than they have been. A fire-explosion consists in the sudden combustion of a mixture, whether solid, liquid, or gaseous, or partly in each of these conditions, containing a combustible substance and a supporter of combustion, such as oxygen, finely divided and intimately diffused throughout each other, and either exactly or nearly in certain definite chemical proportions; and, to inflame that mixture, there must also be present a body at a white heat, such as a flame or spark. The failure of any one of these conditions prevents the explosion; for example, if there be an excess or a deficiency of any of the ingredients of the explosive mixture, or if they be not thoroughly mingled, the contact of fire will either fail to inflame the mixture or will produce only gradual combustion, and not explosion; or, if the spark or other hot body be below a white heat, the inflaming or combustion will fail. It thus appears that it is only through the coincidence of certain conditions that a fire-explosion is possible, and this accounts for these being of only occasional and not daily occurrence in flour-mills.

In such mills, the explosive mixture consists of atmospheric air through which is diffused a very fine impalpable dust, produced during the grinding and previous cleansing of the grain, the sifting of the

flour, and other processes. The dust is gathered, and, in mixture with air, is collected in confined spaces, mainly through the action of the exhaust. We have ascertained, by direct experiment, the inflammability and explosiveness of this mixture. We have also calculated that, when the theoretical proportions best suited to produce an explosion are exactly realized, the pressure of the resulting gaseous products, if confined in a limited space, suddenly becomes equal to about eight times that of the atmosphere—being sufficient to produce effects of great violence in the way of bursting exhaust-boxes, throwing down partitions and walls and the like. It is probable that, through deviations from the precise theoretical conditions, the before-mentioned great pressure is not actually attained, but still it is certain that a very intense and destructive pressure must be produced.

As for the source of heat which inflames the explosive mixture of dust and air, that may be furnished by the flame of a lamp incautiously brought in contact with the dusty cloud, but more frequently through the millstones striking fire when happening to run empty. A pair of millstones, when the feed is accidentally suspended, readily fire with each other, for they are made of a flinty or other very hard siliceous rock, and the sparks from them are capable of inflaming any combustible substance. The occasional suspension of the feed is an accident which cannot be wholly prevented by any amount of caution. A still more dangerous kind of spark is formed when a piece of metal, such as an iron nail, gets between the millstones, for the sparks then produced are globules of molten metal at a white heat and in a state of combustion. We have ascertained that the presence of a nail between the millstones can set fire to the dusty atmosphere, even when the feed is on. In fact, to guard against this last danger, from the dropping of nails into the hopper, magnets have been placed in the feeding-spouts. It is not to be expected, however, that the mere placing of magnets in the position indicated will wholly prevent the passage of the nails, but will only reduce the danger from this cause to a minimum.

Having given these preliminary explanations as to the nature of fire-explosions in general, and of those in flour-mills in particular, we next proceed to state the grounds of the conclusions at which we have arrived respecting the fire-explosion at Tradeston Mills, together with the special reasons which have led us to form those conclusions.

In arriving at the facts connected with this fire-explosion, we have taken the evidence of all the survivors who were in the mill at the time.

In bringing this evidence to bear upon the immediate cause of the fire-explosion, we have personally visited and inspected the working of other flour-mills in Glasgow, Newcastle, Leith, and Kirkcaldy, and have made particular inquiries at, and examined eye-witnesses of other fire-explosions which have occurred in, such mills. We have also read accounts of similar fire-explosions which are recorded in French and German publications.

The evidence of Dickson Young, James Blackwood, and of John Rooney, is of the greatest importance. Dickson Young was one of the men in charge of the stones at the time of the explosion. He was the first to observe that a pair of stones, which were engaged in grinding sharps, were running empty from a feed being off, and were striking each other. He immediately called the attention of James Blackwood, who had a partial superintendence of that part of the mill, and they were both engaged in examining the feed-spout when a "lowe" or blaze burst forth from the centre part of the stones which scorched the men—Blackwood very severely, who was then rendered, for a time, unconscious. Four other men and a boy were on the same floor, but these were all killed. No other survivor, therefore, saw, or could have seen, what happened up to this point. No light was brought near the stones, and the sparks which

gave rise to the "lowe" or blaze must have originated in the stones rubbing against each other and striking fire. The flame which issued forth from the stones must have been caused by the inflaming of the flour-dust and air, probably intensified at the moment by the feed coming on.

Immediately after observing the blaze and flame from the pair of stones, Dickson Young distinctly remembers hearing the crackling noise of an explosion travelling along the roans or conduits which convey the finer flour-dust to the exhaust-box, which was situated in the next higher or fourth floor, and this ended in a loud report from the direction of the said exhaust-box. James Blackwood was unconscious at this time, but John Rooney, who was on the fourth floor, heard the crackling noise under his feet, felt the floor shake, and thereafter heard the explosion in the exhaust-box, which was at the farther or west end of the flat he was on. We have ascertained that a similar crackling noise, followed by a report, has been observed in the cases of former fire-explosion in other mills which we have investigated. Indeed, the readiness with which flame can be transmitted through an atmosphere of flour-dust and air may be experimentally shown by showering some of the fine dust through a sieve placed a few feet above a gas-jet or other flame. The combustion of the dusty atmosphere takes place with explosive rapidity, and, in some respects, resembles the flame travelling along a train of gunpowder or flashing through a mixture of coal-gas and air.

The flour-dust mainly consists of starch and gluten, accompanied by smaller proportions of gum, sugar, and oil. All these substances are composed in greater part of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, and, when burned, they yield carbonic-acid and carbonic-oxide gases, and water-vapor. These gases necessarily tend to occupy a greater space than the dust and air which gave rise to them, and this extra space demanded by the products of the combustion is much enlarged by the high temperature produced during the burning, and which tends greatly to expand the volume of the gases. We have already given an estimate of eight atmospheres as the increase of pressure produced by the effort of the gases to expand when they are confined within a limited space.

The fire explosion which occurred in the exhaust-box must have burst the sides of the box. Both Dickson Young and John Rooney thought so at the time, and we have ascertained that during a previous explosion, which occurred in the same mill about six years ago, the wooden planking of the sides of the exhaust-box was dislodged, two men were scorched, several windows were blown out, and some slates were loosened from the roof of the building. However, we have determined by direct experiment that flour-dust diffused through the air contained in a box, and set fire to, explodes with violence, splits up the wood, bursts the sides, and lifts up the box even when laden with the heavy weights. Indeed, the mixture of flour-dust and air is destructively explosive, and there can be no doubt that the fire explosion of the dusty atmosphere in the exhaust-box in the Tradeston Mills, which was 18 feet long, 9 feet high, and 7 feet wide, would shatter the sides and force the accumulated fine dust lying on the shelves and floor out of the box into the atmosphere of the mill, at least on the fourth floor.

It is also to be observed that all parts of the mill were in communication by means of elevators, hatchways, and other passages, through which dust and flame would readily pass, and also that in other parts of the mill various cleansing and sifting processes went on, which produced large quantities of combustible dust, which would be quickly diffused through the air in the different floors by the shock and blast of the first explosion in the exhaust-box. This diffusion of the flour-dust through the air would necessarily lead to the partial obscuring of the light, or to the apparent momentary darkness

which was observed by some of the survivors between the first and second explosions.

The diffusion of the combustible dust throughout the atmosphere of the mill would be immediately followed by the inflaming and explosion of the whole, leading to the falling of the gable-walls, and the breaking up and firing of the wooden flooring. Several of the survivors speak distinctly of the period of darkness being succeeded by a period of light, when they saw their way of escape from the burning ruins by descending over the *débris* of the gable-walls. The fact of these walls being blown out, and the upper parts of the building being allowed to fall through loss of support, was proved by the position of various objects among the ruins; while, in one case, at least, the difficulty of escaping from the fire arose from the manner in which the men were confined by the fallen beams.

The testimony of the survivors bears out the suddenness of the firing of all parts of the mill. Those who were escaping from the mill in a conscious state felt themselves surrounded by the flames. Those who were in the second and fifth floor gangways were singed and scorched by the flames rushing out by the doorways, while, at the same moment, a blast of flame and air swept out from the first floor across a narrow court, and burst in the windows of the offices. As soon as the proprietor, manager, and foreman, who were in the office at the time, heard the main explosion, they ran into Commerce Street, and by that time the gable-walls were down, and fire was raging throughout the disjointed timber. On returning to the office, and opening an iron trap communicating with the sunk flat, the foreman observed that the fire was raging below.

The sudden and practically simultaneous firing of the whole building is only explainable on the ground of the first explosion in the exhaust-box leading directly or indirectly to the production of a dusty atmosphere in all the floors, which was immediately thereafter fired with explosive rapidity. For it should be observed that the smutting process, which produces a large quantity of very explosive dust, was carried on in the two lower floors of the building.

The firing of the stores or granaries by the flame passing along the gangways, and by burning material dropping through the attic-windows or skylights, is proved by the evidence of the manager and foreman, as also of William Watt, who went up to the granary-floors after the mill was on fire, and saw that the iron doors of communication with the mill were closed, and who observed the progress of the fire in the manner stated.

A sample of the flour, taken by us from the ruins clearly proved, on chemical analysis, that no substance, either of an explosive or non-explosive nature, was used in the grinding or treatment of the grain or flour; and, even after the demolition of the walls, we found the boilers uninjured. We were informed that the safety-valve was open at the commencement of the conflagration, and the boilers thus saved from bursting by Mr. Oexle, acting under the orders of Mr. Thomas Muir.

All our observations, inquiries, and experiments, therefore, lead us to consider that the cause of the fire explosion in the Tradeston Flour-Mills was a temporary and accidental stoppage of the feed in a pair of stones grinding sharps, which led (1) to the stones striking fire; (2) the inflaming of the dusty atmosphere in the exhaust-rooms, or conduits, and exhaust-box; and thereafter (3) of the fire-explosion of the dusty atmosphere throughout the mill generally. These events would necessarily succeed each other with the greatest rapidity, which accounts for the fact that, while some of the survivors distinctly speak of hearing two explosions, others only recollect one report.

The severity of the fire-explosion in the Tradeston Mill, as compared with other explosions of a like nature, is undoubtedly due to the accidental circum-

stance of all parts in the train of combustion being at the instant charged with readily-inflammable mixtures.

In conclusion, we proceed to state what precautions we think it desirable to adopt in order to prevent the fatal and destructive consequences of such accidents in the future. It is manifest that the great danger in the operations carried on in a flour-mill does not lie in the grinding process proper, but in the plan pursued in the storing up of the finest and most impalpable of the flour-dust. So long as the grinding operations are carried on in the simple manner pursued in small mills, where the stones are merely covered in with wooden boarding, and there is no exhaust, if the feed goes off and the stones strike fire, or a nail or other foreign substance gets between the stones, and luminous sparks are given off, there can only be a limited amount of flour-dust to inflame, and the combustion and explosion must be at a minimum, be confined to a small space, and be not capable of exerting disastrous effects. The fire explosion will be localized in the pair of stones where it originates, or at most not extend beyond the meal-sput attached thereto.

But it is otherwise where the exhaust is employed, and all the fine dust is drawn up by a fan into an exhaust-box—either with or without a supplemental stive-room—where the powder accumulates, and where a flame, sucked up from the stones, must inevitably lead to an explosion of a more or less serious nature. The danger necessarily increases when ten, twenty, or thirty pair of stones are connected with the same exhaust-box and stive-room, and the maximum danger is arrived at when the exhaust-box, with its supplemental stive-room, is placed within the mill, and even occupies part of one of the floors. A similar remark applies to the methods employed in cleansing the wheat.

In fact, all these processes of cleansing the grain and separating and sifting the flour, which the great improvements in milling have introduced of late years, for the ostensible and laudable purpose of raising the quality of the flour, have more or less tended to bring about a condition of matters which renders the majority, at least, of the larger flour-mills liable to accidental fire-explosions of a more or less disastrous nature.

We have, therefore, to recommend for future guidance and safety, that all receptacles in flour-mills, in which a dusty atmosphere collects, should be placed outside the mill in buildings so constructed as to be readily blown to pieces, in order that any explosion which may take place in them may easily find vent, and not be forced to travel back into the mill. Among such receptacles, we include exhaust-boxes, stive-rooms, smut-rooms, and exhaust-fans. If this arrangement be carried out, any flame which may originate in the stones, and even travel along the exhaust roans or conduits, will be sucked out of the mill by the exhaust-fan into the exhaust-box, and, should the conditions of a fire-explosion be at the time in the said box, the force will spend itself in blowing off the roof, or bursting the sides of the exhaust-box, and probably also of the connecting-room called the stive-room. It will be necessary to arrange that the roan or conduit leading from the mill to the fans outside be of small size, so that the inflamed gas may only find vent to a very limited extent into the mill itself, and probably this may be altogether hindered by the construction of a swing door placed in the exhaust-roan before the fan. The construction of the exhaust-rooms or conduits of metal would also diminish the probability of the fire spreading through such, by conducting away the heat, and thus reducing the temperature of the flame. The latter arrangement may be objected to, however, on the ground of its leading to the condensation of moisture, and the formation of paste with the flour-dust.

There should be no other direct communication between the mill and the exhaust-box and stive-

room than the exhaust-roan or conduit, and it will be safer if the exhaust-box and stove-room are constructed outside of one end of the mill-building, where there are no windows. The same remarks apply to the smut-rooms. None of these dust receptacles should be entered or cleaned out during the working of the mill.

We also deem it advisable to recommend, as subsidiary precautions: 1. That the use of naked lights, or even of ordinary lamps, be prohibited in or near any place where there is a dusty atmosphere, and safety-lamps only be permitted in such places. The gas-jets should also be enclosed in glass and wire gauze safety-cages. It would be a wise proceeding to insist that no naked flame of any kind be permitted within the mill, as an accidental explosion may occur at any time which will lead to the production of a dusty atmosphere in any of the floors. 2. That the use of magnets, to collect nails or other pieces of iron which might fall into the hoppers, be made universal. This precaution was taken in the Tradeston Flour-Mills, but we have not seen it adopted in any mill we have visited. The evidence we have taken shows the extreme difficulty of insuring the total separation of nails and other material from the grain, even by the employment of the most elaborate cleansing apparatus and the greatest care. The intervention of a number of magnets, however, in the hopper feed-spouts will practically insure that this source of danger in the production of luminous sparks be reduced to a minimum for the future.

FOREY, ÉLIE FRÉDÉRIC, Marshal of France, and Senator from 1859 to 1870, born in Paris, January 10, 1804; died at Besançon, France, June 20, 1872. He received his early education at Dijon, was admitted at the age of eighteen to the Military School of St. Cyr, and after his graduation became instructor to the Second Regiment of Light Infantry. He took part in the first expedition to Algiers, was engaged in garrison duty in the Pyrenees until 1835, when he was promoted to a captaincy, and returned to Africa, where he distinguished himself at the battle of Medeah, in the operations of the retreat which followed the first siege of Constantine, and at the Iron Gates. In 1840 he was placed in command of a battalion of *chasseurs à pied*, and, passing through four more campaigns in Africa, he returned to France with the rank of colonel in 1844, became a general in 1848, took an active part in the *coup d'état* of December, 1851, and was made a general of division and commander of the Legion of Honor in 1852. At the breaking out of the war with Russia, he was placed on the reserve division of the Army of the East, and for a time held the command of the siege force before Sevastopol. In 1857 he was nominated to the first division of the Army of Paris. He commanded this division during the Italian War in 1860; gained, at Montebello, the first battle of the campaign; and distinguished himself at Magenta and Solferino, being wounded at the latter. When the expedition to Mexico was decided upon in 1861, General Forey received the command of the French troops. After overcoming many obstacles and fighting several sanguinary engagements, he attacked and stormed the strong post of Puebla, thereby throwing open the road to the city of Mexico. For this service he was made Mar-

shal of France, when he resigned his command to General Bazaine, and returned home, receiving the command of the Second Corps *d'armée*, December 24, 1863. He had received the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor in 1859, and was called to the Senate August 16th, in that year. But though he had relinquished the command of the Mexican army, he still felt a deep interest in its movements and welfare, and on the 10th of February, 1866, in his place in the Senate, after showing the fallacy of the hopes entertained by others of its regaining the ascendancy in Mexico, he expressed his firm conviction that success was only possible by means of still greater sacrifices, and the sending out of very heavy reinforcements, and, if this course was not to be taken, he advised the immediate recall of the remnant of the troops. This latter course was taken by the Government. In 1867, Marshal Forey was put in command of the camp at Chalons. Either from impaired health or from some other cause, Marshal Forey held no command and took no part in the Franco-German War, nor in the civil war with the Commune in Paris, which followed it. Since the war, he had been living in retirement and obscurity at Besançon, and his death had been preceded by a long and painful illness.

FORREST, EDWIN, an eminent American tragedian, born in Philadelphia, March 9, 1806; died in that city, December 12, 1872. His father was a native of Scotland, and by occupation a commercial traveller; his mother was of German birth. In childhood his health was delicate, and he seemed to be consumptive, but after the age of fourteen, at which time he travelled extensively in the Western States, he became robust, and eventually was one of the most athletic men of his time. As a child, he exhibited a strong aptitude and taste for declamation. At the early age of eleven he participated in the theatrical representations of a private amateur dramatic club in Philadelphia, of which he was even then a member. His first appearance on the regular stage was made at the Walnut Street Theatre, Philadelphia, on the 27th of November, 1820, when he acted—not *Young Norval*, as is sometimes alleged—but *Douglas*, in Home's play of that name. It attracted little attention, but it seems to have been in so far successful that it showed the actor's precocity, both physical and mental. His next part, played in the same engagement, was *Frederick*, in "Lovers' Vows"—the play that Mrs. Inchbald made out of Kotzebue's drama of "The Natural Son." About a year after his first appearance on the stage, he made an engagement with Messrs. Collins and Jones, theatrical managers in the West and South-West, to play boy parts for them. In the early part of 1822 he made his first appearance at the Cincinnati theatre, then under their management, as *Young Melfort*, in Cherry's comedy of "The Soldier's Daughter." Not long after he made his first attempt at "Richard III."

He was tolerably successful, but gave little promise of his subsequent distinction. For the next twelve months his lot was a hard one; the theatrical company to which he belonged made the tour of the country towns of Ohio and Kentucky, and often lacked for food in consequence of their ill success. In 1823 he made an engagement with Mr. James H. Caldwell, in the American Theatre at New Orleans, and remained in that city and its vicinity for about two years. He did not distinguish himself there as an actor. Returning to the North in the latter part of 1825, he made an engagement with Mr. Charles Gilfert, at a salary of \$7.50 per week. Here he was fortunate enough to attract the attention and commendation of Edmund Kean, while acting *Iago* to his *Othello*. He acted, during this engagement, at Albany, Philadelphia, and New York, and in the last-named city he won his first great success in the part of *Othello*, May 23, 1826. Thenceforth his services were in demand. Mr. Simpson immediately offered him an engagement on excellent terms at the Park; but Mr. Gilfert, who had just taken the Bowery Theatre, of which he was the first lessee, succeeded in securing him for that theatre, on a salary of \$800 a year. The Bowery, under Mr. Gilfert's management, was the scene of great triumphs for Mr. Forrest. Among the parts which he there represented with extraordinary popular success were *Damon*, *Jaffier*, *William Tell*, and *Mark Antony*. He remained here nearly three years; but, at the death of Gilfert, in 1829, he withdrew, and accepted an engagement at the Park. It began October 17th, in that year, when he appeared as *Damon*. At this theatre Mr. Forrest long enjoyed a high popularity. It was here that he first acted *Metamora*, in John H. Stone's tragedy of "Metamora" (produced December 15, 1829), and *Spartacus*, in Robert M. Bird's tragedy of "The Gladiator" (produced September 25, 1831), both of which plays were written with a special view to fit his talents and peculiarities, the perfection of physical realism. In the summer of 1834 his reputation was so high that a company of citizens tendered him the formal courtesy of a public banquet, and presented him with a gold medal, struck in his honor, from a design of Ingham, and engraved by C. O. Durand, on one side of which was his portrait, with the inscription, "*Histrioni Optimo Edvino Forrest, viro præstanti*," and on the other the tragic muse, with the Shakspearian legend, "Great in mouths of wisest censure." Mr. Forrest was now twenty-eight years old, and in the first flush of his remarkable popularity, a man of magnificent personal presence and muscular beauty, possessing a voice of glorious volume and melodious sweetness, and a power of depicting the emotional experience of turbulent character in an intensely passionate and forcible way. His admirers, and they were many, proudly claimed for him an equal rank with the best foreign representatives of

tragedy. For himself, he was fully convinced that he was the greatest of living tragedians. In 1835 he sailed for Europe, and, after a protracted pleasure-trip through France, Italy, and Germany, reached England, and on the 17th of October, 1836, appeared at Drury Lane as *Spartacus* in "The Gladiator." This performance stirred the theatrical public in England with a sensation different from any it had known before—since it offered an unprecedented union of enormous physical vigor with uncommon talent for tragic acting. Great success and corresponding popularity ensued, and Forrest became a lion of the hour. It is worthy of mention that he received, at this time, especially kind treatment at the hands of Mr. Macready, and from other persons eminent in the profession of the stage. Many and pleasant tokens of courtesy were also extended to him by members of the literary craft. Talfourd presided at a dinner which the Garrick Club tendered to the American actor, and Charles Kemble and Stephen Price gave him swords which had once been the property, respectively, of John Kemble, Edmund Kean, and Talma.

On the 23d of June, 1837, he was married to Miss Catharine Norton Sinclair, daughter of the vocalist John Sinclair, whom he had met for the first time during this visit to England. Immediately after their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Forrest came to America. The actor made his professional reappearance at Philadelphia, and was welcomed with great enthusiasm. A public banquet, given in his honor, in that city, at which J. R. Ingersoll presided, emphasized this greeting, and indicated the pride and pleasure with which his prosperity and fame were generally recognized. From Philadelphia, still pursuing his triumph, Mr. Forrest proceeded to New York, and appeared at the Park Theatre. The receipts of the box-office on the first three nights of that engagement, says one record, amounted to \$4,200. One of the most interesting incidents of this portion of his career was his first appearance as Aylmere in "Jack Cade," a tragedy written expressly for him, by Judge R. T. Conrad, of Philadelphia. This part was always a favorite with him, and it was one in which he appeared to the best advantage. His second visit was made to London in 1845. Mrs. Forrest went with him, and they were welcomed in the best circles of the most intellectual society of the metropolis and the Scottish capital. Mr. Forrest acted at the Princess's Theatre, in London. Here Sheridan Knowles—so great was his satisfaction with Mr. Forrest's *Virginus*—played, by his own offer, the subsidiary part of *Dentatus*, on the occasion of the tragedian's benefit. Here, also, it happened that the public hissed his performance of *Macbeth*, a character entirely unsuited to his *physique* and style of acting. Mr. Forrest chose to attribute this hissing to the hostile machinations of Mr. Macready, and indulged in the most bitter re-

sentment against him in consequence. A few weeks later, he was in Edinburgh, where Mr. Macready was acting, and, going to the theatre to see the English tragedian as *Hamlet*, Mr. Forrest stood up conspicuously, in a private box, and hissed him. As this gratuitous insult naturally brought down a shower of contemptuous reproaches upon the American tragedian, he strove to justify himself in a letter to the *London Times*, which, however, only aggravated his first offence. About two years later, Mr. Macready was acting *Macbeth*, at the Astor Place Opera-House, New York, when a riot and assault upon the English actor ensued, which resulted in the killing of 22 men, and the wounding of 36 others. This was in May, 1849. In the succeeding year, Mrs. Forrest commenced a suit for divorce against him, which, after nearly two years' delay, was decided in her favor, on all points, and an alimony of \$3,000 per annum was decreed to her by the courts, the payment of which, however, he resisted for twenty years. On the 9th of January, 1852, before the divorce suit was concluded, he appeared at the old Broadway Theatre, New York, and acted for sixty-nine successive nights, drawing crowded houses during the whole time. He continued his career as an actor until 1858, though, the latter part of the time, he absented himself from New York. For the labors of this portion of his public life, he received immense sums, which were judiciously invested, and resulted in his amassing a vast fortune. He had purchased, about 1850, an estate on the banks of the Hudson, where he had erected a sort of castle, which he named Fonthill; this he subsequently sold, for a convent, at a large advance, and, in 1855, purchased a beautiful residence in Philadelphia, to which, on abandoning the stage in 1858, he retired, and began to gather that magnificent library which, for years past, has been reputed the most complete in the United States in its collection of every thing appertaining to the drama. But he could not be contented away from the stage, and, in 1860, he returned to it, with even more than his old enthusiasm. It was in his engagement of that year, at San Francisco, that he first gave to the public his majestic creation of *Richelieu*, which, in its subsequent renderings, has been variously criticised, but is now generally admitted to be one of the best, if not the very best, of American creations of dramatic genius. He remained upon the stage, though with longer intervals of rest, every year till the winter of 1871, when he was compelled by illness to desist from his labors. He appeared in public, in New York, at Steinway Hall, November 19 and 22, 1872, only three weeks before his death, not as an actor, but a reader of "Hamlet," and "Othello," but his step was feeble, his action had lost its old intensity, and there only remained his magnificent voice, and even in the cadences of this there was much that was sad and mourn-

ful. He died of apoplexy, surviving the attack only a half-hour.

As an actor, Mr. Forrest belonged wholly to the school of physical and sensuous art. He was industrious and painstaking in his endeavors to give to this school all the development of which it was capable, but he never went beyond it, never suspected himself capable of committing an error, never sought to improve, even in those particulars in which he was most constantly criticised.

FOWLER, Rev. HENRY, a Presbyterian clergyman, journalist, professor, and author, born in Stockbridge, Mass., in 1824; died at Vineyard Haven, Mass., August 4, 1872. He received his early education in Stockbridge, which has always been celebrated for the excellence of its schools, and graduated with high honors from Williams College in 1847. A year or two after his graduation Mr. Fowler came to New York and entered upon a literary career. He was editor of *Holden's Magazine*, and a large contributor to other journals and periodicals. In 1852 or 1853 he removed to Chicago, and was editor and part proprietor of the *Chicago Tribune* for a year or more. From this position he was called to the professorship of Political Economy in the University of Rochester, which he filled most acceptably for nearly five years, studying theology meanwhile in the Rochester Theological Seminary. In 1858 he was licensed and almost immediately called to the pastorate of the Second Presbyterian Church in Auburn, over which he was ordained the same year. He married in 1858 the daughter of Rev. Chester Dewey, D.D., at that time a professor in Rochester University. His pastorate in Auburn continued till 1871, when he resigned in consequence of ill-health, but had remained in Auburn till two or three weeks before his death, when he visited Vineyard Haven in the hope of restoring his eyesight and improving his general health by sea-bathing, but soon after his arrival was seized with apoplexy. Mr. Fowler was the author of "The American Pulpit," a volume of biographical and descriptive sketches of living pulpit celebrities, published in 1852, which had a large sale.

FRANCE, a republic of Europe. President, Adolphe Thiers, elected August 31, 1871. General Secretary, Barthélemy St. Hilaire. The ministry, at the close of the year 1872, was composed as follows: Minister of Justice, Dufaure; Minister of Foreign Affairs, Charles de Rémusat; Minister of the Interior, De Goulard; Minister of Finances, Leon de Say; Minister of the Navy, Vice-Admiral Pothuan; Minister of Public Instruction, Worship, and Arts, Jules Simon; Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, Teisserene de Bort; Minister of War, General de Cissey.

The National Assembly consists of 738 members, elected on February 8 and on July 2, 1871. President, Jules Grévy; Vice-Presidents, Vitet, Benoist d'Azy, M. S. M. Girardin;

Secretaries, Desjardins, Vicomte de Meaux, Baron de Barante, Marquis de Costa Beauregard, Fr. Rive, De Rémusat; Questors, Baze, General Martin des Pallières, and Princeteau. At the head of the National Order of the Legion of Honor is Gen. Vinoy, as Grand Chancellor.

The receipts and expenditures in the budgets for 1872 and 1873, were as follows:

	1872.	1873.
Expenditures.....	2,334,759,208	2,388,312,943
Receipts.....	2,344,795,959	2,406,461,671

Surplus of receipts..... 10,036,751 18,148,728

The expenditures in the budget for 1873 (laid before the National Assembly on May 14, 1872) contained the following items:

1. <i>Public Debt and Dotations:</i>		
(a.) Consolidated Debt.....	541,718,561	
(b.) Capital that may be called in.....	446,948,695	
(c.) Floating Debt.....	109,259,223	
(d.) Salary and Household of the President.....	762,400	
(e.) National Assembly.....	8,624,000	
(f.) Dotation for the Legion of Honor.....	13,799,000	
(g.) Invalids of the Navy.....	7,500,000	
		1,128,611,879
2. <i>Ministries:</i>		
(a.) Minister of Justice.....	33,409,340	
(b.) Minister of the Interior.....	85,692,935	
(c.) General Government of Algeria.....	24,496,109	
(d.) Minister of Foreign Affairs.....	11,968,500	
(e.) Minister of Finance.....	18,562,760	
(f.) Minister of Education, Worship, and Fine Arts.....	97,101,398	
(g.) Minister of Agriculture and Commerce.....	16,969,140	
(h.) Minister of Public Works.....	130,927,775	
(i.) Minister of War.....	440,000,000	
(j.) Minister of the Navy.....	148,633,046	
		1,007,808,973
3. <i>Expenditures for collection of taxes.</i>		240,233,191
4. <i>Allowances and reimbursements.</i>		11,658,900
Total Expenditures.....		2,388,312,943
The receipts in the same budget were derived from the following sources:		
1. Direct Taxes.....		336,063,138
2. Special Taxes.....		14,702,094
3. Indirect Taxes:		
(a.) Enregistrement and Stamp Duties.....	558,274,000	
(b.) Custom Duties.....	243,326,000	
(c.) Navigation Duties.....	4,301,000	
(d.) Taxes on Salt, Beverages, Native Sugar, and Chicory.....	444,644,000	
(e.) Taxes on Matches.....	15,000,000	
(f.) Tax on Paper.....	10,000,000	
(g.) Various Taxes.....	35,295,000	
(h.) Income from the Tobacco Monopoly.....	287,270,000	
(i.) Income from the Powder Monopoly.....	15,831,000	
(k.) Postal Administration.....	114,320,000	
(l.) Tax on Railroad Tickets.....	67,700,000	
		1,796,461,000
4. Receipts from Domains.....		12,154,400
5. Receipts from Forests.....		41,992,500
6. Receipts from Algeria.....		19,008,584
7. Receipts from Private Telegraphs.....		14,590,000
8. Allowances.....		
9. Universities.....		45,634,955
10. Sundries.....		5,555,000
11. From the Société Générale Algérienne.....		
12. New Taxes.....		120,000,000
Total.....		2,406,461,671

The capital of the public debt was, in 1872, estimated at 22,622,500,000 francs. The capital of the consolidated debt amounted to 15,801,000,000 francs, being composed as follows:

Rentes at 5 per cent.....	2,779,528,000
Rentes at 4½ per cent.....	832,677,244
Rentes at 4 per cent.....	11,152,400
Rentes at 3 per cent.....	12,177,765,767

The area of France, according to the latest calculations, is estimated at 204,091 square miles. The population, which, according to the census of 1866, amounted to 38,067,064, was reduced, by the cession of Alsace and part of Lorraine to Germany, to 36,594,845. A new census was, in 1872, ordered to be taken, and was completed on January 6, 1873. According to the preliminary statement published by the Government, the population of the country amounted to 36,102,921.*

The movement of the population, from 1866 to 1869, was as follows:

YEARS.	Births.	Deaths.	Surplus of Births.	Percentage of Increase of Population.
1866...	1,006,258	884,573	121,685	0.33
1867...	1,007,515	886,887	120,628	0.31
1868...	984,140	922,093	62,102	0.16
1869*...	961,523	875,430	86,093	....

The war of 1870-'71 greatly retarded the collection of statistical information by the Government, and we have complete returns on the movement of population during the year 1870 from eighteen departments, which compare with the returns for 1869 as follows:

area and population of every department, and for the distribution of the members of the National Assembly among the departments.

* For 87 departments only.

* See AMERICAN ANNUAL CYCLOPEDIA for 1871 for the

	1869.	1870.
Marriages.....	60,965	46,097
Births.....	211,433	216,547
Deaths.....	178,037	212,737
Excess of births.....	33,356	3,820

The following details of the territorial losses suffered by France, in consequence of the treaties of February 26 and May 10, 1871, and the Convention of October 12th of the same year, have been published by the Government :

DEPARTMENTS.	COMMUNES.			POPULATION.		
	Before the War.	Ceded to Germany.	Remaining with France.	Before the War.	Ceded to Germany.	Remaining with France.
Rhin Bas.....	541	541	0	588,970	588,970	0
Rhin Haut*.....	490	384	106	530,285	473,514	56,971
Vosges.....	543	18	530	418,998	21,017	397,984
Meurthe*.....	714	242	472	428,387	120,174	308,213
Moselle*.....	629	504	597	452,157	393,753	58,404

The colonies and dependencies of France had, according to the latest French publications, the following area and population :

	Sq. Miles.	Population.
I. COLONIES.		
<i>Asia</i> —India: Pondichéry, Chandernagor, Karikal, Mahé, Yanam.	196	259,981
French Cochinchina.....	21,728	1,204,287
Possessions in Asia.....	21,924	1,464,268
<i>Australasia</i> —New Caledonia.....	6,697	29,000
Loyalty Islands.....	839	15,000
Marquesas Islands.....	478	10,000
Possessions in Australasia.....	8,004	54,000
<i>Africa</i> —Algeria.....	258,317	2,921,246
Senegambia.....	96,509	209,012
Réunion.....	969	209,737
Mayotte and Nassi-Bé.....	217	16,000
Sainte-Marie.....	67	5,979
Possessions in Africa.....	356,079	3,361,974
<i>America</i> —St. Pierre, Miquelon, etc....	81	3,971
Martinique.....	381	153,334
Guadeloupe and Dependencies.....	635	152,910
Guiana.....	35,080	25,151
Possessions in America.....	36,177	335,366
Total Colonies.....	422,184	5,215,608
II. DEPENDENCIES.		
<i>Asia</i> —Cambodia.....	22,880	1,000,000
<i>Oceanica</i> —Tahiti, Moorea, Tetiaroa, Maltea.....	453	13,847
Tubuai, Vavitu, Rapa.....	55	675
Tuamotu Islands (79).....	2,573	8,000
Gambier Islands (6).....	12	1,500
Total Dependencies.....	35,473	1,024,022
Colonies and Dependencies.....	457,657	6,239,630

The new army law of August 16, 1872, which makes military service general and obligatory,

went into operation on January 1, 1873. Article I. of the law provides that every Frenchman is obliged to do military service. Article II. abolishes the right of furnishing substitutes, etc. Every able-bodied Frenchman must serve for twenty years, namely, four years in the active army, five years in the reserve of the active army, eleven years in the "territorial army" (landwehr), and six years in the reserve of the territorial army. The reorganization was not yet completed at the close of the year 1872. At the time, the infantry embraced 184 regiments, and 33 bataillons, or 569 bataillons; the cavalry, 63 regiments; the artillery, according to the budget of 1873, is to consist of 32 regiments. The genie-troops thus far contained 3 regiments of sappers, each of 2 bataillons and one company of workmen; the train was composed of 3 regiments (of 16 companies each) and one escadron of 3 companies. The effective strength was 382,044 infantry, 60,044 cavalry, 51,308 artillery, 9,000 genie-troops, 8,000 trains; total, about 425,000.

The navy is to consist in future of—

Iron-clads, first-class.....	12	Corvettes.....	9
Iron-clads, second-class.....	12	Aviso.....	88
Iron-clad gunboats.....	20	Transport-steamers.....	25
Frigates.....	8	Gunboats.....	32

The time of service in the French navy is the same as that in the army, with similar conditions as to reserve duties, furloughs, and leave of absence for lengthened periods. It is enacted by the law of 1872, that a certain number of young men liable to service in the active Army may select, instead, the navy service, if recognized fit for duty.

The total and special commerce of France, during the time from 1855 to 1871, is shown by the following table (value in francs):

YEARS.	TOTAL COMMERCE.		SPECIAL COMMERCE.		GOLD AND PRECIOUS METALS.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
1871.....	?	?	3,593,200,000	2,865,600,000	?	?
1870.....	?	?	2,781,400,000	2,860,100,000	?	?
1869.....	4,008,700,000	3,993,600,000	3,753,100,000	3,074,900,000	647,000,000	264,000,000
1865-1869 (average).....	3,934,000,000	4,003,200,000	2,983,700,000	2,991,900,000	781,000,000	374,000,000
1860-1864.....	3,057,100,000	3,261,000,000	2,298,600,000	2,402,600,000	565,000,000	529,000,000
1855-1859.....	2,421,600,000	2,616,800,000	1,732,100,000	1,894,100,000	681,000,800	471,000,000

* The portion of the two departments Meurthe and Moselle, which remained with France, have been consolidated into one department, called Meurthe-et-Moselle. The remainder of Rhin Haut, embracing three cantons of the Arrondissement Belfort, had, at the close of the year 1872, not yet been united with any other department, and a special administration had been appointed for "the Arrondissement of Belfort."

† Special commerce consists of the imports of goods for home consumption, and of the exports of goods manufactured in France.

The movement of shipping from 1867 to to 1869 is given in the following table :

FLAG.	ENTERED.		CLEARED.		TOTAL.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
French.....	11,607	2,286,413	8,474	1,860,005	20,081	4,146,000
Foreign.....	20,989	4,080,388	13,416	2,263,393	34,405	6,346,000
Total, 1867.....	32,596	6,366,706	21,890	4,123,398	54,486	10,492,000
Total, 1868.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	54,485	10,656,000
Total, 1869.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	53,806	10,954,000

The commercial navy, on December 31, 1869, was composed of 15,324 sailing-vessels of 931,714 tons, and 454 steamers of 142,942 tons; total 15,778 vessels and 1,074,656 tons, exclusive of 8,892 coasting-vessels (in 1867) of 67,077 tons.

The total imports into Algeria, in 1869, amounted to 118,900,000 francs, the exports to 254,000,000; the aggregate number of vessels entered and cleared was 6,232, of 1,125,343 tons; the commercial navy consisted of 152 sailing-vessels, of 4,609 tons.

The aggregate length of the French railroads, in September, 1872, was 17,600 kilometres (=10,912 miles). The French mail forwarded, in 1869, 364,750,000 letters, and 379,190,000 newspapers and printed parcels; in 1870, 281,350,000 letters, and 347,960,000 newspapers. The aggregate length of telegraph-lines was, in 1869, 26,301, and that of wires, 71,829 miles.

The number of saving-banks, in 1868, was 520, 17 of which had suspended their operations; the number of depositors was 1,971,523, or about one for every 20 inhabitants; the amount due to the depositors amounted to 633,238,270 francs. The number of mutual aid societies (sociétés de secours mutuel) was, in December, 1869, 6,139, with 794,473 active and 119,160 honorary members. The aggregate capital of the society was 55,133,551 francs. France had, in 1872, 15 large moneyed institutions (établissement de crédit), namely:

Name.	Capital—Francs.
La Banque de France.....	182,500,000
Le Crédit foncier.....	60,000,000
Le Crédit agricole.....	200,000,000
Le Crédit industriel.....	40,000,000
Le Crédit mobilier.....	60,000,000
Le Comptoir d'Escompte.....	40,000,000
Le Crédit colonial.....	12,000,000
Le Sous-comptoir du Chemin de Fer.....	6,000,000
The Colonial Banks.....	10,000,000
Le Banque d'Algérie.....	4,000,000
La Sous-comptoir du Commerce et de l'Industrie.....	20,000,000
Le Sous-comptoir des Entrepreneurs.....	5,000,000
Le Comptoir de l'Agriculture.....	6,000,000
La Caisse des Dépôts.....	60,000,000
Le Crédit des Halles et Marchés.....	26,000,000
Total.....	551,500,000

At the beginning of the year 1872, the National Assembly was in session in Versailles, and the conflicts of the great political parties in that body, as well as out of it, were very animated. On January 7th, supplementary elections for seventeen members took place, and resulted in the success of four Conservatives, four Radicals, and nine Moderate Republicans. A notable feature of this election was the defeat, in Paris,

of the Radical Victor Hugo, by the Moderate Republican Vautrain. In the Assembly the United Conservatives, or partisans of a restoration of monarchy, gave many proofs of their continued ascendancy. When the presidents of the fifteen bureaux were elected, all but three were Conservatives. Bishop Dupanloup, of Orleans, was elected president of the Bureau of Education. The Bonapartists were active, and endeavored to strengthen their influence, especially in the army; but, in spite of their great efforts, they appeared to be the weakest of the three monarchical parties. On February 2d a new play by Victorien Sardou, entitled "Ragabas," and containing some expressions in favor of imperialism and the Bonapartes, caused wild scenes of excitement at the Vaudeville of Paris; crowds passing through the boulevards shouting—some, "Down with the Bonapartes!" and others, "Vive l'Empire!" At one time a disturbance was threatened, but the crowd finally dispersed without coming to blows. To prevent the recurrence of dangerous agitation, President Thiers ordered General Ladmirault to suspend the performance of the play, and, if necessary, temporarily close the theatre. Both the Orleanists and the Legitimists appeared to develop a greater strength, and numerous petitions for the restoration of monarchy, either under the Count de Chambord or the Count de Paris, were sent to the Assembly. The Count de Chambord, in the latter part of January, issued a new manifesto to the French people, claiming a divine right to the throne, saying: "I shall never abdicate my claim to throne of France. I shall never forsake the monarchical principle which I have preserved intact for forty years, and which is the last hope of France's greatness and liberties. Caesarism and anarchy threaten France because her salvation is sought in personal questions, and not in principles. I shall ever uphold the flag of France, and aid in restoring the ancient prestige of her armies. Time presses, and alliance and reorganization are urgent. The happiness of France is my only ambition, and I will never consent to become a revolutionist where I am the legitimate king." The hopes of the Radicals centred in Leon Gambetta, who, in the beginning of the year, was travelling in the south of France, and stirring up the popular mind by radical addresses. In Marseilles his presence was the cause of much agitation and some disorder. The assemblage in front of his hotel appearing to become turbulent, troops were ordered to charge upon and dis-

perse the mob. Gambetta was not allowed by the police to leave the hotel for fear that his appearance would lead to further disturbance. He advised his friends not to persist in collecting in large bodies in the streets, or to attempt resistance to the authorities, and not to provoke a collision. The relations between France and Germany appeared to be, on the whole, of a friendly character. Baron von Arnim, the German ambassador to France, was presented to President Thiers on January 9th, and reiterated his former expressions of friendship for the French nation. The French ambassador in Berlin, Goutant Biron, reported to his Government that he had been most flatteringly received by Prince Bismarck. In the country, however, in the districts occupied by the French troops, the excitement of the French people against the Prussians continued. At Luneville, a Prussian soldier was assassinated, and at Epernay another was, on January 24th, badly wounded.

No serious complications, however, resulted from these occurrences. A movement for the payment of the war indemnity by voluntary subscriptions proved to be a failure, and the Assembly in February rejected a motion to commit itself to the measure. A serious difference of opinion showed itself between President Thiers and the majority of the Assembly with regard to the tax to be imposed upon raw materials. The tariff bill submitted by Minister Pouyer-Quertier to the Assembly imposed the following duties: On wool, 80 francs per 100 kilogrammes; cotton, 4 francs; resin, from 1½ to 7 francs; copper, 15 francs; cheese, from 15 to 18 francs; hops, 60 francs. Against this project an intense opposition soon showed itself not only in the Assembly, but throughout the country, and numerous deputations hastened to Versailles to protest against the measure. President Thiers, in addressing the Assembly on the subject (January 19th), strongly insisted upon the absolute necessity of the new tariff, but that body, by a vote of 376 to 307, adopted a resolution offered by Deputy Feray, providing that the Government shall only resort to the taxation of raw materials when other taxes fail to produce sufficient revenue to meet the expenses of the nation. A committee of fifteen were appointed in the mean time to make a thorough examination of the tariff.

At Vitry-le-Français a German court-martial condemned the principal of the college to three months' imprisonment, on account of a hostile demonstration made by the students of the institution.

President Thiers appeared to be deeply mortified at this result, and on January 20th sent to the Assembly his formal resignation as President of the Republic, accompanying it with the announcement that all the ministers had also tendered their resignations. These communications produced a profound excitement in the Chamber, and a vote was almost

unanimously adopted (only six members dissenting), appealing to the patriotism of the President, refusing to accept his resignation, and passing to the consideration of the order of the day. A deputation was appointed to announce to the President the action of the Assembly, and all the parliamentary clubs sent deputations to dissuade the President from his purpose. The deputies of the Right Centre held a meeting and adopted a resolution declaring that the tariff was solely a question of finance, not of politics, and that in voting against the proposal to tax raw materials they had no intention of expressing want of confidence in the Government. The deputation appointed by the Assembly waited on President Thiers on the same evening and informed him of the vote by which the Chamber had refused to accept his resignation. President Thiers, in reply, said he was worn out and discouraged. He could not change his opinions, and he believed that conflicts similar to the present one were likely to occur between the legislative and executive departments of the Government when the military and educational bills came before the Assembly. For the present he consented to withdraw his resignation, but he also expressed his opinion that sooner or later he would be compelled to retire from the presidency of the republic. The members of the ministry, at the earnest solicitation of Thiers, resumed their portfolios. Telegrams were received from several foreign governments, congratulating Thiers upon his continuance as chief of the executive power, and on January 2d the diplomatic representatives of foreign governments waited on him in a body to present their congratulations. As the French journals on this occasion again, as for some time past, had expressed disapproval of the constant participation of the President in the discussions of the legislative body, the ministry decided to make the proposition to the Assembly that Thiers should address it only upon important occasions, for which purpose the pending debate should at any time be adjourned. A bill proposed by the Government concerning the merchant navy was passed by the Assembly on January 30th, by a vote of 422 against 239, and on February 2d another bill, authorizing the Government to notify England and Belgium of the termination of the commercial treaties between France and these countries, was passed by an overwhelming majority. On the same day, Deputy Duchâtel's motion, that the Assembly and Government return to Paris, was rejected by a vote of 377 to 318.

On February 5th the Minister of the Interior, Casimir Périer, resigned, and on the next day the Minister of Commerce, Victor Lefranc, was appointed Minister of the Interior, and Goulard (heretofore French minister to Italy) Minister of Commerce. At the supplementary elections held in the month of February, Rouher, formerly Minister of State

under Napoleon, and regarded as the ablest leader of the Bonapartist party, was elected from Corsica, and a Republican from the department of Eure. In the latter part of the month a large number of Legitimists paid a visit to Belgium to show their respect to the Count de Chambord. (See BELGIUM.)

At the beginning of March, the Minister of Finance, Poyer-Quertier, gave great offence by his testimony in favor of the Bonapartist Janvier de la Motte, ex-Prefect of the Department of Eure, who was on trial at Rouen, charged with embezzlement of funds for the relief of France. Dufaure and other members of the Cabinet threatened to leave unless Poyer-Quertier resigned. After a protracted consultation of the Cabinet, Poyer-Quertier presented his resignation, accompanied with a statement of his action in testifying in favor of M. de la Motte before the court at Rouen. The President appointed Goulard, the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, as the successor *ad interim*.

The payment of two milliards of the war indemnity, together with the interest to date, on the remaining three milliards, was completed at Strasbourg on March 7th. This gave France entire control of six departments, allowing her to maintain as large a military force as she desired.

On March 8th the Assembly rejected the proposition of Deputy Brunet (one of the deputies for the city of Paris and a member of the Left) to erect on the hill of Trocadero a temple to Jesus Christ as a testimony to belief in God necessary for the national regeneration.

On March 14th the Assembly adopted the bill establishing special penalties against the International. The bill enacts that any Frenchman joining the International Society, or any similar association, shall be liable to imprisonment for from three months to two years, and to a fine of from fifty francs to one thousand francs. He will also be liable to lose his civil and family rights for a *maximum* of ten and a *minimum* of five years. The imprisonment is increased to five years, and the fine to two thousand francs, for a Frenchman or foreigner who is a functionary of the International, or in any way propagates that society's doctrines. Such persons are, moreover, liable to remain under police supervision for a subsequent period of from five to ten years. Abettors of members of the International are rendered liable to from one to six months' imprisonment, and to be fined from fifty francs to five hundred francs. The principal speech in favor of the bill was made on March 13th by Minister Dufaure. He described the International as a permanent menace to European society. The fact of a large number of insurgents being members of the International, proved the complicity of the society in the origin of the Paris insurrection. Dufaure detailed the subsequent atrocities of the agents

of the International, who were the instigators of the attempts to establish the Commune at Lyons and Marseilles. He refuted the objections against the bill, grounded on its special and exceptional character, and the argument that the bill would magnify the importance of the International. The law was also necessary as a warning to misguided Frenchmen, who joined the International in ignorance of its real character and aims, and unaware that they thereby abjured their country, and became blind slaves to a despotism far worse than the alleged grievances from which the International pretended to deliver them. Jules Favre stated that he had always opposed and condemned the International, but he considered that the present bill was illegal and inexpedient, and argued that justice forbade exceptional laws. He warned the Assembly that a violation of legislative principles might establish a dangerous precedent. The Assembly rejected the counter-proposals of Berthaud and Pressensé, and adopted the first and principal clause of the bill by 501 votes against 104.

Numerous petitions having been addressed to the National Assembly in behalf of a restoration of the temporal power of the Pope, the debate on these petitions was fixed for March 22d. Bishop Dupanloup, of Orleans, rose to open the discussion, which had attracted large crowds of spectators to the galleries, but yielded the tribune to President Thiers, who deprecated a discussion which he declared could not by any possibility serve the interests of the Holy See. He assured the deputies that the policy of the Government on the Roman question, as announced last year, was unchanged. The independence of the Holy See was dear to France, who had always defended and would continue to defend it. But any discussion now of the petitions before the Chamber would seriously embarrass the Government, while it could not benefit the Holy Father. Bishop Dupanloup said he would not insist on speaking after the appeal made by the President. Easily reconciling the feelings of a bishop with the feelings of a Frenchman, he comprehended the respect due to the misfortunes of France. The policy which had proved fatal to France, had also been fatal to the See of Rome. The Assembly then, by a large majority, decided not to continue the debate.

The proposal to tax raw materials was, at the close of March, abandoned for the present, the committee having devised resources sufficient to meet all financial demands.

On March 30th the Assembly took a recess until the 22d of April.

On May 4th the Duke d'Audiffret-Pasquier presented to the National Assembly the report of the committee on contracts for arms and ammunition, concluded by the military administration in England, from the 28th of July, 1870. The report proposes the appoint-

ment of a committee to ascertain the amount of material existing in the arsenals in July, 1870, how it was disposed of during the war, and what amount the arsenals contain at the present time. It also proposes to submit to the committee a system for an efficient control of the military administration by an independent civil comptroller, travelling through France, inspecting the stores of material, and suggesting the necessary reforms. The Duke d'Audiffret-Pasquier drew a startling picture of the utter unreadiness and disorder of the Imperial War Department, and censured the want of control under the military administration of the 4th of September. He energetically stigmatized the dishonesty and shameless greed of the persons who had undertaken contracts. The disclosures he made excited strong indignation in the Assembly. His speech was heard throughout with deep interest, and he concluded with an earnest peroration praising the army as the best and only school in which the young generation could have a nobler and better training than that which produced such lamentable examples of want of patriotism and want of probity, and recommending the introduction of compulsory military service. The Assembly unanimously adopted the proposals of the committee, and intrusted the inquiry into the war material to the committee on contracts, of which the Duke d'Audiffret-Pasquier is the president. It was also unanimously agreed that the speech of the Duke d'Audiffret-Pasquier should be printed and distributed in all the communes of France.

On June 29th M. de Rémusat, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Count von Arnim, the German ambassador, signed the treaty, which for some time had been in negotiation, concerning the evacuation of French territory by the German troops. The treaty provides that the first payment of the indemnity still due Germany be made by the 15th of February, 1873, and consist of one milliard francs; that the second payment, a similar amount, be made before the close of 1873; and the third payment, also a milliard francs, during the year 1874; that the departments of the Marne and Haute-Marne be evacuated as soon as 500 millions of the indemnity have been remitted; and the present force of the army of occupation be reduced by one-third after the payment of each milliard to Germany.

The most important discussion of the Assembly during the session, which began on April 22d, was on the reorganization of the army. The discussion on the bill in general commenced on May 27th, and was closed on May 29th, after a number of speeches, among which those of Generals Chanzy and Trochu, Colonel Denfert, and Bishop Dupanloup, were the most important. The discussion on the special articles of the bill ended on June 22d, when the Assembly adopted the entire law as proposed by the Government. The law

recognizes the principle of compulsory service, abolishing the right of furnishing substitutes, and fixes the time of service in the active army at five years. Thiers did not profess any confidence in the principle of compulsion, and, in union with most of the French generals, would have preferred a longer time of service for those actually enrolled in the standing army; but, though reluctantly, consented to shortening the time to five years. The amendments which advocated a further reduction of the time of the service to three or four years encountered, therefore, his most determined resistance; and the Assembly, in accordance with his wishes, rejected, on June 8th, the amendments moved by the deputies Trochu, Keller, Randon, and Chevalier, and providing for a three years' service by 463 against 228 votes; and, on June 10th, those providing for a four years' service by 495 against 59 votes. General Trochu, the chief champion of a three years' term of service, expressed his belief that a few years' practical experience would show the correctness of his view, and the disastrous consequences of the present legislation. Soon after, he notified the Assembly of his resignation. At the beginning of August the Assembly adjourned to November 11th, after electing a standing committee which remained in session.

The session of the General Councils of the French departments began on August 20th. Those who had expected that these councils would use their influence in behalf of a restoration of monarchy saw themselves disappointed. Only a few expressed a preference for monarchy, and voted down resolutions which might be construed as an approval of the continued existence of the republic. The royalist members of the standing committee complained of these resolutions, and particularly the addresses expressing agreement with the policy of President Thiers, as exceeding the proper bounds of the functions of general councils. In general, the transactions of these councils made the impression that the cause of moderate republicanism was steadily gaining ground in the country. The same impression was produced by the result of the supplementary elections for the National Assembly held in October. Only in one district, in the department of Morbihan, a Legitimist was elected by a vote of 39,700, against 30,000 given to the Republican competitor. In the department of Vosges, a Radical candidate, Mellinet, received no less than 80,000 votes, against only 2,400 given to the royalist candidate. In each of the seven other districts Moderate Republicans were successful. In two districts the candidates of the Bonapartists, though defeated, polled a heavy vote—Foucade, in the Gironde, who received 28,700 votes, and Schneider, Jr., in Indre-et-Loire, who received 29,300 votes, against 30,800 given to the Republican Rioche.

The strength and the hopes of the Radical

party were considerably increased by the impressive speeches which Gambetta made on a tour through Southeastern France. The greatest sensation was produced by the speech made at Grenoble on September 26th, in which Gambetta severely criticised the conduct of Thiers in prohibiting public celebrations of the anniversary of the First Republic (September 22d). He also attacked the Bonapartists and the National Assembly, and advocated the return of the seat of government to Paris. The journals of the Conservative parties, including those advocating the policy of Thiers, severely blamed the speech of Gambetta. The *Bien Publicque*, which is considered the semi-official mouth-piece of Thiers, closed an article on the subject with the words, "This speech has done the republic more harm in a few days than its declared enemies have been able to do." As five officers of the garrison of Grenoble had taken part in a banquet in honor of Gambetta, the *Journal Officiel* published a note recalling the fact that the duty of the Army of the Interior consists in defending the law and maintaining order, which excludes all political demonstration, and it is necessary that none who have the honor to wear the uniform should ever forget this. The Minister of War, therefore, as soon as he learned the serious misconduct of the officers, decided that he would at once transfer them to another regiment, and they were to undergo sixty days' arrest upon joining their new regiment. It was credibly reported that the Russian minister, Timacheff, in the course of a conversation with President Thiers, said with regard to the radical demonstrations in Grenoble that, if France became the "hearth" of European revolution, "the powers heretofore friendly with France would extinguish this hearth." The representatives of Germany and Austria were said to have made similar representations to France.

Louis Blanc, like all the radicals of France, agreed with Gambetta in demanding a prompt dissolution of the National Assembly, but he, also, in a letter addressed to the republicans of Avignon, opposed the appointment of any President of the republic. Louis Blanc says that a presidency would always be the counterfeit of royalty, placing the country perpetually between a Tenth of August and an Eighteenth Brumaire.

On October 13th President Thiers ordered Prince Napoleon and his wife, the Princess Clotilde, who were on a visit to the prince's friend, Maurice Richard, at Millemont, to quit the French territory. As a protest of the prince was of no avail, he addressed a letter to the Procureur-Général (dated Prangins, October 14th), in which he demands legal redress against the Minister of the Interior, the Prefect of Police, the director of the Cabinet of the Prefect of the Police, and M. Clement, police commissary, whom he declares to be guilty of violating his personal liberty, an offence punishable by Article 114 of the Penal

Code. The prince points to his character as a French citizen, and shows that he is not under the ban of any law of exile, that he is in full enjoyment of his civil and political rights, and is a member of the Council General of Corsica. He came to France to arrange for the education of his sons, and was provided with a regular passport. The prince adds that he vainly demanded from those who arrested him the production of their warrants, or any statement of the crime or offence wherewith he was charged. Vainly, also, did he request to be taken before a civil or military judge. If the present step has no result, the prince declares that he will seek for redress before the proper tribunals. The Procureur-Général replied, on October 24th, that a minister for his official act could only be impeached by the National Assembly.

The views of the Legitimists received another official expression in a letter written by the Count de Chambord, on October 25th, to M. la Rochelle, a member of the Assembly, in which he says that France can only be saved by a monarchy, and protests against the establishment of a republic, which would be the commencement of social anarchy. The Count de Chambord denies that any difference exists between the party of violence, which promise peace to men while declaring war against God, and those more prudent persons who obtain the same end by more covert means. He appeals to the energy of Frenchmen who really love their country, to counteract the weakness and timid compromising conduct of others, and to oppose a frank policy to a policy of fictions and lies. He declares that France at heart is Catholic and monarchical, and says: "We must guide France to the haven safely. Nothing can make me deviate from my path. I do not retract one word, nor regret a single act of mine; they have all been inspired by love for my country. Let us have confidence in the mission of France. Europe and the papacy have need of her, and an old Christian nation like ours cannot therefore perish."

Among the important acts of the Government during the time when the Assembly was not in session, belong the appointment of a Supreme Council of War, and a new circular on educational reform from the Minister of Public Instruction, Jules Simon. The Council of War, whose appointment was announced by the *Journal Officiel*, on October 7th, consists of Marshal MacMahon, Marshal Canrobert, General Ladmirault, the Duke d'Aumale, Admiral de la Roncière le Novory, and M. Ozenne, and it is charged with the organization and administration of the army, but not with the direction of military movements. The circular of Jules Simon, which is addressed to the directors of Lycées established by the state, suggests and recommends important modifications in the methods of instruction, suppresses some branches and introduces others, and finally holds out a prospect of a more complete reform

at some future time. The reforms of Jules Simon are intended to apply to the Lycées of the state, which number 63, including that of Algiers, and deducting those of Strasbourg and Metz, as well as to the 255 commercial colleges which are, in respect of their studies, subject to the control and jurisdiction of the state. The following are the principal reforms recommended by the minister: The minister states that, under the present system, the pupils leave the Lycée very ignorant of Greek and Latin, with very little acquaintance with history or geography, and only moderately taught in any thing; he desires that in future the pupils should be thoroughly acquainted with the dead languages, should be well versed in history, and still more so in geography; should be well up in mathematics, chemistry, and physics; and that, moreover, they should be able to speak, fluently, at least one modern language—English or German; should have some knowledge of literary history, of comparative grammar; should be able to ride on horseback, be skilful in gymnastics, in swimming, and military exercises. There will be formed in each Lycée, under the presidency of the head master, a council of professors for letters, and another for sciences, which will give their opinions of proposed reforms, and will recommend such others as may appear to them to be useful. Moreover, these councils will have a direct and decisive action in respect of the teaching. The minister will hereafter confine himself to "preparing the general rules which are necessary to insure unity of teaching." Each professor will be free "to choose his method, his class-books, and even to make his own special regulations, upon condition only that he communicates them to his colleagues, and obtains their approval." The study of letters is but of secondary importance, and the exercises in that branch of learning are to be diminished. Grammar is no longer to be learned by heart, but will be mixed up with lessons of hygiene and modern languages. "The dead languages," says M. Jules Simon, "must be learned that they may be read, but the living languages must be learned to be spoken." For the teaching of geography he applies a new method. Subdivisions are first to be studied, the commune, the canton, and the department, the country; after which the student proceeds to deal with neighboring countries, and by degrees the whole globe comes under notice. The minister calls that "an approach to the natural method." M. Jules Simon adds to the future education an instrument most valuable for philological studies—the study of general grammar, or, as he styles it, "comparative grammar." He recalls the fact that it was attempted twenty years ago—he might with truth have said thirty years ago; but he thinks that at that period it was a premature attempt.

The National Assembly reopened at Versailles, on November 11th, nearly all the mem-

bers being present. On the following day Grévy was elected President by a vote of 462 yeas to 43 nays. On November 13th President Thiers read from the tribunal his inaugural message. He commenced by stating that perfect calm had prevailed in the country during the parliamentary vacation, and that progress had been made in the work of reparation and general prosperity, for which thanks were due to God, the sovereign author of all things, who helps and sustains nations in misfortune that have not despaired of Him or of themselves. Relative to the loan, M. Thiers said that the whole available capital of the commercial world had been offered to France. The Government had received in instalments 1,750,000,000 francs; thus, half the loan had been realized in three months. The Government commenced operations with 1,400,000,000 to 1,500,000,000 in bills of all countries on Germany. Prussia had already received 800,000,000 francs, and would receive 200,000,000 francs more in December. The Government would have 600,000,000 francs remaining in bills toward next year's payments. Speaking of the position of the Bank of France, M. Thiers said the bank has 800,000,000 francs in gold and silver in hand, 44,000,000 francs of bar-gold or deposit, and 50,000,000 francs in gold and silver belonging to the state.

The French imports for the present year, nine months of which were already known, would be 3,457,000,000 francs, and the exports, 3,557,000,000. The Government estimated the public deficit at the end of the year at about 132,000,000 francs. A financial equilibrium would be fully attained at the end of 1873, and the Government felt certain of a considerable surplus in 1874. M. Thiers proceeded to give details relative to the Anglo-French Treaty of Commerce. He said:

We have promised England, and she has promised us, to treat each other on the footing of the most favored nation. The same principle will in the future regulate our relations with Great Britain. We shall do what we consider advisable for the protection of our industry, but we shall not treat English products differently from the products of other nations. England will act in the same manner toward us. But, as we were bound toward several countries by numerous engagements which it was impossible to break without a previous agreement, we have postponed the complete application of the principle we have adopted until the 31st of December, 1876, the period when our engagements, and especially those by which we are bound toward Austria, will expire. Until then, if our fiscal taxes or our treaties should cause temporarily a differential system toward England, England would await on the 31st of December, 1876, the system of equality which we have promised to concede to her. Thus, the conditions stipulated with Great Britain are for the present the immediate collection of our fiscal taxes, and the provisional maintenance of the existing system as regards French products in England and English products in France—for the future reciprocal treatment on the basis of the most favored nation on the day when this equal system shall become possible.

Passing in review the above satisfactory result of the efforts of the Government to repair

the national disasters, M. Thiers said France owed this result to the maintenance of order. He continued as follows:

I shall not cease, gentlemen, to repeat that, if you had not been in full possession of order, this war, unequalled in reverses, this cruel dismemberment of our territory, these frightful burdens which appeared beyond our strength, a throne fallen under the weight of its errors, an antique form of monarchy, under which we had been accustomed to live, suddenly disappearing, and this new form of the republic, which generally disquiets the public mind as soon as it appears—all this, bursting suddenly upon our surprised and disheartened country, might have become an irreparable disaster. I would say to those, who for a long time past have placed their faith in a republic, as their ideal of a government most conformable to their views, and most appropriate to the progress of modern society—I would say to them, "You, above all, should passionately wish for order; for, if the republic, already twice tried without success, can succeed this time, it will be to order that you will owe the fact. Make this, therefore, your task, your every-day solicitude. If the exercise of certain rights which belong to a free people might render the country uneasy, learn to renounce them for the moment. Make for public security a sacrifice which will especially redound to the profit of the republic. If it were possible to say that order has not an equal interest for all, I should presume to affirm that it has an essential interest for you, and that, when we labor to maintain it, we labor for you almost more than for ourselves. Events have given us the republic, and to go back to its causes, in order to discuss and judge them, would be to-day an enterprise as dangerous as it would be useless. The republic exists; it is the legal government of the country. To wish for any thing different would be to wish for a fresh revolution, and one more formidable than all. Do not let us lose our time in proclaiming the republic, but let us employ it in impressing upon this republic those features which are desirable and necessary. A commission appointed by you a few months ago gave it the title of conservative republic. Let us take possession of this title, and, especially, let us endeavor to make it deserved."

M. Thiers continued, insisting upon the necessity for every government to be conservative:

The republic must be conservative, or it cannot exist. France cannot live in continuous alarms. She has absolute need of repose, and will not long endure any government which does not afford her this repose. The republic of a party would only be a thing of a day. The mass might live upon agitation for a few days, but, after inspiring fear in others, it becomes afraid of itself, and throws itself into the arms of an adventurer, thus paying for a few days of disastrous license with twenty years of slavery, and this it has frequently done, as you know. Do you believe that it is not capable of doing it again? It will recommence a hundred times this sad and humiliating journey from anarchy to despotism, and despotism to anarchy—a path strewn with shame and calamity. Let us break this fatal chain; let us tranquilize, instead of exciting. Let us make the necessary sacrifices for the general security, sacrifices that may seem even excessive; especially, let us not afford the spectacle of the reign of a party; for a republic is but a contradiction, if, instead of being the government of all, it be but the government of any single party whatever. If, for example, we seek to represent it as the triumph of one class over another, we drive from it a part of the nation—a part first, and then the whole.

Alluding to the revolution of 1789, M. Thiers observed:

Its material works have perished, but its moral works still live, and constitute the most solid glory of France, much more than victories which, according to the hazard of force, pass from one flag to another. As to myself, I do not understand, I do not admit, a republic, except by taking it as it ought to be, namely, as the government of a nation which, having for a long time, and in good faith, attempted to leave to hereditary power the direction and distribution of its destinies, but having failed therein, through faults which it is impossible now to judge, makes up its mind at last to regulate its affairs itself and alone by means of men freely and wisely chosen, without exclusion of party, of class, or origin, seeking them neither high nor low, neither to the right nor to the left, but in the full light of public esteem. Two years passed in almost complete calm may afford us hope of founding this conservative republic; but hope only—let that not be forgotten. The slightest mistake would suffice to make this hope vanish in a disheartening reality.

M. Thiers proceeded to say that the republic inspired not only France, but the whole world, with confidence. Foreign governments are now sufficiently enlightened to see, in France, France alone. If she is orderly, she will suit everybody; if she is not only orderly but strong, she will suit those who desire a just equilibrium between the powers of the universe:

Therefore I presume to affirm that the efforts which France has made during nearly two years have earned for her an esteem of which she has already received numerous proofs. I make this declaration because I have, as in duty bound, my eyes unceasingly fixed upon Europe. France is not isolated, and it depends upon herself whether she shall be, on the contrary, surrounded by trusting and useful friends. If she is peaceful under a republic, she will alienate no one: if she is agitated under a tottering monarchy, she will see a void created around her.

M. Thiers concluded by saying:

We draw near, gentlemen, to a decisive moment. The form of this republic has been only an incidental form, given by events, and reposing upon your wisdom and your union with the power which you have temporarily chosen. But the public mind is awaiting your action. All are asking what day and what form you will select in order to give to the republic that conservative strength with which she cannot dispense. It is for you to choose both the day and the form. The country, in delegating to you its powers, has evidently laid upon you the task of saving it by procuring for it, first, peace, after peace, order, and, with order, the restoration of its power; and, lastly, a regular government. You proclaimed this, and thenceforth it was for you to fix the succession and the hour of these divers portions of the work of salvation which is confided to you. God preserve us from placing ourselves in your place, but, at the time that you may determine, and when you have chosen some from among you to meditate upon this, if you desire our opinion, we will give it frankly and resolutely! This is the grand session which opens before you. Neither deference nor coöperation, neither devotion nor resolution, shall be wanting on our part to insure the success of your task. May God bless it, and render it complete, and especially durable, a consummation which has not yet been granted since the commencement of the century!

The President's message was approved by all the moderate republican and radical papers, while the conservative papers, though recognizing the conservative tendency of the

message, objected to the establishment of a republic. At a meeting of the "Right" and the "Right Centre," the fusion of the two parties was unanimously resolved upon. The Duke d'Audiffret-Pasquier pointed out that the present was not an opportune moment to pursue the fusion of the Bourbon branches, a monarchical restoration, in the present state of public opinion, being impossible. The speaker said that the issue now lay between the Conservatives and Radicals, and this was the ground on which the Right and Right Centre must unite, demanding conservative pledges from M. Thiers as a just price of the support of the majority. General Chanzy resigned the chairmanship of the Left Centre on account of his military duties. In his place, Ricard, an intimate friend of M. Thiers, was (November 22d) elected chairman. In the new 15 bureaux of the Assembly, 10 of the presidents belong to the Right and five to the Left. The Right elected 12 of the secretaries and the Left three. On November 17th special prayers were offered in the churches for the National Assembly, and the blessing of God invoked on its proceedings. Government officials attended the services, escorted by details of troops as guards of honor. The congregations at all the churches in Paris were very large. On November 18th the Assembly had an exciting debate over the motion of General Changarnier, censuring M. Gambetta for his inflammatory speeches in the provinces. M. Changarnier complained of the increasing audacity of the Radicals and the laxity of the Government in dealing with them. He accused Gambetta of entertaining and seeking to spread socialistic ideas. President Thiers mounted the tribune in defence of the Government. He protested against being placed at the bar as a criminal, and threw out the intimation that he might appeal to the country. He admitted that the speech made by M. Gambetta at Grenoble was offensive, but claimed that the Government was not responsible. The President concluded by demanding a vote of confidence from the House. In the name of the Right, the Duke de Broglie moved the order of the day in the following terms: "The Assembly, censuring the doctrines enunciated at the Grenoble banquet, passes to the order of the day." Deputy Mettetal, of the Left Centre, proposed a vote of confidence in the following order of the day: "The National Assembly, confiding in the energy of the Government, and censuring the words pronounced at Grenoble, passes to the order of the day." This motion was finally adopted by 267 yeas against 117 nays, half of the deputies abstaining from voting.

A trial-by-jury bill, repealing the law of October, 1870, which restored the legislation of 1848, with regard to the constitution of juries and criminal courts, was passed on November 21st, by a vote of 416 to 178. The bill reestablishes, to a certain extent, the law

of 1853, which intrusts the task of drawing up the jury-lists to a committee of justices of the peace and mayors. Considerable political importance is attached to the bill, which the Left opposed as reactionary, and as attacking the principle of universal suffrage.

The dissatisfaction of the President with the small number of members who, on November 18th, by voting for the amendment Mettetal, had expressed the demanded confidence in his administration, was greatly increased by the report of the committee on an address in reply to the Presidential message. This committee had several interviews with the President, but the majority failed to come to an understanding with him. The President took his stand upon the principles enunciated in his message, and again proclaimed the necessity for every one rallying to the conservative republic. The majority of the committee, consisting of nine members, were, on the other hand, of opinion that it would be difficult, at the present time, to bring into operation the principles of ministerial responsibility, and to define the relations between the President and the Assembly. The report was made to the Assembly by M. Batbie, on November 26th. It acknowledges that M. Thiers in his message proclaims the sovereign power of the Assembly, claims for the Assembly the right to frame a Constitution should it think proper, expresses regret that M. Thiers has not more distinctly separated himself from the Radicals, and in a long passage denounces the doctrines of the socialists and demagogues. It afterward discusses the programme of the constitutional reforms desired by the Government, and in conclusion proposed the appointment of a committee of fifteen members by the Bureau, in order to introduce, with the shortest possible debate, a bill relative to ministerial responsibility. The views of the minority of the committee were represented in an amendment offered by M. Dufaure, providing for the election of a committee of thirty members to lay before the Assembly a bill, and "to regulate the conferring of powers and the conditions of ministerial responsibility. After a very exciting debate, in which M. Thiers defined his position, the amendment of Dufaure, on November 29th, was adopted by 370 yeas against 334. This great victory of the Government was, however, on the next day followed by a reverse. A motion of M. Duval, a Conservative, that the municipal councils, which, during the present crisis, had sent encouraging addresses to President Thiers, had violated the laws of the country, and that the Minister of the Interior, Lefranc, in receiving the addresses, had also failed to observe them, was approved by 305 yeas to 299 nays. The Minister of the Interior at once tendered his resignation, which was accepted by the President. The Committee of Thirty, proposed by Minister Dufaure, was elected by the Assembly on December 5th. The Right succeeded in electing 19 members of the com-

mittee (representing 361 votes), and the Left 11 (representing 333 votes). The committee, on the next day, elected the Baron de Larcy (a Legitimist) President, and the Duke d'Audiffret-Pasquier Vice-President.

The ministry was partly modified, on December 9th, by the appointment of M. Goulard to be Minister of the Interior; M. Leon Lay, Minister of Finance; and M. Fourton, Minister of Public Works. Though the ministry thus modified was generally regarded as transitional, the new appointments seemed to indicate a termination of the crisis, and to secure to the Government the support of the Right Centre and the Left Centre.

On December 10th a manifesto was published, signed by 86 members of the extreme and moderate Left, among whom were MM. Gambetta, Cremieux, Louis Blanc, and Quinet. It demanded a pacific and legal dissolution of the National Assembly as the only means of averting fresh dangers to the country, as the division in the Assembly renders the Government powerless. It repudiated force from whatever quarter it may come, because the signers of the address were enemies of disorder, of which during the last two years they have given numerous proofs. The address expressed strong disapproval of the pressure exerted to bring about disorder, which, as had been hitherto proved, could only result in advantage to the enemies of France. The new elections would constitute a compact majority in the Assembly, securing majorities therein to the administration of President Thiers, and for the establishment of republican institutions. The right of petition to the Assembly was claimed to be inviolable, for an attack upon it would be an attack upon the great principle of universal suffrage. In accordance with this manifesto, numerous petitions from all parts of France were sent to the National Assembly, asking for the election of a new Assembly. The subject came up for discussion on December 14th, and the debate was one of the most violent and exciting which has taken place in the Assembly. Minister Dufaure spoke in favor of rejecting the petitions, ridiculing Gambetta, whose speeches, he said, were the cause of the present needless agitation. The Assembly then rejected the petitions by a vote of 409 to 201, and, before adjourning, adopted a resolution directing Dufaure's speech to be placarded in all the communes of France.

On December 19th the National Assembly, by 461 votes against 158, rejected a motion by Bonnet against duties on raw material. On December 21st the Assembly adjourned to January 6, 1873. On December 29th M. Bourgoing, the French ambassador to the papal court, resigned, because some French naval officers in Rome, at the beginning of the holy days, called on the King and the Pope, on the same day, to tender the compliments of the season.

FRAZER, Prof. JOHN W., an eminent physicist and journalist of Philadelphia, born in Pennsylvania, in 1809; died, in Philadelphia, October 12, 1872. He had been for many years a member of the Franklin Institute, and the editor of the *Franklin Institute Journal* since the death of Prof. Johnson. He was appointed Professor of Natural History and Chemistry, in the University of Pennsylvania, in 1841, and held that position till his death, which occurred very suddenly while he was entering his apartment in the new building of the university.

FRENCH MINING INDUSTRY. The committee of Mineral Industries for the districts of the north of France, have considered that, at the present time, when social questions are occupying so important a place, it would be of great service to gather practical results of mining industry based on incontestable figures, obtained by the owners of coal-mines who have endeavored to assure to the mining population their material well-being, and at the same time their moral improvement by instruction.

There are in the coal-basins of the departments du Nord, and the Pas-de-Calais, 23 coal-mines, of which 18 of the most important have supplied the committee with the desired information.

The production from these mines is about 4,500,000 tons of an average value of \$12,000,000. They employ 31,000 workmen, to whom is annually paid \$5,200,000 in salaries. Besides this sum, the employers distribute in contributions to the relief funds, in gratuities, in coal for domestic purposes, and in reduction of house-rents, an annual sum of about \$450,000, or 8 per cent. on the wages. The 31,000 workmen belong to 18,000 families, numbering 87,000 people, who live directly and almost entirely upon the salaries paid by the employers.

More than one-third of these workmen, and of this population, that is to say, 11,106 workmen, 6,534 families, and 31,432 persons, are lodged in the 7,061 houses erected by the mining companies, and the first cost of building which amounted to \$3,200,000. One house may be allowed to four or five workmen, and to 650 tons of coal produced per annum.

These houses are rented for about \$12 per annum, a rent which is reduced for the companies by the various contributions, repairs, and depreciation, to \$9, or about 2 per cent. on the capital. Similar houses are let in the same localities, and produce an interest of 6 per cent. The difference between the rent of the houses belonging to the mines, and of those of private owners, is about 70 per cent.

Two companies have erected special buildings which they give to their workmen at cost price, which is gradually paid out of the wages. They have parted with forty-three houses under these conditions, and have advanced sums

of money to others in their employ to build on land belonging to them.

As a rule, children under 12 years of age are not permitted to take any part in the work of the mines, and only a very small number of women are employed, about 5 per cent. on the total number of workmen. These 18 companies have formed, at their own cost, 25 schools and 18 asylums, the first charges on which amounted to \$142,500; they have also contributed the sum of \$40,000 for the erection of chapels or churches for their employes.

In the schools and asylums, instruction is given to 6,259 children, and they spend annually, for this work, \$16,500. During the past year they sent, besides, 6,789 children to the communal schools, for which they paid \$13,500. These 13,048 children have received gratuitous instruction at a cost of \$30,000, of which a part only is defrayed by the companies, the rest being paid out of the general relief funds which they have instituted.

Several of the owners have established surgeries, orphan homes, libraries, musical societies, etc., of which they provide all the funds; they subscribe funds, moreover, toward the establishment of a school for master miners.

The proportion of the workmen in these mining towns who can read and write is, deducting children below 10 years of age, only 50 per cent. among the men, and a little over 33 per cent. among the women. These results show how much still remains to be done to instruct the population, and the companies should be encouraged in their efforts, and the sacrifices they have undertaken in this direction.

All the mining companies except that of Anzin have established relief funds, by an obligatory charge upon the wages of 3 per cent., a contribution on the part of the masters of 1 per cent. on the same salaries, and the addition of all the various fines which are levied. These percentages, fines, and various gratuities accorded to the employes, amounted together for the 17 companies, besides that of Anzin, to \$65,000 in the year.

As to the Anzin mines, the owners give directly to their workmen under the form of pensions, aid, medical assistance, instruction, etc., a sum of \$75,000, making a total of \$140,000. The relief funds furnish to all the workmen medical advice and medicine; help in money and food when they are sick or injured; pensions to the widows of workmen killed in accidents, and temporary relief to their children; retiring pensions to old workmen and their widows and children; and extra assistance in special cases of distress. They pay the cost of funerals, and assist in the instruction by the payment of masters and in other ways.

All the companies give coal gratuitously to the men. Seventeen among them distributed thus in 1869 about 1,900,000 bushels of coal, worth \$120,000, and the Anzin company gave fuel to the value of \$50,000.

Collectively, for the various objects to which the companies contributed, \$450,000 were spent by them in 1869, or from \$15 to \$18 per man, more than 10 per cent. on his actual salary, and this sum represents from 23 to 24 per cent. of the dividends distributed by the companies to their shareholders.

Such are the results obtained by an investigation into the existing condition of the mining industries in the two departments of France named above. They prove in the most striking manner that the employers of labor, in these coal-basins at least, leave no means untried to promote the comfort and well-being of their employes.

FRIENDS. The Indian agents of the Society of Friends have the care, in the Central Superintendency of Indians, of the tribes of the Kickapoos, Kaws, Osages, Quapaws, Peorias, Ottawas, Wyandottes, Senecas, Sacs and Foxes, Shawnees, Chippewas, and Munsees, Cheyennes, Arrapahoes, Wachitas, Keechies, Caddoes, Ionies, Kiowas, and Comanches. The total number of Indians in the superintendency is 17,977. Fourteen schools are conducted among them, to which are attached 16 teachers, and which are attended by 404 pupils. Eleven Sunday-schools are taught. There have been contributed to the support of these schools, by Friends, \$3,335; by Moravian churches, \$150. The report of the superintendency presents an exhibit of the quantity of land under cultivation, and the value of the crops raised, and of the stock owned by these Indians, in comparison with the returns for the year 1868. It shows a very great advance in industry and prosperity. Several boarding-schools have been opened in the superintendency. They are well attended by both boys and girls. The pupils are taught, in connection with their literary studies, industrial pursuits appropriate to their sex and condition. The report of the Executive Committee of the Society speaks of the material advance of the people, particularly in the Quapaw special agency, of their growing desire for the education of their children, and of their deepening religious interest, as "encouraging signs of the dawning of a better day." Material advancement, and increased interest in the schools and in religious instruction, are mentioned in connection with most of the other special agencies.

A school has been established at Matamoras, Mexico, by members of the Society, and a considerable work has been accomplished in the distribution of Bibles and tracts.

The operations of the Association of Friends for the aid and elevation of the freedmen were limited during 1872 by the lack of means. The Association, however, continued to support its schools in South Carolina, and kept open thirteen other schools. It reports about 100 pupils in the schools in South Carolina, and 250 scholars at the other schools. The total receipts of the Association for the year end-

ing in October, 1872, were \$1,659.62; the amount paid for teachers' salaries was \$1,537.15.

The following statistics are reported of the *Canada Yearly Meeting*: Meetings, 28; families, 297, and 266 parts of families; members, 1,616; children of school age, 276.

The *London Yearly Meeting* of the Society of Friends opened on the 22d of May. Epistles were read from the yearly meetings of Ireland, New York, New England, Baltimore, North Carolina, Ohio, Indiana, Iowa, Canada, and the Western Yearly Meeting, but none was received from that of Pennsylvania. A proposition was introduced that the meeting join the other Non-Conformist denominations of England in support of the principle of making education in the schools, supported by the state, simply secular. The feeling in favor of having the Bible taught in the schools was shown, during the discussion of this subject, to be very strong. No decision was reached upon the motion.

An act of Parliament, in relation to marriages of members of the Society of Friends, had been passed a short time previous to the holding of the yearly meeting. By the provisions of this act, the preliminary proceedings required in the case of marriages in the society were greatly simplified. Under it, marriages are permitted in the meeting-houses and according to the usages of the society, of any persons, whether in the profession of the society or not, who may have obtained the consent of the yearly meeting. New regulations were adopted to correspond with the provisions of the act.

The attention of the yearly meeting, held two years before, had been called to a certain alleged heresy, which had sprung up in the Lancashire and Cheshire quarterly meeting, and a committee had been appointed to investigate it. This committee presented a report of its action in discipline, and along with it a statement of the doctrines held as fundamental truths by the society. This "statement" sets forth at considerable length, and with elaborate minuteness, the distinctive doctrines of the denomination. The doctrines of the Friends, with regard to the Godhead and the Scriptures, are defined as follows:

We have ever believed concerning God the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit, according to the testimony of the holy Scripture; that there is one God and Father, of whom are all things; and one Lord Jesus Christ, by whom all things were made, who was glorified by the Father before the world was, who is over all, God blessed forever; and that there is one Holy Spirit, the Leader and Sanctifier and Comforter of the people of God; and we further believe that these three are One.

We believe that all the posterity of Adam are involved in the consequences of his fall.

Very precious is the doctrine of the immediate work of the Holy Spirit; we own no principle of spiritual light, life, or holiness, inherent by nature in the mind of man; we believe in no principle of spiritual light, life, or holiness, but the influence of the Holy Spirit of God, bestowed on mankind, in

various measures and degrees, through Jesus Christ our Lord. This influence must ever be distinguished both from the conscience which it enlightens and from the natural faculty of reason, which, when unsubjected to its operation, is, in the things of God, very foolishness. We disavow all professed spirituality which is divorced from faith in Jesus Christ, of Nazareth, crucified for us without the gates of Jerusalem. One with the Father and the Son, the Holy Spirit works for the regeneration of fallen man. There can be no true repentance or faith without His holy operation. Convincing of sin, of righteousness, and of judgment, and testifying of Jesus, it is the Spirit who leads the humble believer in that course of experience in which he becomes established upon Christ the One Foundation.

We accept the Holy Scriptures of the Old and New Testament as the authentic testimony of the Spirit. * * * The work of the Spirit, truly submitted to, ever prepares and inclines the heart to receive the teaching of the Scriptures. It is the Spirit alone who can open the understanding to understand them. And whatever any may say or do, which is contrary to the Scriptures, though under profession of the immediate influence of the Holy Spirit, is to be accounted a delusion.

A meeting was held in behalf of foreign missions, at which the chairman spoke of the rapid growth of the Missionary Society during the five years of its existence, and testified that the efforts made in this cause had strengthened the Society of Friends itself. The expenditures for missions during the year had been £300. Two missionaries had returned from India on account of ill health, leaving but one at work in that field. This one (Rachel Metcalfe) was conducting, with the aid of one native assistant, two schools in the city of Jabbalpoor. Mr. Sewell had returned from Madagascar, bringing with him two native boys, who are to receive an English education. Arrangements had been made with the London Missionary Society by which a large district of Madagascar would be left under the superintendence of the Friends. The school which had been conducted by Mr. Sewell was reported as being in an excellent condition, with about one hundred and fifty male scholars. A larger school for women and girls was also favorably spoken of. Accounts were given also of the Friends' schools and missions in Syria, and the Foreign Missionary Society of the American Friends.

A very large work in the distribution of tracts was reported by the several local meetings. Extensive efforts had been made by members of the society in behalf of temperance.

The subject of bringing the various voluntary agencies for the extension of the Gospel, which were sustained by members of the society, into closer connection with the Yearly Meeting, was mentioned and received some discussion. It was decided to call a conference later in the year, to consider this subject more fully. This conference met on the 18th of November. It was well attended. From the representations which were made, it appeared that about two thousand persons were brought weekly under the religious influence

of the Friends, in some of the metropolitan districts, and proportionate numbers in the country generally. The conference decided to recommend to the Yearly Meeting that it make arrangements for the holding during its sessions, and in connection with them, of the annual meetings of the Tract, the Temperance, and the Foreign Missionary Associations, and of an association in behalf of home mission work; and that these associations make reports to the Yearly Meeting, which reports are to be entered in its records.

According to the statistical report which was submitted to the Yearly Meeting, that body at the end of the year 1871 comprised 329 particular meetings, containing an aggregate of 14,021 members.

The Friends' First-Day School Association, reported for 1872, in England, Ireland, and Scotland, 101 schools, with 1,179 teachers, and 15,638 scholars.

The Dublin Yearly Meeting was held in May. Visitors were present from England and from two Yearly Meetings in the United States. The names of 15 men and 17 women were returned as recorded ministers, and those of 47 men and 49 women as having been appointed elders. Mention was made of an address which had been forwarded to the Queen, expressing "sympathy respecting the illness of her eldest son." Statistical reports were read respecting the school at Brookfield, and other schools, and respecting the fund for clothing and putting out to apprenticeship the children who leave Brookfield. A minute was adopted respecting the bill which was before Parliament, concerning the solemnization of marriages in the meetings of the society of persons not in its profession; but the action of the meeting on the subject was left contingent upon that of the London Yearly Meeting.

The stationary condition of the Society of Friends, and its decline in numbers in some countries, are much remarked upon by its writers. The decline is most obvious in England, where the number of members of the society at the close of the seventeenth century was estimated at 60,000, or about one in 130 of the population. At present the number is about 14,000, or one in 1,100 of the population. The numbers are nearly stationary in the United States. A decline is shown in the returns of the yearly meetings east of the Alleghany Mountains, while those of the Western States show an increase sufficient to give a slight gain in the aggregate of the whole country. By a statement which was given in the *ANNUAL CYCLOPEDIA* for 1871, it appeared that the whole number of Friends in the United States in that year was only 755 more than it was twenty years before.

FEUERBACH, LUDWIG MARIE, a German philosopher of the so-called younger Hegelian school, born at Anspach, in Bavaria, July 28, 1804; died at Hanau in Hesse-Cassel, Septem-

ber 17, 1872. He was the son of the late eminent publicist and writer on criminal jurisprudence, Paul Joseph Anselm Feuerbach. After studying at the public school of his native town, he attended the university at Heidelberg in 1822, in order to study theology under Paulus and Daub. Through the latter, he became an ardent partisan of Hegel, and, in order to hear this philosopher, he went in 1824 to Berlin, where, in the following year, he renounced theology and devoted himself entirely to the study of philosophy. In his twenty-fourth year, a thesis which he published at Erlangen, "*De ratione una, universali, infinita*," secured for him the position of *privat docent* at that place. He, however, withdrew from the chair after a few years, as his hardihood in advocating his opinions had gained him many adversaries. He then devoted himself entirely to literary pursuits. In 1844 he delivered a brief course of lectures at the University of Heidelberg, but soon after retired to a small village in Franconia, where he directed an industrial establishment, and devoted his leisure hours to the study of philosophy and the preparation of his works. Of late years he had withdrawn from this labor, and his last years were spent in frugal poverty though not in neglect, as his disciples gathered around him and were ready to give him any assistance which he needed. Feuerbach, though ranking with the most advanced advocates of free thought, and in some sense an atheist, was a man of pure and irreproachable life, and was much respected even by those who differed from him most widely in their religious views. What his doctrines were, may best be learned from his own statement: "My theory may be condensed in two words, Nature and man. That being which, in my opinion, is the presupposition, the cause of existence of man, is not God—a mysterious, vague, indefinite term—but Nature. On the other hand, that being in which Nature becomes conscious, is man. True, it follows from my theory that there is no God, that is to say, no abstract being, distinct from Nature and man, which disposes of the destinies of the universe and mankind at its discretion; but this negation is only a consequence of the cognition of God's identity with the essence of Nature and man." He denied the personal immortality of the soul, for the same reason that he denied the personal existence of God—he wished to preserve the integrity of existence, to make mortality immortal, to breathe the spirit of eternity into time, to compress all humanity within human limits, and get the full benefit of this life while it lasted. He was jealous of the future life, he grudged every drop of feeling that was spilled on the edge of the grave, and lost on the other side. This world was rich enough for him, and ought to be rich enough for anybody; and to see it neglected, misused, flouted, made him heart-sick. Feuerbach's first published work (after his thesis above named) was "Thoughts

on Death and Immortality," published anonymously at Nuremberg, in 1830. This indicated his revolt from orthodoxy, and it was followed by "History of Modern Philosophy from Lord Bacon to Spinoza," in 1833; "Abelard and Heloise," 1834; "Summary Development and Criticism of the Philosophy of Leibnitz," 1837; "Peter Bayle at his most Interesting Moments for the History of Philosophy and Humanity," 1838; "Philosophy and Christianity," 1839; "The Essence of Christianity," 1841; "The Philosophy of the Future," 1843; "The Essence of the Faith in the Mind of Luther," 1844; "The Essence of Religion," 1845; "Theogony,"

1857. These works were enlarged and slightly modified by subsequent productions of his restless pen; but they remain the principal monuments of his critical researches. As he resolved theology into anthropology, the philosophy of religion into psychology, and the absolute into the final subjective spirit, he was accused of atheism by the theologians, and found himself attacked by numerous other philosophers. - His works were collected and published in nine volumes in Leipsic, in 1846-'57, and some of them have been translated and published in England by George Eliot (Mrs. G. H. Lewes).

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GAUTIER, THÉOPHILE, a poet, critic, and novelist of the French romantic school, born at Tarves, August 31, 1811; died in Paris, October 24, 1872. He was brought to Paris when only three years old, was educated at the Collège Charlemagne, became enamoured with the study of the old French, in which he found a hearty sympathizer in Gérard de Nerval. After leaving college, Gautier determined to become a great painter, and entered the studio of Rioult to acquire the art. He soon became convinced that he was not intended for an artistic career, and turned his attention to poetry. This was in 1830, the era when the production of Victor Hugo's "Hernani" was the signal for an almost bloody contest between classicism and romanticism. Gautier was one of the most redoubtable champions of Victor Hugo, and contributed largely to his triumph. In 1830 he published his first volume, "Poesies," which he followed in 1832 with the charming poetical legend of "Albertus." The same year, though but twenty-one years of age, he became associate editor with Gérard de Nerval of *La France Littéraire*, and in the two years following contributed to it a series of critical articles on the poets of the times of Louis XIII., subsequently republished in two volumes under the title of "The Grotesques." He was successively associated with De Nerval as one of the editors of the *Revue de Paris*, the *Artiste*, the *Charter* of 1830, and, finally of the *Presse*, and, after this had passed into the hands of Emile de Girardin, he continued for twenty years to contribute to it articles on art and dramatic criticism, though writing at the same time for the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, the *Musée des Familles*, etc., etc. In 1838, Gautier published a new poem of great originality and power, "The Comedy of Death;" and, with that versatility of talent for which he was so remarkable, produced a half-score of novels in the course of ten or twelve years, and half a dozen vaudevilles and ballets. One of his novels, "Mademoiselle de Maupin," in two volumes, published in 1835, incurred a greater stain upon his reputation than

all his other works. It was a brilliant but intensely licentious fiction, and with the bravado of daring and lustful youth (he was but twenty-four when he published it) he defied alike the critics and the moralists in his preface. "It was," says one of his biographers, "the most brilliant novel ever written under the direct inspiration of the devil." He lived to regret most bitterly ever having written it. Later in life he published seven or eight other novels of very considerable merit, and not marred by such gross moral blemishes as his earlier ones. While one of the editorial staff of the *Presse*, he made extensive journeys in Spain, Italy, and the East, and published his observations in "Across the Mountains," 2 vols., 1843; "Zigzags," 1845; "Italy," 1852; and "Constantinople," 1854. In association with others he also prepared a "History of Painters" and "Treasures of Art of Ancient and Modern Russia." In 1856 he left the *Presse*, and became director of the literary *feuilleton* of the *Moniteur*, and dramatic critic to that paper, and in 1869 took the same position on the new *Journal Officiel*, being also most of the time editor-in-chief of the *Artiste*. In 1858 M. Gautier was appointed an officer of the Legion of Honor; in 1863 he was made the recipient of a pension from the Imperial Government, which was ever ready to compensate the few literary men who would lend themselves to its defence. In 1868 he was appointed librarian to the Princess Mathilde. For many years M. Gautier was a constant candidate whenever there was a vacancy for a membership in the French Academy, and had the mortification every time of seeing men greatly his inferiors preferred to him, his "Mademoiselle de Maupin" being constantly brought up to his discredit, and his truckling to the imperial usurpation being also used against him. At length, in 1869, he was elected, after long and repeated ballotings.

GEOGRAPHICAL EXPLORATIONS AND DISCOVERIES IN 1872. With few exceptions, the geographical record of 1872 will be occupied in chronicling discoveries made, par-

tially at least, in 1871, but of which there was no published account until the summer or autumn of 1872, and in some cases not until the winter of 1873. Some activity has been manifested in arctic exploration, new expeditions having been sent from Germany, Sweden, Austria, and Russia. Private explorers were at work from Norway, from Scotland, and from Denmark, some of whom had reached a higher latitude than had previously been attained, had explored Gillis Land and King Carl's Land, which prove not to be the same, had circumnavigated Novaya Zemlaya, and made many interesting discoveries. But little has been heard from our own expedition under Captain C. F. Hall. In Montana, Dakota, Colorado, and Arizona, the work of exploration has gone forward unceasingly, and has been rewarded with many interesting discoveries. In South America the Southern affluents of the Amazons and its tributaries have been opened to steam-navigation, and by a number of well-planned railways the heart of the South American Continent is put in easy communication with the commercial world. In Asia there seems to be comparatively little left to discover; only the filling in of some details of the picture—the courses of rivers, the heights of mountains, and the elevation of mountain-passes; the position of lakes, of deserts, of lofty and arid plains, and the numbers and characteristics of some of the many nomadic tribes, whose habitations are mainly in tents, though some of them are gathered from time to time in the walled towns of Central Asia. We weary of these monotonous details, and turn to other lands, like those of the African Continent, where there is more variety. Here we hear that Sir Samuel Baker, with his little army, is pushing southward toward the sources of the Nile, and, thanks to our countryman, Stanley, who either found Livingstone, or was found by him, we are once more in communication with that veteran explorer. Still farther South, Kiliman-djaro has been ascended, and from its lofty summit the lakes and rivers of Central Africa glittered in the sun; while south of the Zambezi, and between that river and the Limpopo, not only have gold and diamonds been largely discovered, but the ruins of a great city, which may prove to be the Ophir of the Scriptures, or the Queen of Sheba's capital, or something else.

One feature of geographical progress the past year has been, the great advance in cartography. The completion of an elaborate Atlas and Gazetteer of the United States, and of two or three maps of the same, the extensive map of Western Asia, now in preparation by the East Indian Council of the British Government; the extensive and beautiful maps of the trigonometrical survey of India; the large accession to the maps of the Admiralty survey, and the new atlases and single maps, of rare perfection and elegance, which Kiepert, von Sprünner, and Petermann, have added to

their publications the past year, including one by the last-named geographer, of the lake-region of Central Africa, showing the routes of Livingstone for six years, as well as those of Stanley and all previous explorers, are indications of great progress in this all-important department of geographical science.

The losses, by death, of eminent contributors to geographical knowledge, were less than in most former years. Of General FRANCIS RAWDON CHESNEY, the explorer of the Euphrates and Tigris, and of the Red Sea navigation, the pioneer of the Overland route to India, and ever the zealous geographer, we have spoken elsewhere in this volume. He died February 1st. (See CHESNEY, General FRANCIS RAWDON.)

JAMES CHAPMAN, a South-African traveller, and author of two or three volumes on the South-African region, where he had been the companion of Livingstone, Gordon Cumming, Anderson, and Thomas Baines, died at Du Toit's Pan, in the Diamond Fields, February 6, 1872. His "Travels in the Interior of South Africa," published in 1868, to which we have made reference in former volumes of the ANNUAL, were interesting, and added materially to our geographical knowledge of that region. He had been a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society since 1867.

JOHN POWER, C. E., for many years a resident of Central America, and the proprietor of the *Panama Star and Herald*, died in England, May 13, 1872, in the 51st year of his age. He was a native of Youghal, Ireland, but had been actively engaged in literary and scientific pursuits, and the management of his paper for many years. He had been a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society since 1854, and had published, in 1868, "A Description of the Province of Sancto Domingo del Darien in 1754, translated from the Original in the National Archives of Bogotá," and several smaller geographical works. He was engaged at the time of his death on a work upon the "History and Material Progress of Central America and the Adjoining Countries."

Before proceeding to a detailed narrative of the discoveries of the year, we give a list of the most important contributions to geographical science published in this country during 1872.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.

U. S. Geological Survey of Montana and Adjacent Territory. By Prof. F. V. Hayden.

U. S. Geological Survey of Colorado and New Mexico. By Prof. F. V. Hayden.

U. S. Geological Survey of Wyoming and Contiguous Territory. By Prof. F. V. Hayden.

U. S. Geological Survey of Nebraska: Final Report. By Prof. F. V. Hayden.

Preliminary Report concerning Explorations and Surveys in Nevada and Arizona. By First-Lieutenant George M. Wheeler.

Report of the Chief Signal-Officer of the War Department. By General A. J. Myer.

STATE REPORTS.

Geological Survey of Ohio. By Prof. J. S. Newberry, State Geologist.

Geological Survey of Indiana.

FROM PRIVATE SOURCES.

Wonders of the Yosemite Valley. By — Kneeland.

California: A Book for Travellers and Settlers. By Charles Nordhoff.

Mountaineering in the Sierra Nevada. By Clarence King.

Illustrated Library of Travels. Wonders of the Yellowstone. By James Richardson.

Isthmus of Tehuantepec. By — Skeel.

Santo Domingo; Past and Present, with a Glance at Hayti. By Samuel Hazard.

Coral and Coral Islands. By James D. Dana, LL. D.

The Ocean, Atmosphere, and Life. By Elisée Reclus.

Travels around the World. By Hon. W. H. Seward.

The Desert of the Exodus. By Prof. E. H. Palmer.

Egypt and the Holy Land. By Rev. — Harman.

How I found Livingstone in Central Africa. By H. M. Stanley.

Illustrated Library of Travels: South Africa. Edited by Bayard Taylor.

Station Life in New Zealand. By Lady Barker.

ATLASES AND MAPS.

Asher and Adams's Commercial and Statistical Gazetteer of the United States, etc.

G. Watson's New Map (double) of the United States and Territories.

"The United States of America;" a collection of facts, dates, and statistics, to go with the above.

Monteith's Comprehensive Geography.

Putnam's Mercantile Map of the World.

Putnam's Student's Atlas of Physical Geography.

Petermann's Map of Central Africa, and the Discoveries from 1800 to 1872, including Livingstone's Routes, Stanley's, Baker's, Grant and Speke's.

MAGAZINES AND PERIODICALS.

Illustrated Travels: Edited by H. W. Bates, Assistant Secretary of Royal Geographical Society.

Scribner's Monthly: Geographical articles on the Yellowstone, New Zealand, Virginia, and West Virginia, the New South, etc.

Harper's Monthly: Numerous geographical articles.

Appleton's Journal: Many geographical articles.

Picturesque America: Giving views and letter-press descriptions of all sections of the United States.

Having thus indicated the growing interest in geographical science in the United States, we proceed with our usual brief narrative of the explorations of the year:

We begin, as heretofore, with the OCEANS, and especially with the progress of exploration and discovery in the *Arctic Ocean*. We pause a moment, however, to allude to some investigations prosecuted during the year by Dr. W. B. Carpenter, relative to oceanic currents. In the ANNUAL CYCLOPEDIA for 1871 a brief statement was made of Dr. Carpenter's theories. He holds that the warmth of the surface-water in high northern latitudes is due, not to the action of the Gulf Stream in the Atlantic and the Kuro-Siwo in the Pacific, nor to the action of the trade-winds in driving the heated waters of the equator northward, but to what he terms the true oceanic circulation, namely, the constant underflow of intensely cold water from the arctic region along the bed of the oceans, which, in its course toward the equator, was gradually warmed by the heat of the ocean-bed below and the warmer water above, and

thus constantly, by a vertical motion, approached the surface, which it reached near the equator, and thus became the upper or superficial layer of waters, which rushed toward the pole to supply the place of the colder waters which flowed in the contrary direction. He believes that these waters flowing toward the poles are deflected in their course—eastward in the northern hemisphere, westward in the southern—by the earth's diurnal revolution on its axis. This theory was strongly combated by Mr. Croll, a Scottish geologist, and Captain Spratt, R. N., an experienced hydrographer. During the year 1872 Dr. Carpenter has been engaged in further observations and experiments in the Mediterranean Sea and the Atlantic Ocean, and very recently in the Pacific Ocean, all of which, he contends, confirm his theories. He has demonstrated that the superficial layer of warm water is not less than 500 fathoms (= 3,000 feet) in thickness; and, by his observations in the Mediterranean, whose waters are cut off from communication with the deeper stratum of the Atlantic by the ridge at the entrance of the straits of Gibraltar, he has shown that the waters in that sea have a temperature of from 54° to 56° Fahr., at depths between 1,500 and 1,900 fathoms, at which depths the Atlantic, under the same parallels, has a temperature *nearly twenty degrees lower*.

I. ARCTIC EXPLORATIONS AND DISCOVERIES.

—As in former years, the record of polar expeditions, in 1872, is one of great failures and small successes. It is now two-thirds of a century since Scoresby reached N. lat. 81° 30' at the north of Spitzbergen, and in that longitude no other explorer has attained a higher point since. Twenty-one years later, in 1827, Captain Parry reached, by way of Smith's Sound, the latitude of 82° 45' N. lat., in longitude 70° W. from Greenwich; and, though Kane and Hayes both approached this point, neither they nor any one else has ever passed it. Yet, every year, expedition after expedition sets forth, fully persuaded that *they* shall be able to penetrate to the pole either by the navigation of that open Polar Sea, in which so many of them believe, or, if they have their doubts of that, by dog-sledges, by reindeer-teams, or by sealskin, birch, or rubber boats. Each year, too, records their failure in their great object, either from pack-ice, ice-floes, icebergs, or pitiless storms; and, though we may admire the pluck which has enabled them to undergo such exposures and sufferings, without attaining to the success of 46 or 67 years ago, we can hardly restrain the inquiry, "What is gained by all these toils and expenses?" Still, we must admit that there is *some* gain. The great object is never attained, but some contributions are made to science by each expedition, and by-and-by the oft-debated question will be solved which is the best or most practicable route for reaching the north-pole. During the year

1872, four public expeditions and nine or ten private ones were fitted out for the polar regions; while one American expedition (Hall's) was still in the field, and an English expedition is preparing for the spring of 1873. The four public or Government expeditions were: the Austro-Hungarian, under the command of Captain Weyprecht and Lieutenant Payer, already favorably known for their previous experience. This was accompanied by an Italian steamship, sent out by the Italian Government—its destination was the north coast of Novaya Zemlya, and thence, if they found an open sea northward, to the pole; the Swedish expedition, under the direction of Prof. Nordenskiöld, who, for the sixth time, has penetrated the frozen regions of the North. He has two ships, one of them, however, rather a tender than an exploring-vessel. He carries a house of seven rooms, ample stores, and forty or fifty reindeer, with the necessary provender, and their Lapp drivers; and, making his winter quarters at Mossy Bay, in one of the Seven Islands, north of Spitzbergen, proposes in the winter and spring of 1873 to attempt a sledge-journey toward the pole, probably by way of the recently rediscovered Gillis Land which stretches an unknown distance in that direction. The Russian Government sent out two expeditions: one from Archangel toward the northern coast of Novaya Zemlya, and thence northward as far as possible; the other from the Yenisei River, which it was to descend, and, circumnavigating the Novaya Zemlya islands, sail northward to Gillis Land and return to Archangel.

Of Captain O. F. Hall, the leader of our American expedition in search of the north-pole, who sailed from New York in July, 1871, we have very little information, and that little not very satisfactory. Before the *Polaris* reached Upernavik, on the Greenland coast, there had been a disagreement between Captain Hall and a portion of the scientific staff, which led to their leaving the expedition. Captain Hall proceeded on his way, however, and was heard from, at Tossac or Tussu-issac Island, a short distance above Upernavik, being the last Danish station on the coast, on the 24th of August, 1871, when he was just departing for the northern regions, with very high hopes of the future. Dr. Emil Bessels, a German scientist, who remained with him, wrote at the same time to Dr. Petermann, at Gotha, saying that they had taken on board Hans Heindrick, an Esquimaux, who had accompanied Kane and Hayes, but had deserted the latter very shamefully. He seems to have been one of the savages whom partial civilization had spoiled. From this time, now about nineteen months, we have had no certain information of Hall's expedition. The winter of 1872-'73 has been one of such exceptional severity in the arctic regions that serious apprehensions have been entertained of the fate of the *Polaris*. Meanwhile, although we

have no definite intelligence of the success or failure of the European government expeditions, private explorers have made some discoveries and attained to some successes which have given new encouragement to the advocates of polar expeditions by way of Spitzbergen and Novaya Zemlya. In the summer and autumn of 1871, a Norwegian whaling-captain, Elling Carlsen, succeeded in circumnavigating Novaya Zemlya and anchored in Ice-haven (N. lat. about 75° 40', E. long. about 68° 10'), on the southern, or, rather, southeastern shore of the easternmost of the large islands composing Novaya Zemlya, on September 7, 1871. Here he discovered a house built of ship's timbers, standing at the head of the bay, about 100 yards from the water. It was 32 feet long by 20 broad, and proved to be the house erected by the famous Dutch navigator Willem Barents, who after two unsuccessful attempts to reach Cathay, or China, by a northeast passage, was shipwrecked at this point on his third voyage, and whose crew passed the winter of 1596-'97 in this house. Barents himself died in his boat on June 19, 1596, but twelve of the survivors, after passing the winter in this place, escaped and returned to Holland, and the story of their hardships was recorded, and published with rude woodcuts in Holland about A. D. 1600. On landing and entering this house, which had been for 275 years without an inhabitant, Captain Carlsen found and brought away numerous relics which fully identified it as the home of Barents's crew. These relics were purchased by the Government of the Netherlands.

A contribution to geographical science of greater importance than this was made by Captain Nils Jansen, a Norwegian whaling-captain, who in a little twenty-six-ton vessel, cruising to the east of Spitzbergen, in the summer of 1872, found the whole region free from ice, and, running into one of the bays of King Carl's Land, the situation of which has been so frequently disputed and which was long confounded with Gillis or Gillies Land, went on shore and ascended a mountain of considerable height, whence he saw the ocean lying to the east and northeast as far as the eye could reach, and entirely free from ice. Far to the north-northwest was what seemed to be land, supposed to be the real Gillies Land, the shores of which no man has yet reached. Captain Jansen anchored at first in lat. 79° 8' N., and long. 30° 15' E. from Greenwich, and subsequently sailed along the coast for two days and a night, and only on the north coast was there any ice. Some of his most important discoveries relate to the flora and fauna of these far northern lands; he saw birds, seals, and large reindeer in abundance, but he says nothing about whales. He also saw great piles of driftwood along the shore, some of them heaped twenty feet above high-water mark; a careful observation of this drift would

scarcely fail to materially enlarge our knowledge of the currents of the arctic seas, a knowledge for the lack of which much effort has been wasted. Captain Altman had approached this King Carl's Land in 1871, and reported that it was entirely free from ice. He believed that there were three large and five small islands, lying about $79^{\circ} 3' \text{ N. lat.}$, and $32^{\circ} 17' \text{ E. long.}$ from Greenwich. Captain Jansen reports that there is but one large island, which is much indented with bays and caves, and some small islands. The exploration of these seas and those farther east—to the north of Novaya Zemlya—has been actively maintained by these Norwegian sailors during the last two years. Dr. Petermann has critically examined the logs of eight Norwegian whaling-captains, and two or three German sailors, all of whom have within a year and a half sailed over the arctic seas north of Novaya Zemlya, some of them going as far north as $77^{\circ} 30'$, and all report the sea as free from ice at least to that high latitude as late as October 15th, and with unmistakable traces of the Gulf Stream, in a higher temperature of the sea, and West India fruits tossed ashore on the islands. Thousands of white whales sported in the sea to the eastward, and, so far as any appearance of ice went, there seemed little to prevent a vessel from sailing through to Behring's Straits in one summer. The Austro-Hungarian expedition, under Weyprecht and Payer, is now in those seas, and there seems quite as much reason to expect a good result from their explorations as from those of any of the exploring expeditions. Dr. Petermann has seen his theory confirmed that there was at least an equal chance for reaching high latitudes unobstructed by ice, to the north of Novaya Zemlya, with the route on which English and American explorers have insisted—by way of Smith's Sound. The English geographers, however, refuse to be convinced, and another expedition, to be fitted out under the direction of Mr. Sherrard Osborne, is to start in the spring or early summer of 1873 for Smith's Sound.

In the *ANNUAL CYCLOPEDIA* for 1871, reference was made to the voyage of the *Hassler*, a new coast-survey steamer, around Cape Horn, and to the scientific expedition of Prof. Agassiz and a corps of physicists, in her, having primarily in view the ichthyology of the South Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, with reference to their bearing on fossil ichthyology. But, though the fish were the first object, no department of physical science was neglected in this voyage. Geology, botany, zoology in general, physical geography, ethnology, and astronomy, were all embraced in its observations. In the Straits of Magalhaens and on the Patagonian coast on both sides, the glacier systems of that region were fully explored, and much valuable knowledge acquired in regard to the formation, movement, and disintegration of the monster glaciers of the

Southern Hemisphere. Their vast extent in some portions of the Straits of Magalhaens was a surprise even to Agassiz, whose thorough mastery of the whole science of glaciers is unequalled. Two points of great interest in reference to glacial action were settled, viz.: that the great glaciers of the southern portion of South America did not come from the Andes, but had forced their way northward from the south—from Terra del Fuego, and from the sloping sides of the water-passages or natural canals which stretch northward on the western side of Patagonian Chili, and extended formerly up the low-lying valley between the coast-range and the Andes, between Talcahuano and Santiago, coming in all cases from the south; and, secondly, that in some instances these glaciers have formed and have carried the drift over a stratum of volcanic lava—showing that this glacial action is much more recent than had usually been supposed. The *Hassler* was detained at Talcahuano, Callao, and Panama, for repairs, and the scientific party made good use of their time in exploring the vicinity of those places. They arrived in San Francisco late in August, and were accorded a most hearty reception there. The work of the expedition may be summed up in a very careful and constant observation of the temperatures of the sea, from Boston, through the Straits of Magalhaens, to Panama, by Count Pourtales; observations on glaciers, already referred to, by Prof. Agassiz; astronomical and meteorological observations by other members of the scientific corps; botanical and ethnological observations and collections in great profusion, and the largest collection of zoological specimens, in every department, ever made in this country; so large, indeed, that Prof. Agassiz is in despair for room to bestow them. The *Coast Survey* has been, in other directions, contributing largely to the advancement of geographical science, having made progress, during the year 1872, in its survey of almost every portion of our coast, and thus rendered inestimable advantages to our commerce; and in its commencement of a geodetic survey of prominent stations in the interior, to connect, as by a net-work, its accurately-ascertained positions on the coast with the entire interior of the country, and thus furnish data for the geodetic and geological surveys of the several States. The results already attained in these surveys show their very great importance. In ascertaining the exact meridian of Columbus, Ohio, it was discovered that in the previously-accepted longitude of that city there was an error of three miles, and, consequently, that all previously-drawn maps of the State or United States, based on the old longitude, were wrong to that extent, at least. There is some reason to believe that this error is much increased in some of the States farther west, though the longitude of St. Louis had previously been correctly determined.

II. NORTH AMERICA.—There are few items

of interest in *British North America*. The survey of the Pacific Railroad, through Western Canada, Manitoba, and British Columbia, has been completed, and, by the aid of British capitalists and grants of bonds by the Dominion of Canada, a sufficient sum raised to justify the commencement of the enterprise. The charter admits of their running to the United States boundary, and connecting, if they find it necessary, with other roads in the United States.

Rev. W. W. Kirkby, long a missionary of the English Church at the factories and forts of the Hudson's Bay Company, and a geographer of known reputation, gave in the *Church Missionary Intelligencer* of January, 1872, a description of the climate, temperature, and productions of the west coast of Hudson's Bay, especially in the vicinity of Fort Churchill, where he had been spending four or five months. He had been, some years before, stationed at Fort Simpson, on the Mackenzie River, and he compares the climate of the two stations, and thus demonstrates that the isothermal lines, as the traveller approaches the west coast of North America, tend rapidly northwest, and that the climate of 63° to 65° N. lat., on the Mackenzie River, is really milder than that of 57° or 58° on the western shore of Hudson's Bay, and also milder than that of 52° to 55° on the eastern coast. Fort Churchill is in N. lat. about 58° , five or six miles from the bay, and on a low and marshy strip of land lying between Hayes and North Rivers. Fort Simpson is situated on the Mackenzie, in lat. about 63° , on land somewhat higher and drier. From his tables we give the following comparative record of the average temperature of the seasons and of the year at these two stations:

	Winter.	Spring.	Summer.	Autumn.	Yearly average
Ft. Churchill, Lat. 58°	- 11°	+ 26.55	60.00	27.94	25.61
Ft. Simpson, Lat. 63°	- 15°	+ 12.00	52.00	21.72	17.90

Mr. Kirkby states that at Fort Churchill, on the 9th of June, the ice was still running in the rivers, and that the climate is so cold and changeable that the 5th of June was the first day of the season which was wholly bright and clear, without excessive cold in some part of the day. Even during the summer months, in the warmest and sunniest days, if the wind begins to blow from the bay, there is an immediate change to intense cold. At Fort Simpson, on the contrary, though in so much higher latitude, the climate is much milder, and the winds which blow from the upper valley of the Mackenzie River are balmy and grateful.

In the UNITED STATES the year has been marked by extraordinary geographical activity and progress. The completion, just at the close of the year, of Messrs. Asher & Adams's "Topographical, Commercial, and Statistical Atlas and Gazetteer of the United States" is an event worthy of notice. Nearly six years of intense labor by a large corps of experienced

map-engravers and topographers had been bestowed upon it; the Government, Coast, and Signal Service surveys and maps, the State surveys, the maps and plans of all the railways, the collections of the topographer of the Post-Office Department, and numberless maps, plans, and surveys from private sources, were brought into requisition for it. The principal features of novelty and excellence in this great atlas of sixty maps are: That all the maps of the United States are drawn to one scale—20 miles to the inch—and thus show, as no large atlas of this country ever has done, the relative size and territory of each State; that the location of all towns and cities has been adjusted to the recent discovery of the previous errors in longitude in Ohio and other States, made by the Superintendent of the Coast Survey, in his recent geodetic reconnoissance of the interior States, of which we have already spoken; that all railway routes, either partially or wholly completed, are laid down, and all stations on them, thus obviating the necessity of inserting all the old post-routes, now discontinued; that while all important places, and all stations on the railways, are inserted, the names of unimportant places are left off the maps, but inserted, with their location, distance, and direction from the nearest railway station, in the accompanying gazetteer, so that their exact locality can be immediately ascertained; that the coast-lines are laid down in exact conformity to the latest maps and charts of the Coast Survey, and maps of the Dominion of Canada and its provinces, of Alaska, of Europe, of the World on Mercator's projection, an excellent map of the physical geography of the United States, and also one of the United States as a whole, are added to the collection of State maps; that the gazetteer is a complete geographical index, giving alphabetically, by States, the name, location, and direction from the nearest railway-station, of every city, town, village, and post-office, in the United States and Canada; while separate tables give the population of Canada by counties; census statistics of population, agricultural productions, manufactures, valuations, taxes, and debts, not national, and of education, of each State and Territory; full statistics of all the governments and countries of the globe, and the population, in the order of countries, of all the most important towns in the world. Of course, no atlas or gazetteer can ever be absolutely perfect, but this is a much nearer approximation to perfection than any thing hitherto published in this country. There has been also a decided improvement in the quality and accuracy of the better grade of mounted maps of the United States and in the atlases for the use of schools. Some of the mounted maps, in careful drawing, in fulness of detail, and their frequent revision, and in the statistical pamphlets which accompany them, furnish a very tolerable substitute for the more expensive

atlases and gazetteers. Beginning, now, with the States on the Atlantic coast, we notice that that great engineering work, the Hoosac Tunnel, in Western Massachusetts—a work second in extent only to the Mont Cenis Tunnel—is rapidly approaching completion. It is expected that not only the tunnel but the approaches to it connecting it with the railways of which it is to form a part, will be finished and in running order by March 1, 1874. The entire expenditure by the State, it is estimated, will not exceed \$12,792,234. The great enterprise of tunnelling under the rocks at Hellgate, on the East River, between New York and Long Island City, is still prosecuted actively, and will probably be completed during 1873. When these mines or headings are blown up, they will render the channel of the East River passage perfectly safe for vessels of the largest draught, and the European steamers will probably prefer the sheltered route *via* Long Island Sound to the rougher and more dangerous one *via* Sandy Hook and the Lower Bay.

Proceeding southward, we notice, as an event of great importance, the completion of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway, just at the close of the year; not merely as affording another and shorter trunk-route to the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys, and so to the Pacific slope, but because it traverses a region almost wholly unknown hitherto, and one which is richer in valuable minerals than perhaps any other in the world. Every variety of iron-ore known to commerce is found along its roadway, and most of them in great abundance: in its western division, along the deep valley of the Kanawha, and in the cañon of New River, coal is found in strata of from 26 to 30 feet thick, and of the best qualities, lying nearly horizontal, and so far above the track of the railway that it can be shot into the cars direct from the mines. This coal is partly cannel, of the well-known Breckenridge and other varieties, equal to the Liverpool cannel; a splint-coal, pronounced by founders and iron-masters nearly equal to charcoal for iron-making, and other qualities, similar in character to the Western Pennsylvania coals; limestone, hydraulic cement, petroleum, salt of the very best quality, excellent slate, kaolin, marl, copper, and other metals, numerous medicinal springs of high reputation, and vast forests of the finest timber in the United States. The cannel-coals are already shipped to England, the great increase in the price of coal there rendering their exportation profitable. This new railway must prove of great advantage to Richmond and Norfolk, and will be connected with a line of steamers from these ports to Europe. It will also build up a fine city at Huntington, its terminus on the Ohio River.

The old project of a ship-canal across the Peninsula of Florida has been again revived. The route now proposed is, up the St. John's River 127 miles, thence up the Ocklawaha

River for 60 miles, then a ship-canal through the swamps for 40 miles to the Amaxara (Withlacoochee?) River, 35 miles from the point where it empties into the Gulf of Mexico near Cedar Keys. This makes the whole route 262 miles in length, but saves 650 miles' (some of it dangerous) voyaging around the capes and keys of the peninsula. As there are no deep cuts required, a more feasible route would seem to be from Port Orange, Mosquito Inlet, by way of the almost continuous water-communication, through Indian River, St. John's, and the chain of lakes, to the Withlacoochee River, landing at the same point with the other, the distance across being not more than 175 miles, with not more than 25 miles of canal to be excavated. A party of four naturalists and sportsmen, including Mr. Van Olinda, Captain Mayne Reid, and a Mr. Gordon, explored the Lower St. John's River, in a large sail-boat, in 1871, in the interests of natural science, and report that the number of species of wading and web-footed birds, and indeed of birds generally, is greater than in any region of equal size in North America. They found great quantities of game, and several new and interesting varieties of fish and reptiles, and made valuable observations in regard to the climate, aspect of the country, productions, etc.

In the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys, considerable attention has been aroused the past year by the publication of the geological surveys which have been for some years in progress in Ohio and Indiana, and the geological reconnoissances in Illinois and Iowa. The Ohio report gives great prominence to the coal formations and the iron-ores in the State, though other ores, minerals, and earths, are not overlooked. It seems that in the northeastern and extreme eastern counties of the State, there is a coal, known as the Mahoning Valley Coal, the lowest in place of all the coal-seams of the State, which is an excellent furnace or smelting coal, very free from sulphur and phosphorus, and containing from 58 to 62 per cent. of fixed carbon. It is the analogue of the block-coal of Indiana, from which, however, it is separated by an axis of elevation, or great geological island, which forms the boundary between the Appalachian basin and the Illinois basin, which latter extends through the southwestern quarter of Indiana. Besides this Mahoning Valley Coal, which now supplies nearly or quite half the iron-furnaces of Ohio, Prof. Newberry describes six or seven other seams overlying this first, some of them cannel and others bituminous, but, though well adapted for fuel, and especially for steam-engines, having, with one or two exceptions, too much sulphur for furnace or gas-producing purposes. There is, however, in some localities, a splint-coal of fair quality, which may answer for the furnaces, though it has as yet been found only in moderate quantity; and one or two of the cannel-coals, in some localities, have been used successfully for producing

gas. Ohio is rich in iron-ores, though lacking some of the kinds necessary for the production of the best qualities of iron and steel. But these are brought in large quantities from Lake Superior, New Jersey, and Missouri. In the southwestern quarter of Indiana, there is an extensive deposit of this block-coal, of great purity, and free from sulphur and phosphorus. Indiana is not rich in the best iron-ores, but brings her iron-ore from Missouri and Lake Superior (except the brown hematites, of which there is a partial supply in the State), and smelts it, by the aid of this coal, at a cost not exceeding 35 to 36 dollars per ton. This discovery of the block-coal has greatly increased the manufacture of iron in the State. In other mineral products Indiana is not behind her sister States. Mineral paints, ochres, the finer kinds of clay, and various kinds of building-stone, are plentiful.

But the great geographical interest of the year has centred in the Territories lying in the vicinity of the Rocky Mountains, and especially in Montana and Idaho, Utah and Wyoming, Arizona and New Mexico. Our space is not sufficient to give in much detail the results of the exploring expeditions which traversed these regions so little known. The explorations of 1871 (described in the *ANNUAL CYCLOPEDIA* for 1871) in the region about the head-waters of the Yellowstone, Jefferson, Madison, and Gallatin Rivers, following as they did upon the daring and perilous adventures of Governor Langford and his companions of the previous year, roused a deep interest in the region, and Congress set apart a tract about 52 by 62 miles square, containing 3,578 square miles, as a national park or reservation for the benefit and instruction of mankind, to be known as the "Yellowstone National Park." This park contains the Yellowstone and several smaller lakes, the Geysers, the mineral springs, and baths of the Yellowstone and Fire-hole basins, and the remarkable falls, slides, and cañons of that wonderful region. To complete the exploration of this interesting section, a second Government expedition, under the direction of the veteran geologist, Prof. F. V. Hayden, was sent out in the summer of 1872. By this expedition a route was surveyed from Ogden, Utah, to Fort Hall, Idaho; the great Teton Mountains, laid down on the maps as in Idaho, but found to be thirty miles out of place and in the bounds of Wyoming, were explored; and the valleys of the Yellowstone were carefully examined. Some of the peaks of the Tetons were climbed by Mr. Stevenson and Governor Langford, though with great difficulty. One, which they named Mount Hayden, was found to be 13,400 feet high. Near the summit of the Grand Teton, mines of great age were found, at an elevation of 13,162 feet above the sea. The examination of the four remarkable passes at the head of Henry's Fork was another important result of this expedition. This region seems to form the apex of

the continent. From it flow the waters of the Missouri, Columbia, and Colorado. The passes are as follows: Targee or East Pass, 6,500 feet elevation, forming one of the great gate-ways to the Madison Valley and the sources of the Yellowstone; Henry's or South Pass, about 6,000 feet, opening into Snake River Valley, one of the largest affluents of the Columbia; Red Rock or West Pass, 6,800 feet, connecting the great valley of the Jefferson Branch; and Madison or South Pass, opening into the lower Madison. All are so smooth and low that a carriage may be drawn over them at full speed, and there are no obstructions to a railroad over either of them. A new geyser basin was found, and the latitude and longitude of several points were accurately fixed. Explorations have also been made in the region of the Upper Yellowstone, and among the mountains of the Uintah range. The last-named region was found eminently adapted for grazing. It had no important mineral deposits, and was remarkable for the absence of birds and insects.

The Forty-second Congress, at its last session, appropriated \$75,000 to continue and reorganize this survey of the Territories under the direction of the Department of the Interior, and it has been reorganized under the title of the "United States Geological and Geographical Survey of the Territories, under the Department of the Interior." Dr. F. V. Hayden is chief geologist and chief of the survey, and Mr. James T. Gardner is chief geographer. The work done under the direction of Dr. Hayden, though well done, has been in detached districts, and without connection, or a general system. Henceforth it will be conducted systematically. The field of operations, in 1873, will be Colorado Territory. The whole region will be carefully mapped, its geological and mineralogical character ascertained, the coal-beds and minerals traced, and the agricultural capacities of each Territory and its meteorology thoroughly investigated.

The War Department sent out, in 1871 and 1872, two exploring expeditions, that of Clarence King on the 40th parallel, of which we shall say more presently, and that of First-Lieutenant George M. Wheeler, which had for its object a thorough investigation of the region west of the hundredth meridian, for the purpose of determining its geographical positions, working out carefully its topography, and studying successfully its geology, natural history, and climatology. In his preliminary report, submitted in the winter of 1872, Lieutenant Wheeler stated that he had divided the whole region into eighty-five rectangles of equal size, marked their corners with great precision, and then, taking each one in detail, he proposed to determine its astronomical, physical, and geographical features. He had completed, in 1871, eight of these rectangles. During 1872 he carried forward his work almost simultaneously in Utah, Arizona, and

Nevada, exploring the southern and southwestern portions of the Salt-Lake Basin, and the mining regions of Eastern Nevada, establishing astronomical points, by means of which he could determine with greater accuracy the localities of the mineral veins. Among the astronomical stations determined was Mount Nebo, in Southern Utah, which was ascended by two of the party, its latitude and longitude, and altitude (the last being 12,500 feet) ascertained, and the descent made safely, though with considerable difficulty. The Wahsatch Mountains constituted the eastern limit of his operations during the year. Lieutenant Wheeler had a large and carefully-selected staff of eighteen or twenty persons, three of them officers of the United States Engineer Corps.

Clarence King's expedition along the 40th parallel continued at its work later in the season than the others, and has not as yet made any report. At present we only know that the exposure of the gigantic Arizona diamond-fields fraud was made by his party, and that his geographical and geological knowledge were both brought into action in tracing it up.

Still another of these exploring expeditions is that of Prof. Powell in the valley and cañons of the Colorado River and its tributaries, now in progress. This is under the direction and mainly at the expense of the Smithsonian Institution. Prof. Powell had, it will be remembered, led two previous expeditions to this region. His preliminary report, made January 13, 1873, states that they had explored a tract 300 miles in length, and about 175 miles in breadth, and about 700 miles of the course of the river from the point where the Union Pacific Railroad crosses Green River to the mouth of the Little Colorado. They have surveyed all the affluents of the Colorado between these points, ascertained the geological structure of the longitudinal and transverse valleys, and visited the "Seven Ancient Cities of the Province of Tusayan." They had made barometrical observations of the height of all prominent points, and had taken several thousand stereoscopic views of the wonderful scenery. They had, also, made many discoveries of the mineral wealth of the region in silver, copper, gold, and coal, as well as interesting contributions to human knowledge in paleontology, botany, archæology, and linguistics. There have been numerous private exploring parties in this interesting region of the Rocky Mountains, but their discoveries, if any, are not yet made public. We should have noticed, in speaking of the explorations in the Uintah Mountains, Prof. Hayden's record of the height of the principal peaks of that range: Gilbert's Peak he makes 13,182 feet; Cox's Peak, 13,250 feet; Dawes's Peak, 13,300 feet; Logan's Peak, 13,250 feet, and an unnamed peak on the west side of the Uintah range, estimated at 13,500 feet. Turning now to the Pacific slope, we find that, in 1871 and 1872, Washing-

ton Territory was very thoroughly explored and surveyed, the Coast Survey having made a survey of the coast, and government officers of the interior. The results of this exploration have not yet been published, but we find, in the Proceedings of the California Academy of Sciences, the latitude and longitude of Mount Rainier stated as $46^{\circ} 51' 9''$ north latitude, and $121^{\circ} 45' 28''$ west longitude from Greenwich. The height of the mountain is definitively settled as 14,444 feet. The same authority gives the height of Mount Baker, about which there has been much controversy, as 10,760 feet. The decision of the final arbiter, the Emperor Wilhelm, on the long-pending question of the true channel of the San Juan de Fuca Strait, confirms what we have always claimed, that the Haro Channel, southeast of Vancouver's Island, is the rightful boundary, and gives us possession of the islands of that archipelago lying northwest of Rosario Straits. We should not forget that *Alaska* is a part of Washington Territory. Mr. William H. Dall, who has been exploring there, returned in the autumn of 1872, after a little more than a year's residence on Unalaska Island, where he had made many archæological discoveries of great interest. Traces were discovered of a race prior to the present inhabitants. This race had attained to a considerably higher civilization than the Aleuts, and, though their implements were of stone and bone, they had made garments, and carvings in wood and bone, of great ingenuity and merit. They had a rude plan of embalming their dead, and placed their bodies in caves in the positions of active life; men were covered entirely with carved wooden armor, and placed in canoes as if hunting or holding a paddle; women as if sewing, dressing skins, or nursing their infants, and old men as if beating their drums.

Proceeding southward, or rather southeastward, we find, in the *Chicago Railroad Gazette*, a series of letters from Mr. Stephen Powers, a civil engineer, describing the Rio Grande Valley, which he had been exploring in the interests of the Texas Pacific Railroad. "For a distance of sixty miles above Fort Quitman," he says, "the bottoms on both sides of the Rio Grande will not average above a quarter of a mile in width; from San Eleazaro to El Paso, where the Mexican settlements are scattered along, they are twice or three times as wide. From these mere ribbons of bottom-lands there slopes easily up to the Sierras, eight or ten miles back, a gravelly mesa, covered with *chaparral*, and totally worthless, except for its mesquite-beans." Yet he found this narrow valley on both sides densely populated, with a quaint, quiet, unenterprising Mexican population, the one street of El Paso being seven miles long, and abounding in beautiful gardens. "The explanation of this populousness," he says, "must be sought in the extraordinary fertility of the river-

flats, and the facility with which they can be irrigated. The Rio Grande is scarcely less infallible than the Nile in its annual swelling and recession, and is at its highest when most needed. Rising so near the level of its low banks, the water is easily carried over the fields in earthen aqueducts (not ditches), from which, wherever tapped, the water flows down between the long rows of maize. Rich as they now are, these flats will never need manuring, for the water is laden with a rich argillaceous silt. I never saw water so thick and soup-like; it is said to be the heaviest water on the continent, not excepting that of the Mississippi."

A discovery of great importance was made by the observers of the Signal-Service Office, in November, 1872. From time immemorial the great November atmospheric wave, which breaks upon the coast of England, and is the precursor of the severe storms and gales of the European winter, has excited the attention of scientific men and of experienced seamen.

Sir John Herschel and others supposed that it was confined to England and Western Europe, which it reached from the South Atlantic, and over which it rolled in continued undulations from the last of October to January. But, on the 12th of November, a similar atmospheric wave began to break over the shores of the northwest coast, as shown by the weather-telegrams. By the evening of the 13th it had spread over most of the Pacific States and Territories, Utah, and Nevada, and at midnight was rushing through the passes of the Rocky Mountains. On Thursday, the 14th, it descended upon the plains. On Friday morning it extended in unbroken magnitude from Oregon and Washington Territory, eastward through the great trough or depression of the Rocky Mountain backbone in Idaho and Montana, and stretched thence to the Lower Missouri and Lower Mississippi Valleys and over the western shores of the Mexican Gulf. This discovery will enable meteorologists to anticipate, by many days, the approach of winter, as it advances from the Pacific coast eastward in the great current of westerly winds. It serves to clear up the old mystery of American winter storms, showing that they originate in the Rocky Mountains, upon whose cold and loftiest summits in Nevada, Utah, Colorado, and Southern Wyoming, the vapor-laden air of this wave, coming from over the warm Pacific, is now seen to be condensed in the overwhelming snows of the forty-first parallel. As this vast aerial wave is probably, like the English wave, continued in successive undulations for two or three months, it may assist in explaining the comparatively high temperature and light precipitation in winter along Puget's Sound and eastward.

We turn next to *Mexico*, from which, however, we have but small record of either progress or discovery. The altitude of Popocatepetl, which, like most of the summits of the Mexican Cordilleras, has been variously

stated, has been ascertained, by a careful measurement by officers of the School of Engineers in Mexico, to be 17,835 feet. This is 13 feet more than Humboldt's calculation, and nearly 20 feet less than Oltmann's, while Dollfus, Sonntag, and Glennie, made it from 100 to 160 feet higher.

In the bulletin of the *Société de Géographie* for September, 1872, there is a very elaborate paper by M. A. de Morineau, on the civilization of Mexico at the commencement of the sixteenth century, in which, from authentic documents as well as from the ruins of their temples, cities, and dwellings, the writer demonstrates that the civilization of the Aztecs, at that period, was nearly equal to that of the Chinese of the present day. A party of naturalists visited and ascended, in 1871, the Cofre de Perote, a remarkable mountain on the route between Vera Cruz and the city of Mexico. Though not so high as some of the other peaks of Mexico, it is peculiar in not having a conical summit; the top being in the form of a colossal sarcophagus or chest, whence the name, "The Coffin of Perote." The Mexicans have a legend that Moctezuma, their great emperor and martyr, under the guidance of the Spirit of the Air, deposited his treasures in this gigantic coffin, and that they will remain there till he comes again, in renewed youth, to resume his sway over Mexico. The height of the mountain, according to the measurement of Señor Lerdo de Tejada, the present learned President of the Mexican Republic, is 13,416 feet. These naturalists made it 14,050 feet, but their calculations, made from a barometer at the commencement of a violent storm, were not trustworthy.

The geographical interest in the *Central American States* centres still in the possibility and practicability of an interoceanic canal. Captain Selfridge's report, while it demonstrated the possibility of such a canal by way of the Atrato and Napipi Rivers, placed the cost of its construction so high (not less than \$125,000,000), though his exploration is continued on the Pacific side, that it seemed best to ascertain whether Honduras, Tehuantepec, or Nicaragua, did not offer equal facilities at a much lower cost. Accordingly, Captain Hatfield was sent out with an exploring-party, by the Secretary of the Navy, with orders to examine three routes above the Isthmus of Panama. Meantime, on the petition of some members of the New York Chamber of Commerce, the President appointed, March 13, 1872, Brevet Major-General A. A. Humphreys, U. S. A.; Prof. Benjamin Peirce, U. S. Coast Survey; and Captain Daniel Ammen, U. S. N., commissioners, "to examine and consider all surveys, plans, proposals, or suggestions of routes of communication, by canal or water communication, between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, across, over, or near the isthmus connecting North and South America, which have already been submitted, or which may hereafter be

submitted to them, be submitted to the President, during the pendency of their appointment, or which may be referred to them by the President, and to report, in writing, their conclusions, and the result of such examination to the President, with their opinions as to the probable cost and practicability of such route or plan, and such other matters, in connection therewith, as they may think proper and pertinent." These commissioners have not yet reported.

In the *West Indies* the war between the Spanish Government and the insurgents has gone on languidly; emancipation has been decreed in March, 1873, in Porto Rico; Santa Cruz (St. Croix) is becoming a desert in consequence of the cutting off of the forests, the process of desiccation and drought having reached seven miles from the shores, and creeping upward rapidly every year. The proposed treaty of cession, by which Santo Domingo was to become a territory of the United States by purchase, having failed in the United States Senate, notwithstanding the urgency of the President and the favorable report of the commissioners, a private company has been formed, which has purchased the Bay of Samana and the lands adjacent, with a view to their settlement and the eventual control of the entire territory of Santo Domingo. Two or three works have been published, giving very full accounts of the island, its soil, climate, productions, inhabitants, and history; of these, by far the most complete is Mr. Samuel Hazard's "Santo Domingo, Past and Present, with a Glance at Hayti," a very exhaustive work on the whole subject, and most admirably illustrated, with excellent maps. The mineral and vegetable kingdoms are both exceedingly rich in their productions, the climate is not objectionable, and the terms of purchase not exorbitant; but the present population is about as worthless as it well can be, and yet shows no symptoms of dying out.

III. SOUTH AMERICA.—In the bulletin of the *Société de Géographie* for October, 1872, there is a very full geographical description of New Andalusia, one of the states or provinces of Venezuela, by M. P. Saillard. The country is fertile, well watered, and produces large crops of coffee, cacao, sugar-cane, cocoa-nuts, bananas, etc., for which there is a ready market. It has extensive salt-works, yielding salt of the very best quality, coal-mines, and mines of silver and antimony; the rivers and sea-coast swarm with excellent fish, which form a considerable portion of the diet of the people. They have large flocks of sheep and goats, and some horses and cattle. But, with all these advantages, they have extensive marshes, producing malignant fevers; small-pox and yellow fever rage fearfully every year; and frequent hurricanes destroy their crops and dwellings. The country is in a state of anarchy, and there is no prospect of improvement.

In *Guiana*, Mr. C. B. Brown, whose descrip-

tion of the Great Kaieteur Water-fall was given in the *ANNUAL CYCLOPEDIA* for 1870, traversed, between September, 1871, and March, 1872, the greater part of British Guiana, ascending and descending the Corentyn, Essequibo, Berbice, and Demerara Rivers. The result of these explorations will be to banish from the maps of that country henceforth the chains of mountains which have been found there. The water-shed has not a height of more than 600 or 700 feet above the sea-level, and the highest hill is only 1,240 feet above the sea. *Guiana*, or, at least, the British and Dutch territories by that name, have been partially explored from the south, by a party from Para, Brazil, in search of gold-mines long ago opened by Portuguese miners, and also in part for natural history and artistic purposes. The party ascended the Amazons to Obydos, and then entered the Trombetas, which has its sources in the Tucumruqua Sierras, which separate Brazil from the Guianas; they ascended that stream and one of its affluents to the mountains, and then cut their way through the jungle, climbed to the broad savannas, and, finally, to the summit of the highest peak of the Sierras, and surveyed the whole region of Southern Guiana. The mountains were not lofty, but on their southern side presented, except where some stream had forced a passage through them, an almost perpendicular wall of basalt. There were abundant evidences of the presence of gold, but the country seemed absolutely without human inhabitants, and, while animal life abounded, the solitude of that vast region was so terrible that they could not endure it.

The great empire of *Brazil* comprises a considerably larger territory than the whole of Europe; but much of its interior is yet unexplored, and inhabited only by scattered Indian tribes. M. Emmanuel Liais, a French geographer, resident for thirteen years in the empire, published, near the close of 1872, an elaborate work on the "Climate, Geology, Fauna, and Botanic Geography, of Brazil," accompanied by a carefully-constructed physical map of the eastern half of the empire. On this map are laid down, with great minuteness of detail, the various spurs, ranges, and chains of mountains, which traverse the south-eastern portion of the empire, as well as the scores of navigable and non-navigable streams, affluents, and tributaries of the Amazons, the Parana, the San Francisco, and the half-dozen smaller but considerable rivers which discharge their waters into the Atlantic below 12° south latitude. In connection with these researches into the physical geography of the empire, we may notice that Señor Glazion, the director of the imperial parks at Rio de Janeiro, has been making observations on the height of the Brazilian mountains, and has ascertained that Mount Itatiaiossu, or, as he prefers to call it, Mount Itatiaia, 8,899 feet above the sea-level, is the loftiest summit in the empire. It is situated in latitude

20° south, in the province of Minas Geraes, near the source of one of the smaller affluents of the San Francisco River. In conjunction with the Bolivian Government, the Brazilian Emperor has taken measures to overcome the difficulties which have hitherto prevented the navigation of the upper waters of the Madeira River. This noble stream, one of the largest tributaries of the Amazons, has its sources and a long stretch of navigable waters in the interior of Bolivia; but free navigation with the Atlantic is prevented by a series of rapids and cataracts nearly 230 miles in length, midway in its course. These obstructions will be obviated by a railway connecting the lower course of the river with the navigable waters above the rapids. The contract for the building of this railway has been taken by Colonel G. E. Church, an English engineer, who is constructing it as rapidly as possible. It is said that its completion will bring two millions of people, now separated from Europe and the United States by the long passage *via* the Andes, and Cape Horn, or the Panama Railroad, within easy and speedy communication with both countries, greatly to the advantage of commerce.

The *Argentine Republic*, under the able administration of President Sarmiento, is making rapid progress in material and intellectual development. Its population in 1872 was about 2,100,000. Its imports in 1870, \$50,290,000, and its exports, \$28,980,000. At the end of 1872, there were 1,188 miles of railway completed, and grants for 1,200 miles more to be completed by 1877, under a state guarantee of 7 per cent. At the same date there were 3,200 miles of telegraph-lines in operation, and 1,450 more in course of construction. The public schools were increasing in number and in efficiency.

In *Paraguay*, the details of the treaty of peace with the allied powers not having been confirmed, the Argentine Confederation, one of these powers, has seized and occupied the province of Gran Chaco, lying along the west bank of the Paraguay River, and it will henceforth form a part of the Confederation.

In *Chili* a new volcano has become active in Araucania, between the volcanoes of Villarrica and Llama. Dr. Peter Möller, a Chilean physicist, gives its name as Lhagnell. The half-crazy Frenchman, who has for some years claimed to be the Emperor of Araucania, with the title of Orélie I., was in July, 1872, reported as being in France (where just now both kings and emperors are at a discount), endeavoring to obtain the recognition of his claims.

In *Bolivia*, notwithstanding some political disorders, the opening of the country to commerce by the new railway around the rapids and cataracts of the Madeira River will undoubtedly greatly facilitate the development of the country. The export of the gum caoutchouc, or India-rubber, from the valley of the Amazons, is stated to have been 5,760 tons,

and Colonel Church predicts that it will be doubled when the vast groves of rubber-trees in Northern Bolivia become accessible.

In *Peru*, the Peruvian Hydrographic Commission of the Amazons have ascertained with great accuracy the latitude and longitude, and in most cases the altitude, of about sixty points on the upper Amazons. We have room for but a few of the most important: *Iquitos*: on the Amazons, lat. 3° 44' 15" S.; long. 73° 07' 34" W. from Greenwich. *Mouth of the Ucayali River*: lat. 4° 30' 00" S.; long. 73° 05' 00" W. from Greenwich. *Mouth of the River Tambo*: lat. 10° 41' 00" S.; long. 73° 14' 00" W. of Greenwich. *Moyobamba*: lat. 6° 02' 10" S.; long. 76° 54' 20" W. of Greenwich. Elevation above sea-level, 3,044.5 feet. *Lamud*: lat. 6° 05' 38" S.; long. 77° 51' 06" W. of Greenwich. Height above sea-level, 7,529.6 feet.

In *Ecuador*, recent measurements of the highest of well-known peaks in the Ecuadorian Andes confirm the belief that from some cause the height of these mountains is diminishing. Quito was found by La Condamine in 1745 to be 9,596 feet above the sea; by Humboldt in 1803, 9,570 ft.; by Boussingault in 1831, 9,567 ft.; by Orton in 1867, 9,520 ft., and by Reiss and Stübel in 1871 (after the great earthquake), only 9,356 ft. Panecillo, according to Humboldt, was 10,244 ft.; according to Orton, 10,101; according to Reiss and Stübel, 10,006. Pichincha, according to Humboldt, was 15,922 ft. high; according to Orton, 15,827, and according to Reiss and Stübel, only 15,704. The crater of Pichincha, according to Wisse and Moreno, was 13,600 ft. above the sea-level; according to Orton, 13,300; according to Reiss and Stübel, 13,175 ft. The crater of Antisana has sunk 165 feet in 64 years. The uniformity of these diminished altitudes in all the best-known summits forbids the idea that they can be due to any inaccuracy of measurement either in the earlier or later observers. Reiss and Stübel give the height of the three peaks of Cotacachi as: N. W. peak, 16,291 ft.; S. E. peak, 16,272 ft.; N. peak, 15,842 ft. Late in 1872, Dr. Reiss ascended Cotopaxi, and ascertained that its height was 19,827 feet.

Father Wolf, a geologist of Ecuador, has been reporting to the Government on the fossils of the Manobi coast, in the neighborhood of the Rio Bamba. The oldest of the volcanic beds is entirely covered with bones of various mammals. Here are found the bones of numerous mastodons; of a fossil horse which seems to have existed in great numbers in antediluvian times; of bears, etc., etc.

IV. EUROPE.—Though the starting-point of numerous geographical expeditions, and actively engaged through its numerous geographical societies, and government exploring expeditions, the geography of Europe itself seems to have been somewhat neglected the past year. The Admiralty surveys have been maintained, topographical and geodetic explorations and measurements ordered; a consider-

able number of new maps, some of them of great beauty, issued; further efforts made to establish, definitely and conclusively, the actual meridian of Paris; an extension of the arc of meridian into Algeria and to Iceland proposed; further discoveries made as to the elevation of some of the sea-shores, and the depression of others, and the census of several of the European states completed and published. It has been ascertained that the *Swiss* glaciers cover 209,609 hectares (in round numbers 500,000 acres), or more than half the whole area of the Swiss cantons. About half of these glaciers belong to the basin of the Rhone; 75,050 hectares feed the waters of the Rhine, 18,251 hectares the Danube or one of its affluents, and 12,581 the Po. The *German* census of December 1, 1871, is just published. The population of Prussia is 24,642,386, of whom 12,051,232 are males, and 12,490,776 females; an increase of about 2.8 per cent. since 1867. The increase of population in Baden had been only 1.84 per cent. Bavaria had increased only .53 per cent. Mannheim, in Baden, had 89,614 inhabitants, Karlsruhe, 36,622. A new tunnel through the St. Gothard Mountain, in the Alps, has been commenced—the St. Gothard Railway Company being rivals of the proprietors of the Mont Cenis line. It is to be nine miles and a little more in length, to be finished in eight years or less, and to cost \$10,000,000. Extensive excavations have been made in Rome, under the direction of the Italian Government, and an English Archaeological Society, and have resulted in interesting archaeological discoveries, and in throwing doubt and distrust on legends heretofore confidently believed; especially that of the Mamertine prisons having been the last place of imprisonment of the apostles Peter and Paul prior to their martyrdom. Excavations have also been made in Athens, with very interesting results. It is found that ancient Athens was not less than fifty feet below the modern city.

V. ASIA.—The geographical discoveries and explorations in Asia, in 1872, are of three classes: the results of travel not undertaken for distinctly geographical purposes, but of great interest from their incidental relations to geography; the results of military or engineering expeditions, some of them preceded by explorers who collected geographical information either for present or future military and commercial purposes; and explorations in the interests of biblical, historical, or other archaeological investigations. To the first class belong the late W. H. Seward's "Travels Around the World," which, though undertaken as a pleasure-trip, were full of geographical as well as political and national interest. His long career as a Senator, and his eight years' service as Secretary of State, and premier of the national Cabinet, had given him a wider reputation among Oriental nations than that possessed by any American citizen then living; and, though holding no diplomatic ap-

pointment, and affecting to be nothing more than a private citizen, he was everywhere received with honors such as had never fallen to the lot of any foreigner, and such as had in many instances been previously withheld from the highest potentates. His reception in public by the Mikado or Tenno, of Japan, was the first instance, in many centuries, in which the profound mystery of the imperial court had been penetrated, and it paved the way for a change which seems to be as beneficent as it is extraordinary. In China, also, his dignified and statesmanlike intercourse with the highest official personages of the Imperial Government was alike honorable to himself and beneficial to the country of which he was an unofficial representative. Gifted with remarkable powers of observation, and the ability to utilize them, Mr. Seward's notes of the countries through which he passed, in his extended tour, are replete with interest in regard to the ethnology, habits, customs, manners, agriculture, commerce, and artistic advancement of these various peoples. The vast wealth and gorgeous display of some of the Indian princes and maharajas who entertained Mr. Seward and his party make the stories of the "Arabian Nights' Entertainments" seem simple verities. To the second class belong the numerous expeditions sent by the Russian Government into the khanate of Khiva, various portions of Soongaria, the Pamir Steppe, Mantchooria, Saghalien, Corea, and elsewhere, with a view to extend its commerce and its conquests over the wild nomadic tribes of Central Asia; the exploring parties sent out mainly for commercial purposes by the British Government, from India, to penetrate the regions on both sides of the Himalayas, and to traverse, as far as possible, Thibet and Western China; and the expeditions of other powers, or of missionary explorers, through Siam, Cochin China, Sumatra, Java, and Borneo. Our space does not permit us to go into detail in regard to any of these expeditions, and perhaps not to mention the names of all; but a few words concerning the more prominent must suffice. M. Matusoffsky, in 1870-'71, made a journey from the frontiers of Western Siberia to Khobdo and Ulasutai, and thence to the north, to the sources of the Yenissei and to Minusinsk, contributing largely to our knowledge of a region hitherto almost unexplored. He ascertained that the position of Khobdo, on Klaproth's map, was seventy-four miles west of its true position, and that Lake Ike-Aral and some of the mountains were in wrong positions. M. Schepeleff explored the district of Kuldja, in Toorkistan, or Soongaria, in 1871-'72, giving valuable details concerning its geographical position, tribes, population, etc., and crossed the Moodjart Pass in the Thian-Shan, within the limits of Kashgar. M. Fedchenko, another Russian officer, in the summer of 1871, penetrated to the northern part of the Pamir Steppe, crossing the Cheptyk Pass, 12,000 feet above

the sea-level, with peaks on either side rising to a height of 18,000 or 19,000 feet, with immense glaciers, carrying lateral moraines between them. The journey was perilous in the extreme, and, from political causes, he was unable to penetrate farther than the Terek Dawan Pass. M. Keiftsoff, another Russian officer, penetrated to the court of the Khan of Khokan, and succeeded in persuading him to permit the taking of photographs of scenery, ruins, and even portraits of the members of the Khan's own family. A party of Russian travellers, under Government protection and the auspices of the Imperial Geographical Society of St. Petersburg, explored, in 1871-'72, the upper valley of the Yellow River, of China and Mongolia. After passing through Kalgan they crossed the desert of Gobi, entered the mountains of Suma Khodo, 80 miles northwest of Kuku-Khoto, visited the country of the Urutes, the Ordos, and the Alaschan, in South-east Mongolia, and then, returning to Peking for supplies of money and provisions, set out again in the hope of penetrating to Kuku-nor. The Archimandrite Palladius, whose journey through Mantchooria was spoken of in the *ANNUAL CYCLOPEDIA* for 1871, returned to Peking by sea after completing his researches. An English explorer, Mr. Thomas Adkins, British consul at New Chwang, China, also visited, in 1872, Mantchooria, traversing it from the city of Kirin to Ningoota and other places east of the Soongaree River, and describes with great minuteness the geography and scenery of Northern Mantchooria. Two English officers, Sir Frederick Goldsmid and Major St. John, R.E., have been exploring the contested Perso-Afghan frontier from Kerman to Seistán, about the delta of the Helmund River, and were joined at Seistán by Colonel Pollock and Dr. Bellew, who had travelled from Candahar to Seistán along the banks of the Helmund by a new route. The party subsequently ascertained the true meridian of Teheran to be $51^{\circ} 24' 5''$ east from Greenwich. Major Montgomerie, who has been so long connected with the surveys of the Himalayas, reports having sent out a third native explorer, whom he names, from his rank, "the Havildar," who passed with his instruments from Peshawur to Badakshán, observing for latitude in the Swát, Punjkora, and Chitrál Valleys, and recording his observations so as to form, with the previous observations of the Pundit and the Mirza, a complete survey as far as Badakshán. He intended to go on from Badakshán to Khokan by way of Darwáz and Karategin, but the political disturbances made it impossible. As it was, his life was in great peril, from the murderers of Mr. Hayward. Dr. John Anderson, who accompanied Major Sladen from Mandelay, the capital of Burmah, to Western Yunnan, the southwestern province of China, has published an exhaustive and very interesting account of that expedition, adding much to our knowledge of this previ-

ously little-known region. Captain T. Blakiston, R. A., made in the autumn of 1871 a very thorough exploration of the Japanese island of Yesso, at the instance of the Japanese Government. He learned much of the Ainos, the hairy aborigines of the island, and gives an interesting account of its fisheries and other industries. The altitude of the Japanese volcano Fusi-yama has been fixed at 13,080 feet.

The archæological explorations now in progress in Palestine, on both sides of the Jordan, those on the site of ancient Troy, as well as those at Ephesus, are deeply interesting, and promise to prove still more so in the future; but in the strictest sense they belong rather to archaeology than to geography.

VI. AFRICA.—Our notices of geographical exploration in Africa must necessarily be confined to three points: the explorations for the sources of the Nile; the gold and diamond region between the Limpopo and Zambezi; and the explorations in Morocco and Northwestern Africa. Sir Samuel Baker's expedition, under the auspices of the Khédive, seems to make but slow progress. It was when last heard from, in October, 1871, at Gondokoro and its vicinity, about lat. $40^{\circ} 30' N.$, where it was likely to be detained for some months, cutting a canal through the dense growth of water-plants which obstructed navigation, and awaiting reinforcements. Meantime from other directions the march of exploration was going on. Dr. George Schweinfurth, the ablest of the German African explorers, after spending some years in the exploration of Nubia and the Blue Nile, was sent in 1868 by the trustees of the Humboldt fund to explore the region from Khartum to Gondokoro. Arriving at Khartum in November 1, 1868, he attached himself to the caravan of an ivory-trader named Ghattas, and on June 5, 1869, they set out for the Bahr-el-Ghazal, a tributary of the Bahr-el-Arab. Twenty-two days later they reached Meshera, at the head of navigation just beyond the Djira, which became Dr. Schweinfurth's headquarters. This town belongs to the Dinka, a tribe which contrasts strongly with the tribes farther south and west. These he visited in 1870; setting out at the end of January, and coming to the Niam-Niam he found them a very original people, with their hair let down to their waists, great eyes far apart, and noses as broad as they are long; height middling, the legs being rather short in proportion to the body. They sharpen their canines to a point as an instrument of warfare as well as for service in their cannibal repasts. Hunting and fishing furnish them food; of cultivation they do little. The Monbuttu live south of the Niam-Niam, beginning at $4^{\circ} N.$, on the further side of the Welle. This river is supposed by Schweinfurth to flow into Lake Tchad. They are even greater cannibals than their neighbors, and physically and socially are a more striking people. Still farther south are the Akka, a nation of dwarfs,

one of whom Schweinfurth nearly succeeded in bringing back with him. In 1870 a second visit was made to the Niam-Niam, when, December 1st, a fire destroyed the depot of Ghattas, including most of Schweinfurth's precious collections. At the same time the traders met with a repulse, and retreat became necessary. Six months were still spent in the valley of the Bahr-el-Ghazal, and were used in making excursions to the west among tribes that have been terribly reduced by the slave-trade.

In the *ANNUAL CYCLOPEDIA* for 1871 it was stated that an American newspaper (the *New York Herald*) had sent one of its correspondents to find and relieve Dr. Livingstone. The report, at first doubted, proved to be true, and in May, 1872, news was received from Zanzibar that the correspondent, Henry M. Stanley, at the head of a considerable expedition fitted out from Zanzibar and Bangamoyo, had joined Livingstone at Ujiji, in November, 1871, had remained with him about four months, ascending the Tanganyika to its northern extremity, and was subsequently accompanied by Dr. Livingstone on his return journey as far as Unyanymbe. In August, 1872, Mr. Stanley reached Paris, and soon after England; was received by the British Association for the Advancement of Science, and subsequently by the Royal Geographical Society. He arrived in New York, in November, 1872, where he was received with abundant honors, and late in December published his narrative, "How I found Livingstone." While all credit is due to Mr. Stanley for his energy and enterprise in carrying out the orders of his principal, Mr. J. G. Bennett, and for his zealous and perilous expedition into the interior of Africa, we fail to see that he has made any positive additions to our geographical knowledge, or that he had had the training or culture which would enable him to do so. That he found Dr. Livingstone, and rendered him material aid in the way of supplies, was an indirect service to the cause of science, and is worthy of commendation; but Mr. Stanley, obviously, was not qualified to discuss the topics of African discovery with the able geographers of Great Britain and the Continent. Dr. Livingstone's discoveries during the past five or six years may be briefly summed up thus: He has ascertained that Lake Tanganyika is *not* one of the sources of the Nile. He has discovered five lakes, west, southwest, and south of Tanganyika, namely, Lake Bangweolo, between latitude 11° and 12° south; Lake Moero, latitude 8° south; Lake Kamolondo, latitude 6° south, and longitude 25° $30'$ east from Greenwich; and Lake Lincoln, or Shebugo, on the same latitude, but about 28° $40'$ east longitude; and, finally, an unknown lake, which he had not visited, but had twice approached within fifty or sixty miles. This lake lies in latitude 1° $30'$ to 2° $40'$ south, and between 25° and 26° east longitude from Greenwich, and is probably the lake described by Piaggia. These five lakes, so far

as Dr. Livingstone has been able to trace, are connected by the branches of a river, which he names the Lualaba, or in its farthest extension (to Lake Bangweolo) the Luapula. The easternmost branch or fork of this stream he names Webb's Lualaba, the central, Bartle Frere's Lualaba, and the western, Young's Lualaba. These streams he believes to be connected, either through the Albert Nyanza or by some more direct connection, with the sources of the Nile; but, as Dr. Petermann has shown with great ability and clearness, the probabilities are much stronger that they will prove to be affluents and sources of the Congo or Zaire, and to flow westward. Lake Bangweolo is 4,000 feet above the sea-level. The German geographers have sent out an expedition under the leadership of Dr. Güssfeldt, amply provided to explore the country west of this chain of lakes, and ascertain their connection with the Congo, going by way of the Loango coast. Gerhard Rohlfs is also on his way to this region, by way of Lake Tchad; and an English Livingstone-Congo expedition, under command of Lieutenant Grandy, had reached Sierra Leone, where their men were to be engaged, December 14, 1872, and on the 27th of December set out for the south coast. The party consisted of about twenty-five men. Karl Mauch, the South-African explorer, has been making explorations in the region of *Southeastern Africa* lying between the Limpopo and the Zambezi, and believes that he has found, in latitude 20° $15'$ south and longitude 26° $30'$ east, the site of the ancient Ophir and the ruins of the Queen of Sheba's palace, and of a temple built by her in imitation of that of Solomon. He urges strong reasons for his opinion.—*Morocco* was very carefully explored by French geographers in 1871 and 1872, its climate, productions, coast-lines, and mountains described, and its people and rulers portrayed. The course of the cholera, which in 1868 followed in the wake of the grand progress of the Sultan through his empire, has been mapped out, and its ravages described. The same zealous geographers have explored very thoroughly the island of *Madagascar*. Alfred de Grandidier, who has spent several years in the study of the geography and ethnology of the island, states the population at a little more than 4,000,000. Of these, about 1,000,000 are Hovas, the dominant race, supposed to be of Malay origin. The Betsileos, their allies, numbering about 600,000, are of mixed race. The Malagasses, who occupy the eastern part of the island, are composed of six or seven tribes, apparently of Kaffre origin, and number about 2,000,000. There are, besides, three or four smaller tribes, numbering in all about 500,000, and possibly of similar origin. Three-fourths of the whole are nominally Christian, the Queen and the ruling race being avowedly so. The island is fertile, and the northeastern half is remarkable for the beauty of its scenery.

GEORGIA. After the inauguration of James Milton Smith, the new Democratic Governor of Georgia, chosen by a special election to succeed Bullock, the Legislature remained in session a few days, and then adjourned to the 17th of July. The most important business of the adjourned session was to receive and act upon the reports of the several investigating committees appointed in the winter. First came the report of the committee appointed to "ascertain and report the number of bonds and indorsements which had been issued and put into circulation by Rufus B. Bullock, late Governor; the aggregate amount thereof, by whom the same were sold, the amount of money paid therefor, the times when and the persons to whom such payments were made, and all other facts connected with the history of said bonds." It covered 200 printed pages, and gave a complete history of the issuing, negotiating, and indorsing of bonds by the State authorities. The amount of the bonds was stated as follows:

When issued.	When due.	Amount.
1841 and 1866.....	1871.....	\$154,500
1842 and 1863.....	1872.....	750,000
1843 and 1843.....	1872.....	187,000
1844 and 1848.....	1874.....	251,000
1853.....	1878.....	100,000
1859.....	1879.....	200,000
1860.....	1880.....	200,000
1861.....	1881.....	100,000
1866.....	1886.....	3,764,000
1867.....	1887.....	165,000
1868.....	1888.....	268,000
1870.....	1890 and 1884.....	6,380,000
Grand total of State bonds.....		\$12,464,500

INDORSED BONDS, INDORSED SINCE JULY, 1868.

To Brunswick & Albany Railroad.....	\$3,300,000
Bainbridge, Cuthbert & Columbus Railroad.....	600,000
Macon & Brunswick Railroad.....	670,000
Cherokee Railroad.....	300,000
Cartersville & Van Wert Railroad.....	275,000
South Georgia & Florida Railroad.....	464,000
Alabama & Chattanooga Railroad.....	194,000

Grand total indorsed bonds.....	\$5,733,000
Grand total State bonds.....	12,450,000

Grand total State bonds and indorsed bonds..\$18,183,000

The following is a summary of the important statements of the committee concerning these bonds: The Alabama & Chattanooga Railroad bonds to the amount of \$194,000 were indorsed by Bullock. Thirty bonds sold at from 90 to 94½ cents, and 164 were hypothecated to New York Warehouse Company for \$100,000 by the railroad company. The committee recognize these bonds as good. The Bainbridge, Cuthbert & Columbus Railroad issued \$600,000 of bonds, of which \$240,000 were indorsed by Bullock without the signature of the Secretary of State, who was to sign them when twenty miles were done. Fifty miles were graded, but none ironed. These bonds are void. The Brunswick & Albany Railroad had \$3,300,000 indorsed bonds, and \$1,880,000 gold State bonds. The road cost \$20,000 per mile. The road was in operation 65 miles in 1863. The indorsements were given in

every case before the lawful amount of road was completed. Bonds were issued fifteen or twenty miles in advance. There was no investment of private parties in the road. Certificates were prepared in blank by the engineer and filled at pleasure. All of the bonds were indorsed by Governor Bullock without date. Some 1,680 bonds were signed by Frost after he ceased to be president of the road. For \$1,125,000 of the bonds there is no road to show. There are \$3,000,000 of debt against the road. The committee decides the whole of these bonds invalid. The Macon & Brunswick road has had \$2,550,000 bonds indorsed, of which \$2,100,000 were under the present constitution, for which there is an equivalent of private investment, but not for the \$450,000. The committee makes no recommendation. These bonds brought from sixty cents to par. The Cartersville & Van Wert Railroad has two sets of indorsed bonds for the same miles, \$275,000 in one batch and \$300,000 in the other, both out. The testimony shows that the road was not built when the bonds were indorsed. The committee report these bonds void.

Two million currency bonds were issued to raise money on temporarily. Three million gold bonds were afterward issued to pay the money. Only a portion of the currency bonds were surrendered, and those were used by Mr. H. I. Kimball, the agent of the State, in negotiating the substitution, to borrow money on. The State got none of the money. The committee report these bonds as of no force. The gold bonds were \$3,000,000. Kimball got \$250,000 for the opera-house; James \$100,000 for the Executive mansion; Henry Clews had \$102,000 unsold; \$300,000 have been returned to the Treasury, and \$2,598,000 were sold and hypothecated. Of this last sum Clews sold \$1,650,000, and Kimball manipulated the rest. Clews got \$1,432,250 for his bonds, and paid \$370,000 on old bonds, \$100,000 on State Road bonds, \$609,192.78 on drafts and notes of Bullock and Foster Blodgett, on account of State Road, \$198,700 to the National Bank, and \$254,000 for expenses and fees. The money paid on Bullock's and Blodgett's drafts was misappropriated, and Clews did not get the gold bonds as collateral security but for sale. The money raised by Kimball on these bonds cannot be estimated. The committee recommends all these gold bonds to be paid, as Bullock was not restricted by law as to their issue. The gold bonds held by Clews are illegally in his hands, in the opinion of the committee.

The South Georgia & Florida Railroad \$464,000 bonds are declared properly indorsed.

The State Road mortgage bonds, to the sum of \$614,000, issued by Ex-Governor Jenkins and used by Bullock, are valid.

With the report the committee submitted bills to the following effect:

To declare the indorsement of the bonds of the Brunswick & Albany Railroad null and void, and to prohibit the Governor, Treasurer, or any officer of the State, from paying the interest or principal, or in any way recognize the validity of said indorsement; to declare null and void, and unconstitutional, the issue of the State gold bonds in aid of the Brunswick & Albany Railroad Company under act of October 17, 1870, and to prohibit the Governor of Georgia, the Treasurer, or any other officer of the State, from paying principal or interest on the same; to declare the indorsement of the bonds of the Cartersville & Van Wert Railroad Company and the Cherokee Railroad Company null and void, and to prohibit the Governor, Treasurer, or any other officer of the State, from paying the interest or principal, or in any way recognizing the validity of said indorsement; to declare the indorsement of the bonds of the Bainbridge, Outhbert & Columbus Railroad Company null and void, and to prohibit the Governor, Treasurer, or any other officer of the State, from paying the interest or principal, or in any way recognizing the validity of said indorsement; to declare null and void certain quarterly gold bonds, issued in 1870, and to prohibit the Governor, Treasurer, or any other officer, from paying the interest or principal of the same. (These were 100 held by Henry Clews.)

Resolutions were also submitted as follows: Recognizing the quarterly gold bonds issued under act of September 15, 1870, to be good and valid; that the bonds hypothecated be redeemed by the payment of the money borrowed, with lawful interest; that the indorsement of the bonds of the South Georgia & Florida Railroad was made in compliance with law, and therefore valid; that the indorsement of the bonds of the Alabama & Chattanooga Railroad is valid and binding; that the currency bonds issued in August, 1870, having been cancelled by the gold bonds, are not binding, and prohibiting the Governor, Treasurer, or any other officer of the State, from paying interest or principal, or in any way recognizing their validity.

The bills invalidating the indorsement of the State on the bonds of the Brunswick & Albany, the Cartersville & Van Wert & Cherokee, and the Bainbridge, Outhbert & Columbus Railroad Companies, were passed with very little opposition. Resolutions were adopted recognizing the validity of the State indorsement on the bonds of the Macon & New Brunswick, and the South Georgia & Florida roads. The act declaring certain gold bonds null and void was passed in the following terms:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, That the quarterly gold bonds, issued by the State, under act of September 15, 1870, and now held by Henry Clews & Co., of New York, and numbered as follows, to wit: 1825, 1826, 2591 to 2600, both inclusive, 1771 to 1774, both inclusive, 1741, 1633, 1629, 1630, 1010, 797, 798, 2501 to 2575, both inclusive,

1791, 1792, 1811, and 1840, are hereby declared void and of no binding force against the State of Georgia.

The resolution recognizing the validity of the other gold bonds issued under the act of September 15, 1870, and ordering their prompt redemption, passed. The resolution relating to currency bonds was adopted, as follows:

Resolved, That the currency bonds issued under act of August, 1870, for temporary purposes, have been cancelled by the issue of gold bonds for the purposes of the original issue, and it is hereby declared that said currency bonds are not binding upon the State, and the Governor, Treasurer, or any other officer of the State are hereby prohibited from paying the principal or interest, or any part thereof, or in any manner recognizing the validity of said bonds.

The following was also adopted by way of amendment to the resolution:

Whereas, J. Boorman, Johnson & Co., of New York, and A. G. Johns, of Brooklyn, hold certain currency bonds of the State, which they allege were hypothecated with them by H. I. Kimball, as the State's agent; and—

Whereas, It is claimed by said stockholders that, if allowed to make further proof, they will be able to show that the funds, loaned upon such hypothecation, were received and used by the State; and—

Whereas, It is the purpose of this General Assembly to meet and discharge all demands against the State for sums of which she has received the benefit, and to give to parties holding such demands the largest opportunity to establish the character of their claims: therefore, be it

Resolved, That said holders of currency bonds may have reduced to writing, and sworn to before Thomas L. Snead, of New York, such statements as they may see proper to submit, touching the hypothecation of said bonds, and the fact that the State received the benefit of the money borrowed on said hypothecation. The testimony shall be in the form of question and answer. The said Thomas L. Snead, as commissioner to take such testimony as aforesaid, shall transmit the same taken to the Governor, whose duty it shall be to lay the same, together with the report of the Bond Committee for the currency bonds, before the next General Assembly.

The proposition to declare the indorsement of the bonds of the Alabama & Chattanooga Railroad Company valid met with much opposition, and a substitute declaring them null and void, and prohibiting the payment of principal or interest, was adopted in the House. This failed, however, in the Senate, and no final action was taken on the subject. A resolution was also adopted by the House, providing for an amendment of the constitution in the following terms:

The General Assembly shall have no power to recognize as legal, or make provision by law for the payment of the illegal and fraudulent indorsement of the bonds of various railroad companies, and other bonds mentioned in the several acts of the Legislature passed at the July and August session of 1872, declaring the State's non-liability upon the same.

After this act shall have been passed by two-thirds, by successive Legislatures, as by the constitution provided, it shall be the duty of the Governor, by his official proclamation, to make provision for submitting the amendment to the qualified voters of this State, for final ratification or rejection, at the next general election occurring more than sixty days after passing by two-thirds the second time as aforesaid.

This, too, failed to pass the Senate.

The committee appointed to investigate the management of the Atlantic & Western Rail-

road, under the State authorities, rendered two reports. The majority declared that during the sixteen months from August, 1868, to December, 1869, while Mr. Hulbert was superintendent, the receipts of the road amounted to \$1,716,206.47, of which \$346,000 was paid over to the State Treasury; and that during the twelve months from January to December, 1870, when Foster Blodgett was superintendent, the receipts were \$1,464,737.01, of which only \$45,000 was paid over, while debts were contracted to the amount of \$600,000, in addition to various unascertained claims. It was said that in many cases money was drawn to pay the same claim more than once, and that, in many more instances, claims were paid which were exorbitant or fraudulent. Many unnecessary persons were employed in the service of the road, and wholly uncalled-for expenditures incurred. It is declared that the loss by mismanagement and fraud, under Mr. Blodgett, was not less than \$1,000,000. The committee appointed to investigate the lease of the road also made its report, which provoked considerable discussion. The subject was finally disposed of by the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the investigation of the special committee, raised for the purpose of investigating and passing upon the fairness or unfairness of the lease of the Western & Atlantic Railroad, have failed to disclose evidence sufficient to support the charge of fraud in procuring the lease.

Resolved, That, in the opinion of the General Assembly, the lease of the Western & Atlantic Railroad secures to the State a certain sum for rental much larger than can be hoped for under political control.

Resolved, That the Governor be required to have the entire stock and outfit of the road appraised, and the appraisement made under order of the Governor shall stand in the place and stead of the present assessment.

Resolved, That, within ninety days from the date of the passage of this resolution, the present lessees shall each sign their present bond, that the question of their liability may be set at rest.

Resolutions were also adopted providing for the taking of an inventory of the property of the road, and for ascertaining its condition.

The committee appointed to investigate the alleged official mismanagement of Governor Bullock, made a long report, the principal points of which were to the following effect: That the Governor allowed Mr. Kimball, as financial agent of the State, to borrow money on the State's credit for his private use; that he transferred money belonging to the State in the Georgia National Bank, to his own private account, and permitted State money, in the same bank, to be used on Kimball's account; that he was guilty of fraud and corruption in the purchase of the Opera-House at Atlanta for the Capitol; that he subsidized the press by enormous and unnecessary contracts for printing, and purchased a newspaper for which he secured State patronage; that he granted pardons to criminals for money and political support; that he permitted the penitentiary to carry on a system

of plundering from the State, and shared in the proceeds; and was guilty of extravagance and corruption in nearly all his transactions. His part in the management of the Atlantic & Western Railroad, and in indorsing bonds illegally, being covered by the reports of other committees, is barely alluded to. No direct action was taken by the Legislature on this report.

This session of the Legislature continued till near the end of August, and passed 435 acts and 59 joint resolutions, but the bulk of them related to matters of purely local interest. Among the resolutions adopted was one requesting the members of Congress from Georgia to use their efforts to obtain an appropriation for the surveying and locating of a canal to connect the Atlantic Southern States with the Western States. A division of the State into nine congressional districts was made in accordance with the new apportionment act of Congress. A bill to regulate the time of holding elections, providing that State officers and members of the Legislature should be chosen on the first Wednesday of October, Congressmen on the Tuesday following the first Monday of November, and county officers' on the first Wednesday of January, passed the Senate, but was lost in the House.

The Democrats of the State held a convention at Atlanta, June 26th, to appoint delegates to the National Convention at Baltimore, and adopted the following resolutions:

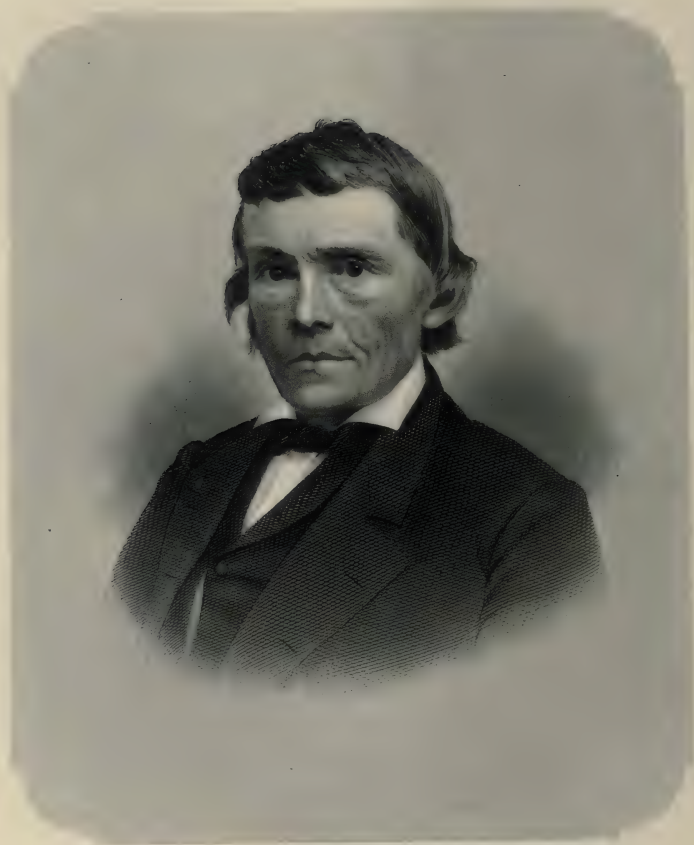
Resolved, That the Democratic party of Georgia stands upon the principles of the Democratic party of the Union, bringing into special prominence, as applicable to the present extraordinary condition of the country, the unchangeable doctrine that this is a Union of States, and that the indestructibility of equality with each other is an indispensable part of our political system.

Resolved, That, in the approaching election, the Democratic party invites everybody to cooperate with it in a zealous determination to change the present usurping and corrupt Administration, by placing in power men who are true to the principles of constitutional government and a faithful and economical administration of public affairs.

Resolved, That, in our opinion, the delegates to the Baltimore Convention should go unmolested by instructions, and should act with all the lights before them as they deem best for the good of the party and the welfare of the country.

Another convention was held on the 24th of July, for the purpose of making nominations for Governor and presidential electors. James M. Smith was nominated for Governor, and it was declared that the election of Greeley and Brown for President and Vice-President of the United States would be "conducive to the preservation of the rights of the States, to local self-government, and the protection of the individual liberty of the citizen." An invitation was also extended to "everybody" to cooperate with the Democratic party "in a zealous determination to change the present usurping and corrupt Federal Administration, by placing in power men who are true to the principles of constitutional





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government, and to a faithful and economical administration of public affairs." An attempt to secure the coöperation of the "Liberal Republicans" was not successful, the committee of the latter, with whom negotiations were carried on, sending the following communication to the convention :

The committee of Liberal Republicans, whose communication is before the Democratic Convention, have conferred with the committee appointed by the convention who have expressed themselves as individually favorable to a union of the two elements, upon the just basis of giving to the Liberal Republicans a fair representation upon the electoral ticket according to their numbers, and they regret to learn from the Democratic committee that in their judgment it is impossible to carry such a measure through the convention without a serious rupture.

The Democratic committee have suggested that we harmonize with the Democracy of the State, without representation upon the ticket. We are enabled to appreciate the liberality of the invitation to unite with the Democracy, without such recognition. We are determined, however, that we will do no act which can in any way imperil the success of Greeley and Brown in this State, and while we protest against the spirit of illiberality which denies us representation upon the electoral ticket which is to be put before the people by those who have adopted our candidates for President and Vice-President, we will place no electoral ticket in the field, but will cast our votes for the Greeley and Brown electoral ticket without regard to the former political opinions of the individual electors, or the manner in which they have been brought before the people. But as to all matters connected with State elections we hold ourselves at liberty to cast our suffrage in such manner as our self-respect and our sense of duty to the country may dictate.

The Republicans of the State held their convention at Atlanta on the 21st of August, and nominated Dawson A. Walker for Governor. Presidential electors were also nominated, and the following resolutions adopted :

Resolved, That this convention, in the name of the Republicans of Georgia, hereby declares its devotion to the principles of the Republican party of the Union as declared by the National Convention at Philadelphia in May last, and proudly ratifies the nominations of Ulysses S. Grant for President, and Henry Wilson for Vice-President; commend those candidates to the people of Georgia as statesmen whose capacity, wisdom, and integrity have been proven by the severest tests, as worthy guardians of the public honor, and inflexible friends of Union, liberty, and equal rights.

Resolved, That the present General Assembly of Georgia, by enacting penal laws calculated to ensnare the innocent by its contrivances practically to wrest the ballot from the poorer citizens; by its faithlessness to the cause of popular education; by denying local government to citizens of certain municipalities, and by its general unfriendliness to the classes whose toil has largely built up the prosperity of the State, has demonstrated its unfitness for its high trust, and should be superseded by a body of more wisdom, justice, and moderation, and of more devotion to the welfare of the masses of the people.

On the following day, August 22d, the Democrats who did not favor the candidates nominated at Cincinnati and Baltimore, for President and Vice-President, held a convention at Atlanta, and appointed delegates to the National Democratic Convention to be held at Louisville, Ky., at the same time recommend-

ing the names of Charles O'Connor, of New York, and J. Proctor Knott, of Kentucky, as suitable candidates for President and Vice-President. The following platform, drawn up by Alexander H. Stephens, was unanimously adopted :

Resolved, That the Government of the United States is one formed by separate States; that it is one of limited powers, delegated by the States for specific purposes and objects set forth in the Constitution, and that it possesses of itself no original or inherent power whatever.

Resolved, That the Union established by the Constitution is a Union of the States, federal in its character, composed of States and thereby united, and is incapable of existence without the States as its constituent integral parts; that the indestructibility of the States, of their rights and of their equality with each other, is an indispensable part of this political system, and therefore the perpetuation of the Union in its integrity depends upon the preservation of the States in their political integrity; the Government of the United States being a Federal Republic, and not a consolidation of the whole people into one homogeneous nation.

Resolved, That the right of local State government, with the subjection of the military to the civil authority, and the security of the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* in time of peace, with the power to enforce the rights and promote the well-being of its inhabitants, by such means as the judgment of its own people may prescribe, and secured and guaranteed under the Constitution of the United States to the several States of the Union; and that, too, not "subject to any solemn constitutional obligation upon the part of the Federal Government of any kind whatever; but on the contrary, the Federal Government is under a solemn constitutional obligation not to interfere in these matters in any way, and, when it does so, it becomes a usurper of power, an oppressive tyrant, and an enemy to the liberties of the country."

Resolved, That the perpetuation of the Union, and the maintenance of the Government as both were established by the Constitution, and as both under the Constitution have been expounded in the foregoing resolutions, in conformity with the teachings of Jefferson, Madison, and Jackson, have ever been held as cardinal doctrines of the Democratic party, and they are now reiterated with increased earnestness, under the solemn conviction that the only sure hope for the preservation of liberty rests in bringing back the administration of the Government to these principles, and in receiving it from the hands of those whose admitted usurpations and revolutionary measures now threaten the entire overthrow of the whole fabric of our system of free institutions, and the erection in their stead of a consolidated empire.

The election occurred on the 5th of November. The full vote cast for presidential electors was 138,906, of which 62,550 were in favor of the election of Grant and Wilson, 76,356 for Greeley and Brown, and 4,004 for O'Connor and Adams; majority for Greeley, 13,806. The total vote for Governor was 151,014, of which Smith received 104,539 and Walker 46,475; majority for Smith, 58,064.

There was comparatively little disorder in the State during the year. A riot occurred at Savannah on the 29th of July, which grew out of the persistent efforts of certain negroes to ride in street-cars, which had been previously reserved for white persons only. The negroes had been ejected from the cars by some of the passengers, and a conflict in the streets had

resulted. This, however, was speedily suppressed. There was some bloodshed, and a good deal of excitement, but no one was killed. One of the negroes, Avery Smith by name, brought a charge against three white men, concerned in ejecting him from the car, for conspiring together, and with others, "with intent to injure, oppress, threaten, and intimidate deponent, a colored citizen of the United States, and other colored persons, said persons also being citizens of the United States, with intent to prevent and hinder said deponent and said other colored citizens, whose names are unknown to deponent, from his and their free exercise and enjoyment of the right and privilege of riding in the cars of the street-car company, in the city of Savannah, said street-cars being run by an incorporated company, said company being public carriers of passengers, the right, privileges, and immunity of riding in said cars being a right, privilege, and immunity granted and secured to deponent and said other persons by the Constitution and laws of the United States, they being citizens of the United States."

The parties were tried before United States Commissioner H. C. Wayne, and discharged on the ground that the charge had not been sustained. In his decision the Commissioner said:

So far, then, as the court has been able to sift the evidence and bring it to the test of the law, the complainant had no right, privilege, or immunity under the Constitution or laws of Congress to be abridged. But, on the contrary, he stands before this court a deliberate violator of a legal regulation of the street-car company, and, *pro tanto*, a disturber of the public tranquility. Holding, moreover, a position of trust and emolument under the United States Government, he should have been the last to foment disturbance of the public peace; and, a comparative stranger to this community, besides, should have come among us bearing the olive-branch of peace, and not the firebrand of social discord. It was by such men as himself that the riots of the evening of the 29th of July, in this city, were originated. And justice to the truth of the inquest compels the court to add, though with regret, that the management of the road, by its timid course, must take its share of the responsibility for them.

In conclusion, it is a matter of gratification to the court to observe that none of our respectable colored citizens appear to have been mixed up in the scene that marred the fair fame of our peaceful city on the 28th and 29th of July last, but, that those disgraceful acts appear to have been conceived, promoted, and executed by bad men from other parts of the country, backed, however, it is true, unfortunately, by a few native ruffians; for there are ruffians among the colored people as well as among the whites, no race or color being exempt from the curse of ruffianism.

The official statement of the State finances on the 1st of January, 1873, places the public debt at \$8,186,500. The receipts of the Treasury, for the year, amounted to \$2,101,540.84; the disbursements were \$1,335,207.14; the balance on hand at the end of the year, \$766,133.70. The Treasurer estimated the amount to be raised, for the year 1873, at \$1,418,935. The sources of revenue will yield \$2,085,939. The valuation of taxable property is placed at \$234,492,468.

The State University appears to be in a flourishing condition. The number of students matriculated during the year was 317, and 46 were graduated at the last commencement. The income of the institution, for the year ending July 29th, was \$29,221.25, of which \$11,305 was derived from tuition fees. The College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts has had 127 students. In July the sum of \$90,202.17 was paid into the Treasury from the sale of scrip for Government lands for the benefit of this institution.

The whole amount of school revenue prior to October 1st was \$492,924.27. The number of patients in the Lunatic Asylum is 509. Of these 423 are white, and 86 colored; 379 are lunatics, 74 idiots, and 56 epileptics. The expenses for the year were \$160,359.40, including \$61,916.53 paid on special appropriations for completing buildings and for other improvements. The Academy for the Deaf and Dumb has had 61 pupils during the year. The Academy for the Blind had 39 pupils, and the amount disbursed for their support during the year was \$10,759. The number of convicts in the penitentiary is 530; 44 have been discharged, 21 have escaped, 14 have died, one has been pardoned, one was killed by accident, and one was killed by the guard.

According to the census of 1870, there were 6,831,856 acres of improved land, 12,928,084 of woodland, and 3,888,001 of other unimproved land. The cash value of farms was \$94,559,468, of farming implements and machinery, \$4,614,701; total amount of wages paid during the year, including value of board, \$19,787,086; total (estimated) value of farm productions, including betterments and additions to stock, \$80,390,228; orchard products, \$352,926; produce of market-gardens, \$193,266; forest products, \$1,281,623; home manufactures, \$1,118,080; animals slaughtered or sold for slaughter, \$6,854,382; value of all live-stock, \$30,156,317. There were 81,777 horses, 87,426 mules and asses, 231,310 milch-cows, 54,332 working-oxen, 412,261 other cattle, 419,465 sheep, and 988,566 swine. The chief productions were, 308,890 bushels of spring and 1,818,127 of winter wheat, 82,549 of rye, 17,646,459 of Indian-corn, 1,904,601 of oats, 5,640 of barley, 22,277,380 pounds of rice, 288,596 of tobacco, 473,934 of cotton, 846,947 of wool, 410,020 bushels of peas and beans, 197,101 of Irish and 2,621,562 of sweet potatoes, 21,927 gallons of wine, 4,499,572 pounds of butter, 10,518 tons of hay, 553,192 gallons of cane molasses, and 474,027 of sorghum, 610,877 pounds of honey, and 31,233 of wax.

The total number of manufacturing establishments was 3,836, employing 405 steam-engines of 10,826 horse-power, 1,729 water-wheels of 27,417 horse-power, and 17,871 hands, of whom 15,078 were males over 16, 1,498 females over 15, and 1,295 youth. The amount of capital employed was \$13,930,125;

wages paid during the year, \$4,844,508; materials, \$18,583,731; products, \$31,196,115.

The total number of religious organizations was 2,873, having 2,698 edifices, with 801,148 sittings, and property valued at \$3,561,955. The principal denominations were:

DENOMINATIONS.	Organizations.	Sittings.
Baptist.....	1,369	389,165
Christian.....	34	10,385
Congregational.....	10	2,800
Episcopal.....	85	10,080
Lutheran.....	11	3,000
Methodist.....	1,248	327,343
Presbyterian.....	134	49,575
Roman Catholic.....	14	5,500

The whole number of libraries was 1,735, with an aggregate of 467,232 volumes. Of these, 32, with 7,765 volumes, were private, and 545, with 162,851 volumes, were other than private. There were in the State 110 newspapers and periodicals, with an aggregate circulation of 150,987; 15,539,724 copies were annually issued. There were 5 tri-weekly, circulation 3,600; 9 semi-weekly, circulation 5,100; 73 weekly, circulation 88,837; 2 semi-monthly, circulation 700; 6 monthly, circulation 21,950, and 1 quarterly, circulation 1,000.

GERMANY, an empire in Europe, reestablished January 18, 1871. The Emperor William I. was born March 22, 1797. He is a son of King Frederick William III. and Queen

Louisa, and was married June 11, 1829, to Augusta, daughter of the Grand-duke Charles Frederick of Saxe-Weimar. The heir-apparent, Frederick William, born October 18, 1831, has the official title of Crown-Prince of the German Empire and Crown-Prince of Prussia. He was married, January 25, 1858, to Victoria, Princess Royal of Great Britain and Ireland, born November 21, 1840. His children are: Prince Frederick William, born January 27, 1859; Princess Charlotte, born July 23, 1860; Prince Henry, born August 14, 1862; Princess Victoria, born April 12, 1866; Prince Waldemar, born February 10, 1868; Princess Sophia Dorothea, born June 14, 1870; Princess Margareta, born April 22, 1872. Imperial Chancellor (Reichskanzler) Otto, Prince of Bismarck-Schönhausen. President of the Imperial Chancery (Reichskanzler-Amt), Delbrück, Minister of State. The "Imperial Supreme Commercial Tribunal" (Reichs-Ober-Handels-Gericht) is the supreme court in commercial affairs for all the states of the German Empire, except Bavaria; and it is, at the same time, the supreme court for Alsace-Lorraine. It has its seat in Leipzig.

The following table exhibits the area and population of the states belonging to the German Empire, the number of representatives of every German government in the Federal Council, and the number of deputies who represent each state in the Reichstag:

STATES.	Square Miles.	Population, 1871.	Votes in Federal Council.	Deputies to the Reichsrath.
1. Prussia (including Lauenburg).....	135,806	24,691,203	17	236
2. Bavaria.....	29,293	4,861,402	6	48
3. Saxony.....	5,779	2,556,244	4	23
4. Württemberg.....	7,532	1,818,541	4	17
5. Baden.....	5,870	1,461,428	3	14
6. Hesse.....	2,964	852,843	3	9
7. Mecklenburg-Schwerin.....	5,190	557,897	2	6
8. Saxe-Weimar.....	1,404	286,183	1	3
9. Oldenburg.....	2,469	316,641	1	3
10. Mecklenburg-Strelitz.....	1,052	96,982	1	1
11. Brunswick.....	1,425	311,715	2	3
12. Saxe-Meiningen.....	956	187,884	1	2
13. Saxe-Altenburg.....	510	142,122	1	1
14. Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.....	760	174,339	1	2
15. Anhalt.....	1,026	203,354	1	2
16. Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt.....	374	75,593	1	1
17. Schwarzburg-Sondershausen.....	393	61,298	1	1
18. Waldeck.....	433	56,218	1	1
19. Reuss-Greitz (older line).....	106	45,094	1	1
20. Reuss-Schleitz (younger line).....	320	89,032	1	1
21. Schaumburg-Lippe.....	171	32,051	1	1
22. Lippe-Detmold.....	438	111,153	1	1
23. Lübeck.....	107	52,158	1	1
24. Bremen.....	98	122,565	1	1
25. Hamburg.....	156	388,974	1	3
26. Alsace-Lorraine (imperial country).....	5,608	1,549,459	..	..
Total.....	211,459	41,058,196	58	382

Both the Federal Council (Bundertag) and the Reichstag meet in annual session, convoked by the Emperor. The Reichsland of Alsace-Lorraine, separated from France by treaty of May, 1871, and provisionally unrepresented in the legislature of the empire, will have, when admitted, one member in the Federal Council, and fifteen deputies in the Reichstag. The subjects of the German Empire who are of a non-German nationality are divided as follows:

NATIONALITY.	Inhabitants.	Percentage.
Polish.....	2,450,000	6.5
Vindish.....	140,000	
Czechic.....	50,000	
Lithuanian.....	150,000	0.4
Danish.....	150,000	0.4
French.....	280,000	0.7
Total of population of non-German nationalities.....	3,170,000	8.
Total of population of German nationality.....	37,800,000	92.

The following towns of Germany had, according to the census of 1871, a population of more than 20,000 inhabitants (those marked † being non-Prussian):

Towns.	Inhabitants.	Towns.	Inhabitants.
Berlin	825,389	†Lubeck	39,743
†Hamburg	240,251	†Mannheim	39,614
Breslau	208,025	†Breslau	39,584
†Dresden	177,089	†Carlsruhe	36,622
†Munich	169,478	Wiesbaden	39,463
Cologne	129,233	Coblenz	38,363
Magdeburg	84,452	Kiel	31,747
Neustadt Magdeburg	20,404	Elbing	31,163
Buckau	9,696	†Rostock	30,980
Königsberg	112,123	Duisburg	30,520
†Leipzig	106,925	†Ratisbon	29,224
Hanover	104,248	Bromberg	27,734
†Stuttgart	91,623	†Zwickau	27,322
Frankfort-on-the-Main	90,922	†Schwerin	26,807
Dantzic	89,121	Stralsund	26,731
†Strasbourg	85,529	Gladbach	26,326
†Bremen	82,950	†Ulm	26,290
†Nuremberg	82,929	Bonn	26,020
Stettin	76,149	Brandenburg	25,828
Barmen	74,496	†Hamburg	25,748
Elberfeld	71,394	Halberstadt	25,421
Aix-la-Chapelle	74,328	Münster	24,816
Altona	74,181	†Freiburg	24,599
Duesseldorf	69,351	†Fürth	24,569
†Chemnitz	68,229	†Planen	23,355
†Brunswick	57,782	Osnabrück	23,366
Crefeld	57,128	Liegnitz	23,124
†Mayence	53,918	†Colmar	23,045
Posen	53,392	†Offenbach	22,691
†Mühlhausen	52,825	†Glauchau	22,096
Halle	52,639	Remscheid	22,017
Essen	51,526	Bielefeld	21,803
†Metz	51,388	†Freiburg	21,673
†Angsburg	51,284	Guben	21,423
Cassel	46,365	Trier	21,421
Dortmund	44,454	†Düsseldorf	21,325
Potsdam	43,784	†Nordhausen	21,293
†Erfurt	43,616	Bochum	21,193
Frankfort-on-the-Oder	43,211	Hildesheim	20,804
Görlitz	42,223	†Gotha	20,591
†Würzburg	40,008	Hanau	20,278
		†Heidelberg	19,988
		†Altenburg	19,966

By the Constitution of April 16, 1871, the Prussian obligation to serve in the army is extended to the whole empire. Every German is liable to service, and no substitution allowed, all capable of bearing arms having to serve in the standing army for seven years, three in active service, and four in the army of reserve. After quitting the army of reserve, he forms part of the landwehr for five years. The strength of the Imperial German Army, in 1872, was:

	Officers.	Men.	Horses.
1.—PEACE-FOOTING.			
Infantry of the Line	8,584	258,333	4,171
District Commands of Landwehr	558	4,678	3
Chasseurs	532	14,765	182
Total of Infantry	9,674	277,776	4,356
Cavalry	2,350	65,274	69,161
Field Artillery	1,544	28,725	14,878
Fortress Artillery	673	14,230	301
Total of Artillery	2,217	42,955	15,179
Pioneers	356	9,566	139
Army Train	221	4,180	2,274
Separate Formations	82	2,408	320
Staff Officers not belonging to Regiments	2,061	.....	3,329
Total	16,961	402,159	94,758
2.—WAR-FOOTING.			
<i>a. Field Army.</i>			
Staff	883	5,170	5,070
Infantry	10,190	455,620	17,908
Chasseurs	572	26,676	1,046
Cavalry	2,144	59,814	65,608
Artillery	1,806	69,628	68,764
Pioneers	555	30,180	8,243
Army Train	484	32,762	40,352
Administration	216	2,826	10,864
Total	16,850	672,677	217,855
<i>b. Reserve.</i>			
Staff	375	1,836	323
Infantry	2,812	179,524	1,036
Chasseurs	104	8,008	26
Cavalry	465	23,994	19,716
Artillery	287	14,091	4,802
Pioneers	40	4,950	8
Army Train	240	18,248	3,903
Total	4,373	243,651	29,813
c. Garrison Troops.			
Infantry	6,424	250,244	2,044
Chasseurs	104	6,500	26
Administration	850	10,000	1,850
Cavalry	828	22,968	25,380
Artillery	201	55,997	6,169
Pioneers	192	8,538	.....
Total	9,599	354,247	35,469
Grand Total	30,822	1,270,575	283,137

The navy of the German Empire was, in January, 1872, as follows:

	Horse-power.	Tons.	Guns.
1. Screw-Steamers.			
3 Iron-clads (König, Wilhelm, Friedrich Carl, and Kronprinz)	3,000	13,143	55
2 Iron vessels (Arminius and Prinz Adalbert)	600	2,009	7
1 Vessel-of-the-Line (Renown)	800	3,318	...
5 Iron-clad Corvettes (Elizabeth, Hertha, Vineta, Arona, and Gazelle)	1,972	9,072	105
4 Corvettes (Nympha, Medusa, Augusta, and Victoria)	1,200	5,040	48
3 Avisos (Preussischer Adler, Falke, and Pomerania)	750	2,286	6
1 Yacht (Grille)	160	493	...
18 Gunboats	1,310	5,213	45
2 Transport-Steamers	85	425	...
39 Vessels, with	9,877	40,957	266
2. Sailing-Vessels.			
2 Frigates	...	2,458	70
3 Brigs	...	1,708	24
44 Men-of-War	...	...	...
Total	9,877	45,123	360
<i>In course of construction:</i>			
5 Iron-clad Frigates	5,150	21,526	36
1 Iron-clad Corvette	450	2,372	8
4 Corvettes	1,500	?	20
1 Aviso	80	332	?
1 Gunboat	150	601	4
Total	7,330	?	68

The following table shows the public debt of the several German states (exclusive of war loans and the debt for the liquidation of the ground rent):

STATES.	End of	Public Debt Proper.	Emission of Paper Money.	Railroad Debt.	Total of all Debts.
		Thalers.	Thalers.	Thalers.	Thalers.
Prussia.....	1871....	229,610,878	20,462,543	200,853,945	430,464,823
Laueuburg.....	1871....	1,640,000			1,640,000
Bavaria.....	1869....	94,994,117	8,571,429	93,379,029	188,373,146
Saxony.....	1870....	32,350,000	12,000,000	84,000,000	116,250,000
Württemberg.....	1871....	22,039,000	3,428,571	74,286,000	96,325,000
Baden.....	1870....	19,204,580	3,714,285	70,837,381	90,041,961
Hesse.....	1870....	10,498,600	2,457,143	5,147,500	15,641,100
Mecklenburg-Schwerin.....	(1870)....	12,000,000	1,000,000	7,400,000	19,400,000
Saxe-Weimar.....	1869....	2,646,487	600,000	981,000	3,628,087
Mecklenburg-Strelitz.....	?	2,800,000	800,000		2,800,000
Oldenburg.....	1871....	5,745,800	2,000,000	8,037,400	13,783,200
Brunswick.....	1871....	4,454,134	1,000,000	18,857,700	22,312,000
Saxe-Meiningen.....	1871....	2,070,700	600,000	1,523,000	3,598,700
Saxe-Altenburg.....	1871....	757,700	400,000		757,700
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.....	1871....	2,530,000	600,000	1,150,000	2,880,000
Anhalt.....	1871....	4,073,036	950,000		4,073,036
Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt.....	1871....	725,700	200,000		725,700
Schwarzburg-Sondershausen.....	1871....	1,412,996	150,000		1,412,996
Waldeck.....	1871....	1,094,700	210,000		1,094,700
Reuss (older line).....	1871....	485,000	130,000		485,000
Reuss (younger line).....	1871....	679,470	320,000		679,470
Schaumburg-Lippe.....	1871....	492,000	872,000	1,260,000	1,752,000
Lippe-Deimold.....	1871....	390,990			390,990
Lübeck.....	1871....	2,379,655		5,258,000	7,637,655
Bremen.....	1871....	5,548,764		8,862,260	14,411,024
Hamburg.....	1871....	83,235,000		7,500,000	40,735,000
Empire.....	1871....	10,692,000			10,692,000
Total.....		504,500,000	59,960,000	589,300,000	1,093,800,000

In the budget of the German Empire for the years 1872 and 1873, as fixed by a law of December 4, 1871 (modified by an additional law of June 20, 1872, and by the law of July 20, 1872), the revenue and expenditures are, for the year 1872, 116,990,000 thalers, and for the year 1873, 118,840,489 thalers. Bavaria, Württemberg, and Baden, have their own taxes on beer and brandy; and Bavaria and Württemberg have their own administration of postal and telegraph affairs. These states have, therefore, to contribute comparatively larger sums to the common expenses of the empire. The total debt of the empire, at the close of the year 1871, was 256,508,120 thalers.

The movement of shipping in the ports of the German Empire was, in 1871, as follows:

STATES.	1871.	
	Vessels.	Tons.
ENTERED.		
Prussia.....	55,770	4,297,774
Hamburg.....	5,439	2,516,674
Bremen.....	3,237	1,154,684
Lübeck.....	2,260	294,684
Oldenburg (1870).....	666	76,600
Mecklenburg.....	733	100,000
Total, 1871.....	68,135	8,435,000
Total, 1870.....	49,880	6,291,000
CLEARED.		
Prussia.....	55,050	4,223,800
Hamburg.....	5,457	2,515,712
Bremen.....	3,241	1,118,056
Lübeck.....	2,296	301,318
Oldenburg.....	653	105,000
Mecklenburg.....	774	100,000
Total, 1871.....	67,471	8,364,000
Total, 1870.....	48,301	5,753,000

The commercial navy, at the close of 1871, was composed as follows:

SEAS.	Total Vessels.	Tons.	Number Steamers.	Tons.
In the German Ocean.....	2,702	682,771	85	109,475
In the Baltic Ocean.....	2,420	622,601	94	21,311
Total.....	5,122	1,305,372	179	130,786

The vessels were distributed among the maritime states as follows:

STATES.	Vessels.	Tons.
Prussia (1870).....	3,272	642,805
Hamburg.....	406	330,636
Bremen.....	265	230,234
Mecklenburg.....	404	163,300
Oldenburg.....	213	56,002
Lübeck.....	49	10,840

The emigration from the ports of Bremen and Hamburg was as follows:

	PORT OF BREMEN.		PORT OF HAMBURG.		Vessels.
	Number.	Vessels.	Total.	Direct.	
From Germany.....	45,674	.....	30,260	.....	...
From Austria.....	8,328	203	1,172	34,639	92
From other States.....	6,514	.....	10,792	.....	...
Total, 1871.....	60,516	203	42,224	34,639	92
Total, 1870.....	46,781	140	32,556	27,442	71
Average, 1866-'70.....	62,516	191	47,294	41,425	111
Total, 1832-'71.....	1,256,879	7,009	43,514	37,950	97
Total, 1846-'71.....	.....	.....	666,468	569,496	2,445

The number of railroads in operation on January 1, 1872, was 13,095 miles. The aggregate length of telegraph-lines was 22,076 miles; of telegraph-wires, 71,407 miles; the number of telegraph bureaux, 3,726.

The postal statistics of Germany, in 1871, were as follows:

	Officers.	Revenue.	Expenditures.	Letters.	Newspapers.
Imperial Mail.....	4,927	25,991,640 Thalers.	23,522,389 Thalers.	332,681,352	202,865,474
Bavaria (1870).....	1,079	3,280,772 Florins.	3,096,572 Florins.	48,147,360	58,294,379
Württemberg.....	445	4,829,612 "	4,497,441 "	18,773,856	20,895,447
Baden (1870).....	445	2,014,181 "	1,699,704 "	25,294,000	17,000,000
Total, about.....	6,896	.....	.....	426,000,000	284,000,000

The new session of the German Reichstag was opened on April 8th by Prince Bismarck, who, by order of the Emperor, read the following speech:

HONORED GENTLEMEN: Your labors during the present session will, in the first place, be devoted to continuing the legislative regulation and development of the common institutions of the empire, already commenced last year. The control of the raising and disbursement of the imperial revenue will be definitely regulated by a law determining the constitution and the powers of the Audit Department, and the authorities, who will be intrusted with the administration of this control, as well as with the preparation of the estimates to be passed by the Federal Council and the Reichstag, will by this law be invested with the requisite powers. The draught of a military penal code for the German Empire will be laid before you, in order to insure uniformity of military institutions in this respect, and, in compliance with the wishes of Parliament, to supplement the uniformity already attained in the administration of the civil law. A bill regulating the position of the public functionaries of the empire, which has already been before the House, has undergone a fresh revision, having regard to the opinions expressed by the committee of the Reichstag, and to the political changes which have since occurred. The measure thus amended will be submitted to your consideration and decision. The uniform levy of the beer-tax, in those parts of the empire where the tax exists, has already at different times engaged your attention, without the existing obstacles having been successfully removed. A bill for the better levying of the brewery-tax in the German Empire will be laid before you, with the object of settling this question and of carrying out a reform of the malt-tax, in the interest of the revenue as well as of the consumers, by levying a tax on the substitutes for malt. The gratifying increase of traffic and consumption has made it possible, while respecting the well-tried principles of prudent calculation, to estimate at a higher figure the receipts from the imperial taxes on articles of consumption, and the surplus of the postal administration, in the budget about to be laid before you for 1873, so that, notwithstanding the increased charges in several departments of the expenditure, a diminution in the state contributions toward the imperial exchequer may be looked forward to. It is proposed to bring forward a supplement to the budget of the year 1872, in order, besides providing for various wants which have recently arisen, to furnish the necessary funds for founding a statistical office, which, by a uniform and scientific elaboration of the results of statistical inquiries in the empire, will be able to render important services to the Legislature and the Government, as well as contribute largely to a scientific appreciation of our national and social condition. The administration of the year 1871 has yielded a considerable financial surplus, both in the revenue and the postal department. A bill will be submitted to you for the legal disposal of these sums, as well as for the disposal and distribution of the French war indemnity. In compliance with the provisions of the laws by which credits were granted in 1870 and 1871, an account will be laid before you of the disbursements made by the states of the late North-German Confederation in consequence of the war with France. The negotiations conducted for some years past with the Gov-

ernment of the kingdom of Portugal have resulted in the conclusion of a treaty on the 2d of March last, on the model of treaties of commerce and navigation concluded with other states, and by which the mutual commercial and shipping relations of the two countries are placed on the same footing as the most favored nations. We may, therefore, hope that the foundations of more intimate and more extensive commercial relations between Portugal and Germany have been successfully laid. The treaty will be submitted to you for your sanction. A consular convention has likewise been concluded with the United States, as well as a postal treaty with France, regulating the mutual postal relations of the two countries, in view of their continually-increasing correspondence. The new administration in, and the consolidation of the affairs of, Alsace-Lorraine make satisfactory progress. The damage done by the war is gradually disappearing, with the aid of the subventions given in conformity with the law dated the 15th of June, 1871. The foundations of a German administration have been laid there, the administration of the law is placed on a secure basis, and the University of Strasbourg will be opened on the 1st of next month; imperial assistance will, it is hoped, not be withheld, to meet the extraordinary cost arising from the establishment of scientific institutions connected therewith. A synopsis of the laws passed up to the present time in the newly-acquired provinces, as well as of the various general ordinances issued therein, and a review of the course the administration has hitherto pursued, will, in conformity with the law passed the 9th of July of last year, be laid before you. Honored gentlemen, you will share the satisfaction with which the confederate governments look back on the events of the first year of the newly-founded German Empire, and the joyful confidence with which they look forward to the further national and state development of our internal institutions. With equal satisfaction you will hail the assurance that the policy of his Majesty the Emperor and King has succeeded in retaining and strengthening the confidence of all foreign states; that the power acquired by Germany through becoming united in one empire is, not only a safe bulwark for the Fatherland, but likewise affords a strong guarantee for the peace of Europe.

On April 10th the Reichstag elected Herr Simson President, and Prince Hohenlohe and Herr Bennigsen Vice-Presidents. On April 10th the Consular Convention between Germany and the United States was ratified.

On April 25th the German *chargé d'affaires* in Rome, Herr von Derenthal, addressed a communication from his Government to Cardinal Antonelli acquainting him with the nomination of Cardinal Prince Hohenlohe as envoy of the German Empire to the Pope, and announcing his early arrival in Rome, in order to make sure that the choice of the prince-cardinal was agreeable to his Holiness, and that the new ambassador of Germany might present his credentials accordingly. No reply having been received from the Roman Curia up to the 1st of May, Herr von Derenthal received an order to make inquiries of

Cardinal Antonelli, who replied the next day, explaining his silence by the announced early arrival of Cardinal Prince Hohenlohe; but stating that the Pope, though not insensible to the Emperor's intentions, was, nevertheless, in the unpleasant position, under existing circumstances, of not being able to authorize Cardinal Hohenlohe's accepting so delicate and important a mission. The German Government and the Reichsrath took great offence at this refusal of the Pope to receive Cardinal Hohenlohe, and in the Reichsrath a motion was made to strike out in the proposed budget the estimate for an envoy to the Pope. Prince Bismarck, on May 14th, made in the Reichsrath a speech on the subject which produced a profound impression. He said that the last transaction with the Papal Government had demonstrated the difficulty of effecting an understanding with the Roman Curia through the medium of an envoy. The latest dogmas promulgated by the Holy See rendered it impossible to act in harmony with Rome. To restore peace among the religious denominations it appeared necessary to seek a solution of the difficulties by enacting a law for the empire securing complete liberty of conscience. The rejection of an envoy by the Government to whom it was proposed to accredit him was not a frequent occurrence. It was not a courteous proceeding, and had not happened to Prince Bismarck during a diplomatic career lasting over twenty-one years. It pained him the more, inasmuch as Cardinal Hohenlohe appeared fitted to bring about a conciliatory feeling. The regret he felt would not, however, justify him in manifesting irritation. Regard for the interests of the Catholic population of Germany had determined him to nominate another envoy, however difficult it would be to find one equal to Cardinal Hohenlohe, and doubtful as he was of a substitute achieving good results. At a later stage of the discussion, Prince Bismarck emphatically declared that he should always reject any treaty with Rome in which the Papacy might claim that certain state laws should not be binding upon a portion of the subjects of the empire. The motion for striking out the estimate for an envoy to the Pope was rejected, and the item was adopted by a large majority.

On May 1st, the University of Strasbourg was opened with great ceremonies, an occurrence in which all Germans took a profoundly patriotic interest, as it is expected that the university will greatly contribute to the revival of German sentiments in Alsace and Lorraine. The Oberpräsident of Alsace-Lorraine, Herr von Möller, after a brief allocution, read the charter of endowment, subsequently handing the original to the Rector, Dr. Bruch. The latter warmly returned thanks to the Emperor, the Imperial Chancellor, the First President, Dr. Roggenbach, and the Mayor of Strasbourg, after which he read a congratulatory address

from the German Parliament. After a hymn, specially prepared for the occasion, had been sung, Prof. Springer delivered a festive oration. Addresses were spoken by Prof. Waitz, in the name of nineteen German universities, which were represented by deputations, by Prof. Tomaschek, in the name of four German universities of Austria, and by Prof. Wyss, in the name of three universities of Switzerland. The proceedings were closed by a few words from Dr. Bruch. The hall was densely crowded.

With regard to the introduction of the Imperial Constitution into Alsace-Lorraine, the Government introduced a bill proposing to suspend it until January 1, 1874. The Federal Commissary Herzog pointed out, in the course of the debate, that Alsace-Lorraine was not yet ripe for the introduction of the Federal Constitution in its integrity, especially as the question of choice of nationality would have to be settled first. The councils-general would enter upon their functions in the course of the current year. The bill of the Government was opposed by the Catholic party and the party of Progress, while all the other parties favored it, and passed it by a large majority.

An important debate rose in the Reichsrath, on May 15th, on several hundred petitions, some of which advocated the expulsion of the Jesuits from the country; some, and these the majority, interceded in behalf of the order. Any measures against the order were strongly opposed by the Rev. Dr. Moufang, one of the leading prelates in the Diocese of Mayence, and by Herr Peter Reichensperger, a member of the Supreme Court of Appeal at Berlin, an accomplished writer on history and art, and for many years a leader of the Catholic party in the Prussian Diet. On the other hand, the Government was urged to proceed against the Jesuits in the interest of religious peace, by Privy-Councillor Wagener, one of the leaders of the Conservative party; by Prince Hohenlohe, late Bavarian premier, and brother of Cardinal Hohenlohe; by Herr Fischer, burgo-master of the town of Augsburg, and, like Prince Hohenlohe, a Roman Catholic; and, in conclusion, by the well-known Prof. Gneist, of the University of Berlin, who acted as chairman of the special commission which had been charged with reporting upon the petitions. The report lamented that, "as a consequence of the pro-papal tendencies until lately prevalent in the ministry, the number of convents has enormously increased. In 1865 we had 69; in 1864, 243; in 1866, 481; in 1869, 826. The number of persons shut up in these institutions, from 976 in 1855, had increased to something like 10,000 by 1869. In Belgium, where the same sort of unhealthy liberty prevails, it is even worse, the number of monks and nuns having increased from 12,000 in 1846 to over 20,000 in 1870. The House then adopted a resolution drawn up conjointly by a number of Conservative and Liberal members:

The German Imperial Parliament refers to the Chancellor of the German Empire the enclosed petitions praying for, and protesting against, the expulsion of the Jesuits. The German Imperial Parliament requests the Chancellor of the German Empire to take measures—firstly, that peace and concord between the various Churches and denominations be preserved in the empire; that the members of the various Churches and denominations enjoy an equality of rights, and that the subject be protected against undue arrogance and coercion on the part of the clergy; and, secondly, that a bill be introduced, on the strength of the introductory paragraph, as well as Clause IV., *alinée* 13 and 16 of the Constitution of the Empire, which shall regulate the position of all religious orders, congregations, and societies, decide whether they shall be admitted, and on what terms, and enact adequate penalties, should they imperil public order and safety, special regard being had in all this to the action of the Order of the Jesuits.

In compliance with this resolution, the Federal Council, on June 11th, adopted a bill consisting of two sections, the first authorizing the police authorities to forbid members of the Society of Jesuits, or of any kindred society, to reside in any part of the empire, even if they possess rights as natives, and the second, providing that the necessary instructions for carrying out this measure will be issued by the Federal Council. At the first reading of the bill in the Reichstag, the Federal Commissary Friedberg declared that the law was but provisional, and necessitated by the dangerous opposition of the Order of Jesus to the State. The measure was not in antagonism to the Roman Catholic Church, and the Order of Jesus must not in any way be identified with that creed. The Federal Commissary designated as kindred societies the Ligorians and the Frères Ignorantins, as well as two orders of school-fellows, which were respectively under French and Roman authority. At a meeting of the leaders of the various parties of the Reichstag, with the exception of the Centre (Catholic) party, the following proposal was agreed upon relative to the Jesuits, as a substitute for the Government bill:

1. The Government to bring in a bill prohibiting the Order of Jesuits and all such orders and congregations connected therewith. The establishment of new branches of such orders is also to be forbidden, and the dissolution ordered of all those at present existing within a period of not more than six months, which, however, is to be fixed by the Federal Council.

2. Members of those orders and congregations, if foreigners, to be expelled from the empire; and, if natives, to be ordered away from certain places or to be "interned" in places assigned for that purpose.

3. The order for the execution of this law, which will be entrusted to the highest police authorities of the country, will be issued by the Federal Council, before whom all complaints respecting the execution of the law will be laid, but such complaints shall in no way hinder the execution of the law. The Federal Council may appoint a special committee for that purpose.

This substitute passed a third reading on June 19th, by 131 against 93 votes. On the same day a motion of Deputy Voelk for the introduction of obligatory civil marriages and

registration was opposed by 151 against 100 votes, after which President Delbrueck, by order of the Emperor, declared the session of the Reichstag closed.

The Railway Treaty between Germany and Luxembourg was signed at Berlin on June 11th. By the provisions of the treaty, Germany undertakes never to do any thing at variance with the principle of Luxembourg's neutrality, and never to use the Luxembourg Railway for the transport of troops. In time of war this railway is not to be used for conveying military supplies. The treaty was, on June 19th, approved by the German Reichstag. In the Luxembourg Chamber, on June 25th, M. Servais, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, gave an account of the different phases through which the negotiations with Germany on the subject of the railways had passed. The minister remarked, in the course of his speech: "Luxembourg has not obtained all she had asked for, nor all that might have been conceded to her, but the treaty, as concluded, strengthens our political as well as commercial and industrial position. I considered it my duty to accept the convention, and I believe you have sufficient confidence in me to act as I have done." The Chamber, on June 27th, after a short debate, unanimously ratified the treaty.

On June 10th, the official paper of the Empire promulgated the law excluding the Society of Jesus from the territory of the German Empire. It also contained an ordinance for enforcing the law inhibiting the Jesuits from in any way exercising the duties of their order especially in churches, schools, or missionary work. The dissolution of the branches of the society was ordered to be carried out within six months. Other regulations on this subject were left to the police authorities.

A German Catholic society at Rome, having waited upon the Pope to assure him of their unchanging allegiance, the Holy Father complained of the persecution of the Catholic Church in the German Empire, in terms which caused an extraordinary sensation in Germany. (*See ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH*, page 355.)

One sentence, in particular, of the address, was regarded in Berlin as a direct menace to the existence of the German Empire and an open declaration of war: and an official paper, the *Provincial Correspondent*, remarked:

This frank and outspoken avowal of his sentiments by the Pope is also another proof that in all questions of ecclesiastical import we have to deal not with individual bishops, but with the headquarters of the Church and the parties directing the attack that is being made against us. In repelling this attack, the German Government, therefore, will not only have to punish individual offenders living under its own jurisdiction, but will also have to remember that the ecclesiastical movement in this country is connected with foreign interests adverse to our own, and that it is opposed to the position and national independence of Germany. Whatever we do, we shall henceforth remember that our adversaries aim at smashing the feet of the Colossus.

On September 5th the Emperor Alexander of Russia, accompanied by the Czarevitch and Grand-dukes Nicholas and Vladimir, arrived in Berlin, where his Premier, Prince Gortchakoff, was awaiting him. On the next day, the Emperor of Austria, accompanied by Prime-Minister Count Andrassy, arrived. The festivities in honor of the two emperors were on the grandest scale, but, of the conferences which were held between them with their prime ministers, no information whatever was given to the public. Prince Bismarck, in his reply to a deputation of the magistrates of Berlin presenting him with the honorary diploma of citizenship of Berlin, remarked that by means of the festive events of the last few days confidence in the endurance of peace, which was nearly as valuable as peace itself, would be strengthened. The high persons who had met in Berlin would not leave with disappointed expectations. No one had come with wishes that could not be acceded to by the others. The meeting had not been called forth by aggressive intentions against any power, or in any direction whatsoever. The amicable personal interview of the Emperors would strengthen the confidence of friends in a lasting peace, and clearly show to enemies the difficulties they would have to encounter in order to disturb that peace. Count Moltke, upon whom the city of Berlin had likewise conferred the honorary diploma of citizenship, also pointed out in his speech that the main point in connection with the imperial meeting was the increase of confidence in peace, in which, and with justice, the nation considered the chief importance of the event lay. The official and semi-official papers of the three Governments fully agreed in asserting that the three monarchs had joined hands to maintain peace among the nations, and that the most beneficial results might be expected from the conference.

On September 18th, 19th, and 20th, the bishops of the German Empire, including the Bishop of Strasbourg, assembled at Fulda, and there agreed upon the publication of a memorial on the situation of the Catholic Church in Germany, which was hailed by the Catholics of all countries of the world as a most powerful defence of Catholic interests, while, on the other hand, it visibly widened the breach between the Catholic bishops and the Government. On the part of the Catholic clergy and the numerous Catholic societies which held their numerous-attended General Assembly at Breslau, the views of the bishops met with a cordial response; on the other hand, the congress of the Old Catholics, which was held at Cologne on September 20th and the following days, and which was attended by Anglican bishops of England and the United States, by the Old Catholic (Janzenist) Archbishop of Utrecht in Holland, and by several prominent priests and laymen of the Church of Russia, indicated that this

movement was not likely to die out very soon, but that it would seek to consolidate itself by the election of Old Catholic bishops. The semi-official *Provincial Correspondent* of Berlin remarked, on the memorial of the German bishops, that now, "after the bishops have arbitrarily attempted to define the limits of ecclesiastical affairs, and to extend those limits according to their own pleasure, it has become the imperative duty of the Government, by concise and inviolable laws, to regulate the limits of matters which do not solely appertain to the Church, but which are connected with civil life and the state."

The award of Emperor William in the San Juan boundary question was delivered to Lord Odo Russell and Mr. Bancroft on October 23d. The decision merely states that the German Emperor, having taken the opinion of his experts and jurists, decides that the Haro Canal boundary-line is most in accordance with existing treaties. The experts and jurists whose view was eventually indorsed, were Herr Grimm, Vice-President of the Supreme Court; Judge Goldschmidt, of the German Tribunal of Commerce at Leipsic; and Dr. Kiepert, Professor of Geography at Berlin.

On the 1st of October the time expired during which the inhabitants of Alsace and Lorraine were permitted to choose either the French or German nationality. According to an official statement, the number of those who registered their names with the German authorities as choosing French nationality was 164,633. Of this number, 38,000 really emigrated, thus making their option valid, besides about 12,000 Frenchmen domiciled in Alsace-Lorraine, who left after March 2, 1871. The petitions of many Alsations to have the conscription postponed for several years having been refused, the first regular conscription took place in November. It proceeded quietly, nearly the full complement of 5,200 men being enlisted.

GERSTÄCKER, FRIEDRICH, a German traveller and novelist, born in Hamburg, May 16, 1816; died in Vienna, June 2, 1872. He was the son of an actor, was destined to a commercial career, and was apprenticed to a commercial house in Cassel. But, having been from early childhood accustomed to an active, outdoor life, he did not take kindly to the confinement of the warehouse, and resolved to emigrate to America. For two years (1835-'37) he studied, diligently, social economy, to fit himself for his new life, and then embarked at Bremen for New-York, where he arrived with a very light purse, and at a time of severe financial distress. After residing in New-York for several months he was forced by his poverty to accept whatever occupation offered itself, and he was successively fireman on a steamboat, deck-hand, farmer, silversmith, wood-cutter, merchant, and hostler. After many vicissitudes, and after travelling through most of the States of the Union, he returned to

Germany, having been absent six years. He shortly afterward published, in two volumes, the first of a series of observations in America, entitled "Excursions and Travels across the United States of North America," Dresden, 1844. This was followed in 1846 by "The Regulators in Arkansas," a novel in 3 vols., Leipsic; in 1847 by "Pictures of the Mississippi," 2 vols., Dresden; the same year, by another novel, "The Pirates of the Mississippi River," in 3 vols., Leipsic; and in 1849, by "Pictures of the American Rivers and Forests," 2 vols., Leipsic. In 1849 Herr Gerstäcker undertook another journey to America, with the double purpose of obtaining materials for further literary labors, and of procuring information which would be useful to emigrants. For the accomplishment of these ends he received a salary from the foreign minister of the German Empire, and from the publisher, Cotta. He went to Rio de Janeiro, and thence to Buenos Ayres, Valparaiso, and California. He returned to Germany in 1852, after having visited the Sandwich and Society Islands, and Australia. He gave an account of his travels in *Das Ausland* and the *Augsburger Allgemeine Zeitung*, under the title of "Travels." These sketches were afterward collected and published at Stuttgart and Tübingen in five volumes, and translated into English. He also published several other novels and stories of travel, among which were: "On the Sea;" "In North and South America;" both published in the "Library of German Romances," in 1855; "Voyages round the World," Leipsic, 6 vols., 1847-'48; "Adventures of German Emigrants," 1847; "In America," 1855; and "Echoes of the Virgin Forests," 1847. He also translated an American romance, "The Quaker City and its Mysteries," 4 vols., Leipsic, 1847. Most of his novels and travels have been translated and republished both in England and the United States.

GRATRY, the Abbé AUGUSTE JOSEPH ALPHONSE, a French Catholic theologian and author, born at Lille, March 30, 1805; died in Paris, February 4, 1872. After passing through the usual course of studies in the Lyceum of his native city, he studied mathematics, and entered the Polytechnic School in 1825, but, finding himself unable to obtain an appointment in the branch of science he preferred, he resigned, and turned his attention to ecclesiastical studies. In 1841 he was appointed director of the College of Stanislas, and, in 1846 almoner to the Superior Normal School. The publication of the third volume of the "History of the School of Alexandria," by M. Vacherot, then director of studies in the Normal School, led to a controversy between Gratry and Vacherot, which terminated in the resignation of the latter in 1851. A year later the Abbé Gratry himself withdrew from the Normal School, in order to devote himself, with the Abbé Petetot, to the reconstitution of the order of the Oratorians of the

Immaculate Conception. He had received the decoration of the Legion of Honor in April, 1845. In 1861 Monseigneur Dupanloup, then Bishop of Orleans, chose him as his vicar-general, and on the 28th of October, 1863, he was appointed Professor of Evangelical Morals at the Sorbonne. The Abbé Gratry was a warm and intimate friend of Charles Loyson, the famous preaching friar, better known as Father Hyacinthe, and in one of his public services he had given expression to his liberal views, in connection with his avowed adherence, with Father Hyacinthe, to the principles of the so-called League of Peace. These views drew upon him, in 1869, the displeasure of, and a public reprimand from, the Superior of the Order of Oratorians. Following this reprimand, he withdrew from the order, and subsequently made common cause with his friend Father Hyacinthe. It is said, however, that a short time before his death he made peace with the Roman Catholic dignitaries, and died in "the odor of sanctity." The Abbé Gratry was elected a member of the French Academy in 1867, as a successor to M. Barante, and his reception took place in March of the following year. His published works were: "Letters and Replies to M. Vacherot," 1851; a course of philosophy in three parts, namely, "On the Knowledge of God," 2 vols., 1855; "Logic," 2 vols., 1856; and "On the Knowledge of the Soul," 2 vols., 1857; "The Philosophy of the Creed," 1861; "Sources; Advice for the Conduct of Life," 2 vols., 1861-'62; "A Commentary on the Gospel of St. Matthew," 2 vols., 1863-'65; "Jesus Christ; an Answer to M. Rénan," 1864; "The Sophists and their Criticisms," 1864; "Henri Perreyve," 1866; "The Little Manual of Criticism," 1866; "The Moral Law and the Law of History," 2 vols., 1868.

GREAT BRITAIN, OR, THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND. Area, 121,115 square miles, or 77,513,585 statute acres. Population, according to census of 1871, 31,817,108; estimated population, July 1, 1872, 31,858,933. Government, a limited constitutional monarchy, consisting of the sovereign and the Houses of Lords and Commons, without whose joint approval no legislative measure is complete, though a large discretion is left to the executive; and for the proper exercise of this discretion the ministers of the Crown are responsible, as it is a legal maxim that "the sovereign can do no wrong." Practically the administration of the Government is in the hands of the Prime-Minister for the time being, who is the head of the cabinet, and First Lord of the Treasury. The premier can only retain power so long as he represents the dominant majority in the House of Commons. But, having an assured majority on his side in the popular branch of Parliament, his power and theirs are wellnigh absolute, overriding even the opposition of the House of Lords, and compelling them, even against their wills, to assent to his measures. The present sov-

ereign of Great Britain is her Majesty Alexandra Victoria I., of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, and of the colonies and dependencies thereof, Empress of India, Defender of the Faith. The Queen was born May 24, 1819, succeeded to the throne June 20, 1837; was crowned June 28, 1838, married February 10, 1840, to the late Prince Albert, of Coburg and Gotha, prince-consort, who died December 14, 1861. The heir-apparent is H. R. H. Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, born November 9, 1841. The present premier is Rt. Hon. William Ewart Gladstone, First Lord of the Treasury, who has held office since December 9, 1868. The members of the cabinet, during the year 1872, were: Lord High Chancellor, Rt. Hon. Lord Selborne, Baron Selborne, formerly Sir Roundell Palmer, raised to the peerage and nominated Lord High Chancellor, October 15, 1872; Lord President of the Council, Most Hon. the Marquis of Ripon; Lord Privy Seal, Rt. Hon. Viscount Halifax; Chancellor of the Exchequer, Rt. Hon. Robert Lowe; Secretary of State for the Home Department, Rt. Hon. Henry Austin Bruce; Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Rt. Hon. Earl Granville; Secretary of State for the Colonies, Rt. Hon. the Earl of Kimberley; Secretary of State for India, his Grace the Duke of Argyll; Secretary of State for War, Rt. Hon. Edward Cardwell; First Lord of the Admiralty, Rt. Hon. George Joachim Goschen; President of the Board of Trade, Rt. Hon. Chichester Samuel Fortescue; Chief Secretary for Ireland, Most Hon. the Marquis of Hartington; Vice-President of the Committee of Privy Council on Education, Rt. Hon. William Edward Forster; President of the Local Government Board, Rt. Hon. James Stansfeld; Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, Rt. Hon. Hugh Culling Eardley Childers, appointed August 9, 1872. The Postmaster-General (not now in the cabinet) is Rt. Hon. William Monsell. The only changes in the cabinet for 1872 were Lord Selborne, who succeeded Lord Hatherley as Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Sir H. C. E. Childers, who succeeded Earl Dufferin as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, taking a seat in the cabinet in place of the Postmaster-General. The House of Peers, when full, has now 478 members, namely, 4 princes of the blood, 2 archbishops, 20 dukes, 19 marquises, 110 earls, 23 viscounts, 24 bishops, 232 barons, 16 Scottish representative peers elected for each Parliament, and 28 Irish representative peers elected for life. The House of Commons had, in 1872, 658 members, of whom 493 sat for counties, cities, boroughs, and universities in England and Wales; 60 for counties, cities, burghs, and universities in Scotland; and 105 for counties, cities, and boroughs, and one university, in Ireland.

The Gladstone cabinet remained in power during the year, slightly strengthened in their

majorities by the absence of any very important home topics of discussion, and by some moderate concessions to the Conservatives, as well as by the indisposition of the opposition to make an issue on any point where they could not be sure of a strong majority. The recovery of the Prince of Wales from his severe illness, about the commencement of the year, was duly improved by Parliament to promote loyal feeling toward the royal family; and though Sir Charles W. Dilke moved, in his place in the House of Commons, an inquiry into the expenditures of the civil list, looking to an exposure of the extravagant expenditures of the royal family, and defended his proposition in a very able speech, the time was unpropitious for any such inquiry, and his motion was defeated by 276 negative votes to 2 affirmative, after a reply by Mr. Gladstone, who entered into a comparison of the cost of royalty, during the present and former reigns, eulogized the Queen, and denied with some warmth the statements of Sir Charles Dilke. One of the most important measures for home government, passed during the parliamentary session of 1872, was the Ballot Act. This was debated at great length, amended repeatedly, and finally passed the House of Commons by a majority of 58 in a very full house. In the Lords it was further amended, and finally, after one or two committees of conference, passed. Its duration is limited to December 31, 1880, though, probably, an improved act will be passed by that time. All elections for members of Parliament must henceforth be by secret ballot. The law enacts that the ballot-paper must show the names of the candidates for election, with a number printed on the back, and a counterfoil attached having the same number; and that at the time of voting the ballot-paper shall be marked on both sides with an official mark, and delivered to the voter within the polling-place, and the number of such voter on the register of votes shall be marked on the counterfoil, and the voter having secretly marked his vote on the paper, and folded it up so as to conceal his vote, shall place it in a closed box, in the presence of the officer presiding at the polling-station, after having shown to him the official mark at the back.

This seems to us, after one hundred years' experience, in this country, of voting by ballot, exceedingly complicated, but it will doubtless be simplified by the next Parliament. The qualifications necessary for eligibility to election as a member of Parliament are, to have been born in the United Kingdom, and to have attained the age of twenty-one years. Naturalized foreigners, excise custom, stamp and other revenue officers; all judges of the United Kingdom, except the Master of Rolls in England; all priests and deacons of the Church of England, ministers of the Church of Scotland, and Roman Catholic clergymen; all government contractors, and all sheriffs and returning

officers for the localities for which they act, and (for the House of Commons) all English and Scottish peers; and all persons convicted of treason or felony, are ineligible to election to Parliament.

The debates in Parliament of the greatest interest to the people of the United States were those with reference to the Geneva Congress for the settlement of the Alabama and other claims under the Washington Treaty. (See *ANNUAL CYCLOPEDIA* for 1871, ART. GREAT BRITAIN, p. 373.) When the case or statement on the American side was drawn up, and served upon the British Cabinet, it will be remembered that, after about a month of silence, there was a most violent denunciation of the United States Government, because "its case" included a demand for indirect damages, in consequence of the depredations of the Alabama and other Confederate privateers. Not alone in Parliament, but throughout England, the excitement was great; and, with scant courtesy, Mr. Gladstone stated, in the House of Commons, on the 13th of May: "We arrived at the conclusion that those indirect claims were not within the scope of the arbitration to which we had agreed, and therefore that it would not be possible for us to be parties to their submission to the arbitrators at Geneva." Between the first demonstrations in Parliament (January 18, 1872), and the first session of the Congress of Arbitrators on the 15th of April, there was an active correspondence maintained between the two Governments, and a supplementary article to the Treaty of Washington, the terms of which were said to have been suggested by Earl Granville, the British Foreign Secretary, was ratified by the Senate, explaining and modifying the claim for indirect damages. The British Government went on with the preparation of a counter-case, and a note reserving their rights in the arbitration, and the American counsel prepared on their part a reply to this "counter-case." On the 28th of June, the arbitrators announced their decision that the indirect claims should be excluded from the consideration of that tribunal. (For the subsequent history of this arbitration, as well as its award, see *DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE*.)

The year 1872 was in Great Britain one of disaster and misfortune to the great mass of the working-class. The grain-crops were very moderate, severe storms and gales devastated large sections, and destroyed growing and gathered crops, extensive fires not only burned dwellings, but ricks of hay and grain, the price of coals trebled, and in some sections quintupled; manufacturing was generally unprofitable, in part from the advanced cost of fuel and raw material, and in part from the extensive and protracted strikes; the poor rates, already a tax almost unendurable, were increased, and yet the suffering of the abject poor was not materially diminished, either by emigration or the partial supply of their wants

by the poor-law unions. The question of pauperism in all its bearings, as connected with crime, with insanity, with taxation, and labor, though slightly ameliorated by judicious private effort, continued to be the most pressing one with which the rulers and people of Great Britain were called to grapple, and one to which the passing years had thus far brought no adequate solution. Yet there were also formidable topics for the consideration of thoughtful statesmen in both the home and foreign relations of the United Kingdom. The immense cost of the merely nominal royalty, and its incapacity for any active service, was a consideration which, though driven out of Parliament, by the intense conservatism of the mercantile class, and the English gentry, who compose the great bulk of the members of the Commons, and probably also by their feeling of personal loyalty and esteem for the Queen, yet cannot be long kept down. The great mass, including the working-classes, are fast losing their reverence for royalty, and, when the time comes for the throne to pass into other hands, if not before, the power of these classes will be felt. So, too, with the questions of church establishment and of hereditary peerage. The opposition to these relics of the past is increasing with each year, and must eventually work their destruction. The introduction of the secret ballot in the election of members of Parliament, awkwardly and grudgingly as it has been granted, must inevitably lead to greater independence in voting, and to a further increase of the suffrage-franchise. Abroad, the colonies are giving the home government so much trouble that there is serious thought of throwing them off, and encouraging their independence. With regard to the North American and Australian colonies, it is only a question of time, and probably of very brief time, how soon they shall be encouraged to set up for themselves. This, of course, implies, to some extent, a loss of the prestige of the British Government; but that loss is destined to come, nay, has already come in part, and the separation of these colonies can hardly add greatly to it. The government of India, since the dissolution of the East India Company, has been administered with great ability, and, though there are still grounds of apprehension from the fanaticism of the Mohammedan reformers, as well as from other causes, and the condition of the laboring classes is, from famine, short crops, pestilence, and the oppression which is still practised, not such as to inspire great confidence, yet, from the extension of railways in all directions, and the more just and impartial administration of British officials, there is great improvement, and ground for hope in the future. The prevalence of communistic views in France, the precarious tenure by which the house of Savoy held its power in Spain (since relinquished by the abdication of Amadeus), the rapid growth of the German Empire in

wealth, power, and influence, and the threatening attitude of the Russian Government in reference to the extension of its territory and sway in Central Asia, have all, by turns, during the year 1872, caused anxiety to the British statesmen in authority. But, as we have already intimated, the engrossing subject of thought among the citizens interested in public affairs, during the greater part of the year, was the arbitration of the Alabama and other claims, at Geneva. The excitement, which preceded the declaration of the commissioners that they could not consider the indirect claims, died away only to be revived with great violence on the announcement of the award; and it was a remarkable evidence of the strength and hold on the public confidence which the Gladstone cabinet possessed, that it could survive after sanctioning a decision which was so distasteful to the great majority of the higher and middle classes. The award of the Emperor William in favor of the claim of the United States, in regard to the boundaries between Washington Territory and British Columbia, was an added disappointment; yet, it is a matter of rejoicing and of congratulation to the British ministry that these disagreements between the two nations, which seemed at one time to threaten a rupture of friendly relations, were settled.

The Gladstone cabinet was greatly strengthened in October, 1872, by the accession of Sir Roundell Palmer, at that time raised to the peerage as Lord Selborne, to the Lord High Chancellorship, in place of Lord Hatherley, resigned. Lord Selborne, who is regarded as one of the ablest of British jurists and statesmen, is the second son of the late Rev. William Jocelyn Palmer, Rector of Wexbury, Oxon, and was born there, November 27, 1812. He was educated at Rugby, Winchester, and Trinity College, Oxford, graduating from the latter as a first-class in classics, in 1834, having already received three high prizes for scholarship. The year of his graduation he was elected a Fellow of Magdalen College, and obtained the Eldon Law Scholarship. In 1835 he received the chancellor's prize for the Latin essay. In 1837 he was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, practised with great success as a chancery-barrister, and was made Queen's counsel in 1846. He was elected to Parliament for Plymouth, as a Liberal Conservative, in 1847, was not re-elected at the general election in July, 1852, but regained the seat in June, 1853, and held it till March, 1857. He withdrew as a candidate before the election of that year. In 1861 he was elected member of Parliament for Richmond, and continued to sit for that borough till 1872. He was appointed Solicitor-General and knighted, at Lord Palmerston's instance, in 1861. From 1863 to 1866 he was Attorney-General, going out of office at the incoming of the Derby-Disraeli Administration, and, though a cordial supporter of Mr. Gladstone in the House of Commons, had held no

office until his nomination as Lord High Chancellor, October 15, 1872. He brings to that important office, which is essentially that of law adviser to the Crown, and *ex officio* Speaker of the House of Lords, a profound knowledge of the law in all its departments, a remarkable literary culture, and a very high reputation for integrity, conscientiousness, and religious principle.

The complete publication of the British census of April, 1871, puts us in possession of many facts of interest in regard to the population of the United Kingdom. The following table, compiled from the different tables for England and Wales, Scotland, and Ireland, shows the fluctuations in the population of each country for each decade of the last seventy years.

DATE OF ENUMERATION.	Population of England and Wales.	Population of Scotland.	Population of Ireland.	Total Population of the three Kingdoms.
1801, March 10.	8,892,536	1,608,420	5,395,456	15,896,312
1811, May 27...	10,164,256	1,805,864	5,937,856	17,907,976
1821, May 28...	12,172,664	2,137,325	6,869,544	21,179,533
1831, May 29...	13,896,797	2,364,386	7,767,401	24,028,584
1841, June 7...	15,914,148	2,620,184	8,175,124	26,709,456
1851, March 31.	17,927,609	2,888,742	6,552,385	27,368,736
1861, April 8...	20,066,224	3,062,294	5,798,564	28,927,082
1871, April 3...	22,704,108	3,358,618	5,402,759	*31,465,480

The division of the sexes in the United Kingdom at the census of April 3, 1871, was as follows:

	Males.	Females.	Excess of Females over Males.
England.....	10,437,053	11,050,635	613,582
Wales.....	603,350	613,070	9,720
Scotland.....	1,601,636	1,756,980	155,347
Ireland.....	2,634,125	2,768,636	134,513
Isle of Man.....	25,691	23,176	2,455
Channel Islands.....	40,223	50,340	10,117
Add Army, Navy, and Merchant Seamen abroad.....	207,198	.....	.....
Total.....	15,549,271	16,267,837	718,566

Among the cities of over 100,000 inhabitants, there were in England and Wales: London, including the Metropolitan and City of London Police District, population, 3,883,092; Liverpool, 493,346; Manchester, 355,665; Birmingham, 343,696; Leeds, 259,201; Sheffield, 239,947; Bristol, 182,524; Bradford, 145,827; Newcastle-on-Tyne, 128,160; Salford, 124,805; Hull, 121,598; and Portsmouth, 112,954. In Scotland: Glasgow, 477,144; Edinburgh, 196,500; and Dundee, 118,974. In Ireland: Dublin, 245,722; and Belfast, 174,394.

The tendency of the population to congregate in the cities and towns is very marked both in England and Wales, and Scotland. In England and Wales, of a population of 22,704,108, 12,900,297 were living in the urban dis-

* This is exclusive of the inhabitants of smaller islands in the British seas (144,430), and army, navy, and merchant seamen abroad (207,198), which, added to the above, make the population of the United Kingdom, April 3, 1871, 31,817,108.

tricts, more than one-fourth of them in London, and only 9,803,811 in the rural districts. The number of births in England and Wales, for the year 1871, was 797,143; of deaths, 515,096; and of marriages, 190,015. The number of *paupers* in England and Wales, the same year, was 1,081,926, of whom 189,839 were adult able-bodied paupers. In 1872, to July of that year, the number was only 977,664, of whom 153,753 were adult and able-bodied. This reduction of 104,000 was due in part to the large emigration of that year, and in part to the greater stringency of the Poor Law Boards. Probably, a report made up to January, 1873, would show, despite all precautions, a larger aggregate than that of 1871. The poor-rate collected in 1871, in England and Wales, was £12,121,440 = \$60,607,200, or \$2.67 per head for the entire population. The proportion of paupers to the population, in England and Wales, is about one to every nineteen inhabitants. In Scotland it was, in 1871, as one to twenty-seven; in Ireland the class assisted by the relief unions is much smaller, only about one to 71 of the population, but no account is taken there, as in England and Scotland, of the large number of tramps, beggars, and vagrants, who gain their livelihood by begging and petty thefts, and who are not, as in England and Scotland, reported by the police. The local taxation for the relief of the poor, county, and borough police, roads, and bridges, drainage, and lighting of towns, etc., in the United Kingdom, for the year ending March 31, 1872, was £25,117,000 = \$125,585,000, or \$4 per head of the population, and the combined public or general and local taxation, for the same time, amounted to £99,825,000 = \$499,125,000, or nearly five hundred million dollars, equal to \$15.66 to each inhabitant.

The total amount of *public revenue* in the United Kingdom for the year ending March 31, 1872, was £74,708,314 18s. 1d. = \$373,541,573.27, of which £20,326,000 = \$101,630,000 was from customs duties, £44,512,000 = \$222,560,000 from excise, stamps, land, house, and property taxes; £4,680,000 = \$23,400,000 from the Post-Office (a net surplus of \$11,120,000 over the cost of administration); £755,000 = \$3,775,000 from the telegraph service, which yielded a net revenue of \$1,500,000. The crown lands yielded a net revenue of £375,000 = \$1,875,000, and the remainder of the revenue, £4,060,314 18s. 1d. = \$20,301,573.27, was from miscellaneous sources. The *expenditures* for the year ending March 31, 1872, were £71,860,020 6s. 5d. = \$359,300,101.60, of which £26,839,601 7s. 8d. = \$134,198,006.91, or about $\frac{1}{4}$ ths of the whole expenditure, was for the management of the public debt and for interest; £1,797,475 1s. 2d. = \$8,987,375.29 is put under the head of charges on the Consolidated Fund, and includes the Civil List, £406,238 17s. 9d. = \$2,031,194.43 (being the sum expended for the support of the Queen, royal household, and

royal family; and a variety of annuities, pensions, salaries, allowances, and gratuities. The item of supply services, including the army, navy, and various departments of civil service, post-office, telegraph, and packet service, consumed £42,852,943 17s. 7d. = \$214,264,719.39; while £370,000 = \$1,850,000 were expended on fortifications. The estimated revenue for the year ending March 31, 1873, was £74,915,000 = \$374,575,000, and the estimated expenditure for the same year, was £71,313,000 = \$356,565,000, to which will be added about \$16,500,000, the amount of the Geneva award to the United States.

The *national debt* fluctuates within certain moderate limits from year to year. On the 31st of March, 1872, it stood as follows: Funded Debt, £730,986,800, equal to \$3,654,934,000; unfunded debt, £5,155,100 = \$25,775,500; estimated capital of the terminable annuities belonging to the funded debt, computed in three per cent. stock, £55,749,070 = \$278,745,350, making a grand total of the debt of £791,890,970 = \$3,959,454,850. The statistics of imports and exports in Great Britain are always a year behindhand in their publication, and hence we have no returns later than those of the year ending December 31, 1871. From these we learn that the total *imports* into the United Kingdom for that year were £331,015,480 = \$1,655,077,400; and the total exports from the United Kingdom, to other countries and its own colonies, were £283,574,700 = \$1,417,873,500. Of the imports, £61,134,463 = \$305,672,315 were from the United States, and there were exported to the United States, the same year, £38,692,837 = \$193,464,185. The importation of raw cotton into Great Britain was of the value of £55,907,070 = \$279,535,350, of which nearly \$150,000,000 came from the United States. Of corn and flour, the total import was £42,502,252 = \$212,511,260, of which, probably, two-fifths came from the United States, directly or indirectly.

Shipping.—The total tonnage of British and foreign ships, which entered and cleared at ports of the United Kingdom, either with cargoes or in ballast, in the year 1871, was as follows: British, 28,034,748 tons; foreign, 13,513,130 tons. Total tonnage, 41,457,878 tons. The number and tonnage of vessels built, and first registered in the United Kingdom in 1871, was: of sailing-vessels, 485, tonnage, 60,260; steamers, 537, tonnage, 330,798. The number of seamen employed on board British ships was 202,477, of whom 20,263 were foreigners, and the remainder of British birth.

Textile Industry.—The quantity of raw cotton imported into Great Britain in 1871 was greater by nearly 388,000,000 pounds than in any former year, the total amount being 1,778,139,776 pounds, of which 1,409,905,616 pounds were retained for home consumption. The same year, 323,036,299 pounds of wool were imported in addition to the large home yield. Of this, 187,946,505 pounds were retained for

home consumption. The reports of the number of cotton, woollen, and worsted factories, the number of spindles and horse-power, and the number of persons employed, is not later than that of the census, and has reference to the state of affairs at the close of 1870. At that date there were in the United Kingdom 2,483 cotton-factories, driven by an aggregate motive horse-power of 308,870 horses, running 38,218,758 spindles, and 441,276 power-looms, and employing 450,087 persons; there were 1,829 woollen-factories, with 62,302 horse-power, running 2,692,761 spindles, and 48,140 power-looms, and employing 125,130 persons; 630 worsted-factories, with 51,035 horse-power, running 2,181,442 spindles, and 64,659 power-looms, and employing 109,557 persons. The minor textile industries, as silk, hosiery, and lace, employed over 80,000 persons; and, in all departments of textile industry, more than 760,000 persons were employed.

Minerals and Metals.—The quantity of coal mined in the United Kingdom in 1871 was 117,439,251 tons of 2,240 pounds. Its value was £30,121,347 = \$150,606,735, of which 12,816,434 tons were exported, of the declared value of £6,267,047 = \$31,335,235. In 1872, owing in part to the colliers' strike, and in part to the belief that several of the best mines were becoming exhausted, or too deep for profitable working, the price of coal advanced from 200 to 500 per cent. In 1871, 6,627,179 tons of pig iron were produced (about three times the production of the United States), and its value was declared at £16,667,947 = \$83,339,735.

Railways.—At the end of 1871 there were open railway lines of the length of 15,756 miles (about one-fourth the length of the lines in the United States), whose total paid-up capital (shares and loans) amounted to £552,680,107 = \$2,763,400,535. These railways transported 375,250,754 passengers, and passed over 179,075,894 miles. Their traffic receipts were £48,892,780 = \$244,463,900. Of these railways, 11,048 miles belonged to England and Wales, 2,538 to Scotland, and 1,988 to Ireland.

Post-offices and Telegraphs.—The number of letters delivered in England and Wales, in 1871, was 759,329,000; in Scotland, 85,696,000; in Ireland, 72,166,000. In the London district alone, 220,421,000 letters were delivered, more than three times as many as in Ireland. The same year, 8,717,972 money orders were issued for England and Wales, 838,942 for Scotland, and 674,611 for Ireland, of the total amount of £19,993,987 = \$99,969,935. There were nearly 12,000 post-offices in the United Kingdom in 1871, and upward of 8,000 road and pillar letter-boxes. The number of persons employed was 29,344. The telegraphs of Great Britain are now the property of the Government, and in 1871 there were sent 11,760,000 messages. On March 31, 1872, there were 5,098 telegraph-offices in the United Kingdom.

The capital authorized in Great Britain in

the year 1872 for new companies, amounts to £60,000,000, of which £44,000,000 have been offered for subscription, and the deposits thereon amount to £14,000,000. The analysis shows the number of and capital required for each class of companies. The larger proportion are manufacturing, trading, and mining companies. Out of a total of 234 companies there are 88 manufacturing and trading, with a total capital of £16,000,000; 81 mining, with a total capital of £8,000,000; and 10 banking, with a capital of £12,500,000.

The new issues of capital in behalf of previously existing companies amount to £31,750,000, of which the amount actually called up is £23,750,000.

Foreign Loans.—The loans negotiated in London, for the year 1872, amount to £227,000,000 nominal capital, and the amount actually called up, to £95,000,000. Included in this, is the French National Loan of £160,000,000 (£45,500,000 called up), which was not all issued in England.

Of the previously-existing companies above noted, there were seventy in behalf of which the contributions of fresh capital, during the year, amounted to £23,000,000 sterling. The greater part of these were railway companies, and the contribution to them was about £18,000,000.

In addition to the contributions of £60,000,000 for new organizations, and £23,000,000 for old ones in Great Britain, the enormous sum of £95,000,000 was raised for new loans to foreign nations. The following is an analysis of the loans negotiated.

The Foreign Loans negotiated in the Year 1872.

LOANS.	Issue Price.	Amount of Stock.	Paid up.
Argentina, 6 per cent....	76	£1,225,000	£931,000
Arkansas, 7 p. c.....	65	487,125	316,615
Bolivian, 6 p. c.....	63	1,700,000	1,156,000
Boston City, 5 p. c.....	97½	400,000	300,000
Canada (Quebec), 6 p. c.	100	100,000	100,000
Costa Rica, 7 p. c.....	82	2,400,000	1,968,000
French National, 5 p. c.	84	160,000,000	45,600,000
Hungarian, 5 p. c.....	81½	3,000,000	2,490,000
Massachusetts, 5 p. c.....	93	443,500	412,455
New York City, 6 p. c.....	92½	3,375,000	3,121,375
Ottoman, 9 p. c.....	96½	11,126,200	10,959,307
Paraguay, 8 p. c.....	85	2,000,000	1,400,000
Peruvian, 5 p. c.....	77½	15,000,000	11,625,000
Russian, 5 p. c.....	89	15,000,000	13,350,000
Spanish, 3 p. c.....	26½	10,625,000	743,750
Washington City, 6 p. c.	87½	900,000	787,500
Total.....	....	£227,781,825	£95,201,502

The numerous negotiations and enterprises of the year were accompanied by frequent fluctuations and panics, whereby the rates of interest ranged at one time over 7 per cent., while at other periods the rate was reduced to 3 per cent. The following is a statement showing the fluctuations in the value of money during the year 1872, amount of bullion held by the Bank of England, notes in circulation and reserve, and price of consols at date of each alteration of bank minimum rate of discount:

MINIMUM BANK RATE OF DISCOUNT.	Bullion held by the Bank.	Notes held by the Public.	Reserve of Notes.	Price of Consols.
January 1st. Bank Rate stood at 3 per cent. from December 14, 1871.....	£24,636,575	£25,645,410	£13,991,165	...
April 4, 3½ per cent.....	21,760,815	26,025,035	10,738,780	98½
April 11, 4 per cent.....	20,830,275	26,011,470	9,818,805	98½
May 9, 5 per cent.....	20,330,715	25,860,780	9,469,935	98½
May 30, 4 per cent.....	20,632,055	24,908,940	10,723,115	98½
June 13, 3½ per cent.....	22,105,980	24,864,285	12,241,695	98½
June 20, 3 per cent.....	22,584,230	24,994,050	12,890,180	98½
July 18, 3½ per cent.....	22,145,500	26,165,285	10,980,265	98½
September 18, 4 per cent.....	21,439,600	25,785,765	10,658,840	98½
September 26, 4½ per cent.....	21,038,625	25,680,830	10,347,795	98½
October 3, 5 per cent.....	20,624,405	27,134,755	8,489,650	98½
October 10, 6 per cent.....	19,734,460	26,651,960	8,082,500	98½
November 9, 7 per cent.....	19,151,480	25,830,180	8,321,300	...
November 23, 6 per cent.....	21,999,515	24,614,945	12,384,570	98½
December 12, 5 per cent.....	22,451,795	24,410,560	13,041,285	91½

The variations in the bank rate of discount were fourteen in number during the year 1872; the lowest rate being 3 per cent., on June 20th, and the highest 7 per cent., on November 9th.

GREECE, a kingdom in Europe. King, George I., second son of the King of Denmark, born December 24, 1845; accepted the crown offered to him by the Greek National Assembly on June 5, 1863; married on 15th (new style 27th) of October, 1867, to Olga, daughter of the Grand-duke Constantine of Russia; Crown-prince Constantine, Duke of Sparta, born 21st July (new style, 2d of August), 1862.

The area of Greece is 19,353 square miles. The total population of the thirteen nomarchies into which the kingdom is divided, according to the census of 1870,* was 1,437,026, of whom only 5,261 were foreigners. Adding the army, consisting of 12,420 men, the navy, numbering 1,315 men, and 7,133 sailors abroad, the total population of the kingdom was 1,457,894. The nomarchies are subdivided into eparchies. The table on the following page gives the population of nomarchies and eparchies, according to the censuses of 1860 and 1871.

According to the census, the number of the males (754,176) shows a remarkable excess over the females (703,718). The increase since 1861 for the kingdom in general is only one per cent.; in the old provinces it is one for every 85, while in the Ionian Islands it has, since the time of the last census of the islands in 1865, only been one for every 643, and several islands even show a decrease of population. The population of the largest cities in 1871 was: Athens, 44,510; Syra (Hermopolis), 20,996; Patras, 19,641; Zante, 17,516; Corfu, 15,452. Nearly the entire population belongs to the Greek Church; only 12,535 belong to other Christian churches, and 3,499 to other religions. 67,941 inhabitants do not speak the Greek language.

The revenue for the year 1871 amounted to 33,921,000 drachmas; the expenditures to 34,498,262; the public debt to 242,487,893. The

imports in 1868 were valued at 88,400,000 drachmas, the exports to 54,540,000. The movement of shipping embraced 18,193 sea-going vessels, of an aggregate tonnage of 2,788,795, and 154,419 coasting-vessels of an aggregate tonnage of 5,676,674. The commercial navy, on December 31, 1868, numbered 5,422 vessels, of 334,901 tons. The first railroad in Greece (from Athens to Piræus and Phalerus) was opened in January, 1869; it has a length of 12 kilometres (one kilometre=0.62 mile.) The second road, from Piræus to Lamia, was begun in 1872; it will be 220 kilometres long. The aggregate length of the telegraph-lines is 1,600 kilometres.

On January 5th the King dismissed the ministry of Zaimis, and intrusted Bulgaria with the formation of a new cabinet. On January 7th the Chamber was informed by Bulgaria that the new ministry which had been formed of members of the two parties, Kumundaros and Bulgáros, was composed as follows: Presidency and Foreign Affairs, Bulgáris; Interior, Nikolópulos; War, Drakos; Navy, Bubulis; Finances, Maumichapulos; Justice, Agamemnon Metaxas; Worship, Notaros. On January 9th the Chamber was dissolved by royal decree.

The elections for the new Chamber (which last in Greece four days, one of which must be Sunday) were finished on the 12th of March. Party contests were very violent, and in some districts serious disturbances took place, in which twenty persons, among them a candidate and a mayor, were killed, and many more severely wounded. The King opened the Chamber of Deputies on April 5th. The speech from the throne announced that the relations of Greece with all foreign powers were friendly, and expressed a hope that they would remain undisturbed. The King likewise dwelt on the satisfactory condition of the public safety, notwithstanding the agitation caused by the elections. The Chamber devoted more than two months to examining disputed elections, and to adjusting party and personal interests. It was not until the 19th of June that it was organized by the election of M. Spiro Milio as president.

The most important event in the history of Greece during the year 1872 was the compli-

* A full account of the results of the census may be found in "Rapport sur l'état de la statistique en Grèce, présenté au congrès de St. Petersburg," par A. Mausolas (Athens, 1872).

NOMARCHIES.	1860.	1870.	NOMARCHIES.	1860.	1870.
1. ATTICA AND VIOTIA (BEGOTIA).			7. LAKONIA.		
Attica (Ep.).....	63,736	76,919	Lakedæmon (Ep.).....	41,522	46,423
Ægina (Ep.).....	5,907	6,103	Gythion (E.).....	13,121	13,957
Megaris (Ep.).....	12,651	14,949	Itylos (Oitylos) (Ep.).....	25,755	26,540
Thiva (Ep.).....	17,735	20,711	Epidavros Limera (Ep.).....	16,148	18,931
Levadia (Ep.).....	16,005	18,122		96,546	105,851
	116,024	136,804			
2. EVVIA (EUBŒA).			8. MESSINIA.		
Chalkis (Ep.).....	24,658	29,013	Kalamas (Ep.).....	22,751	25,029
Xerochorion (Ep.).....	9,803	11,215	Messini (Ep.).....	26,213	29,529
Karystia (Ep.).....	28,600	33,936	Pylos (Ep.).....	18,706	20,946
Skopelos (Ep.).....	9,307	8,877	Triphylia (Ep.).....	25,984	29,041
	72,368	82,641	Olympia (Ep.).....	23,527	25,872
				117,181	130,417
3. PHTHIOTIS AND PHOKIS.			9. ARGOLIS AND KORINTHIA.		
Phtiotis (Ep.).....	39,557	41,119	Navplia (Ep.).....	15,537	15,022
Parnasis (Ep.).....	25,512	26,747	Argos (Ep.).....	20,724	22,138
Lokris (Ep.).....	18,300	20,363	Korinthia (Ep.).....	37,409	42,803
Doris (Ep.).....	18,922	20,187	Spetsæ and Herminis (Ep.).....	19,549	19,919
	102,291	108,421	Hydra and Trizinia (Troezenia).....	19,661	17,301
			Kythira* (Ep.).....	14,490	10,637
4. AKARNANIA AND ÆTOLIA.				112,910	127,820
Mesolongion (Ep.).....	18,194	18,997	10. KYKLADES.		
Valtos (Ep.).....	12,545	14,027	Syros (Ep.).....	23,078	30,643
Trichonia (Ep.).....	13,158	14,453	Kea (Ep.).....	13,636	8,687
Erytania (Ep.).....	26,493	33,018	Andros (Ep.).....	13,376	13,674
Navpaktia (Ep.).....	20,743	22,219	Tinos (Ep.).....	10,713	11,022
Vonitsa and Xeromeros (Ep.).....	18,319	18,979	Naxos (Ep.).....	19,473	20,582
	109,392	127,693	Thira (Ep.).....	21,777	21,901
			Milos (Ep.).....	11,072	10,784
5. ACHAIA AND ILIS (ELIS).				113,130	123,299
Patras (Ep.).....	41,489	46,527	11. KERKYRA.		
Ægialia (Ep.).....	12,054	12,764	Kerkyra (Ep.).....	27,028	25,729
Kalavryta (Ep.).....	58,566	59,204	Mesi (Ep.).....	21,527	21,754
Ilia (Eleia) (Ep.).....	46,140	51,066	Oros (Ep.).....	24,633	24,983
	188,249	149,561	Paxi (Ep.).....	5,331	3,582
			Lefkas (Ep.)†.....	21,019	20,592
6. ARKADIA.				99,533	96,940
Mantinia (Ep.).....	37,282	46,174	12. KEPHALINIA.		
Kynuria (Ep.).....	22,739	26,733	Kranæa (Ep.).....	38,694	33,358
Gortynia (Ep.).....	39,155	41,403	Pali (Ep.).....	23,261	17,377
Megalopolis (Ep.).....	14,543	17,425	Sami (Ep.).....	19,024	16,774
	113,719	131,740	Itaki (Ep.)†.....	11,950	9,873
				92,920	77,382
			13. ZAKYNTHOS (ZANTE) Ep. & Nom.	44,760	44,557

cation arising between its Government and France and Italy concerning the mines of Laurium. This question has not only been the cause of the downfall of several Greek ministries, but, continuing unsettled at the close of the year 1872, threatened to bring the country into a most dangerous position. The following is a brief statement of the Laurium question: In May, 1863, a Frenchman and an Italian disembarked in the bay of Ergastiria, or, as it is written in our maps, Agastira, at the foot of the southern promontory of Attica, where Cape Colonna stretches seaward, with the columns of the Temple of Sunium visible in the distance. As the representatives of one of the most important commercial houses of Marseilles, and the proprietors of valuable mines in Spain and Sardinia, they came to examine the present condition of those ancient lead, zinc, and antimony deposits, which, according to Pliny, were discovered by Erichonion, King of Athens, in the fifteenth century B. C., which were being successfully worked in the days of

Themistocles, and which, still later, under Pericles, seemed to have obtained their maximum development. At the time of Strabo they were considered exhausted, and the last notice we have of them, by Pausanias, 174 years after Christ, speaks of them as a fact of by-gone history. The two explorers cleared away the superincumbent rubbish, and, descending into one of the excavations of the original mines, were the first human beings who had entered it for 2,000 years. Here they found an iron pickaxe without its handle, an earthen-ware lamp, and rude tracings with some sharp instrument, now filled with a calcareous deposit, and they

* The island of Kythira (Cerigo) was, after the annexation of the Ionian islands to Greece, at first formed with Zante into a nomarchy; in the census of 1865 it appears united with the nomarchy of Lakonia (probably on account of its geographical situation); according to the census of 1870 it is an eparchy of Argolis and Korinthia, probably in consequence of the more convenient steamboat connection with Cerigo and Crete.

† Levkas and Itaki constituted, until 1867, a nomarchy of their own. Their incorporation with the nomarchies of Kerkyra and Kephallinia reduces the number of nomarchies from 14 to 13.

perceived the value of the mounds of *débris* which the old miners had rejected, and, without further delay, entered into negotiations with the *Parèdre* and *Chinótis*, or village headman and his council. They found that some of the property was in dispute between the village and the Government. They completed the purchase with the village, determining to make it right with the Government afterward. A treaty of purchase was formally made, and the whole village turned out to celebrate the event in rejoicings and festivities. The explorers returned to Athens and found no difficulty with the Government, who guaranteed them possession of the property, irrespective of the results of the pending dispute, upon the payment of a further sum of 10,800 francs. At the same time they obtained from the Governor the concession of the right of exploring the ancient mines existing over a certain extent of the Commune of Laurium, and the right to the ores of argentiferous galena which exist in their neighborhood. Having great experience and abundant capital at their disposal, they soon realized their most sanguine expectations. In a few years a town of 3,000 inhabitants sprang up on the shores of the once-deserted bay. Ships from all countries and in considerable numbers anchored in its waters; England, France, and Italy, supplied mechanicians, blacksmiths, carpenters, etc.; labor flocked from all parts of Greece and the islands; upward of forty miles of macadamized road, the best in Greece, were constructed, and tramways and a railway seven miles long connected the mines with the port. This sudden conversion of a desert into a source of such vast wealth excited the cupidity alike of the Greek Government and the brigands to whom it grants its protection. One, signing himself Kytzos, Prince of Attica, demanded 50,000*f.* of black mail from the company as the price of leaving them alone, but he was killed before he had an opportunity of putting his demands into execution. *Spaños*, who succeeded Kytzos and *Arranitakis*, also attempted on one occasion to seize the Director-General of the Mines, and a pitched battle was on the point of being fought between a Greek company and the Franco-Italians, which was only averted by the arrival of troops from Athens. Public feeling at last got so worked up in Greece at the sight of a number of foreigners exporting their mineral wealth and pocketing the profits, that the Government was forced to pass a law declaring all scoria and *débris* of old mines Government property, and giving the law a retrospective effect, on the strength of which they claimed not merely an exorbitant tax from the Laurium Company for the future, but a sum of 2,000,000*f.* for back payment for the eight years before the law was made. This the company refused to pay, and the diplomatic agents of the two Governments found themselves compelled to interfere to protect their

subjects from so extortionate a demand. The Greeks continued more obstinate as they perceived the richness of the prize won by the foreigner, the value of which was estimated by their own official reports at a milliard of francs. The company, in despair of being able to continue to work their property in security, offered at last to sell for 14,000,000*f.* to the Greek Government what the latter had valued at a milliard. An agreement to this effect was made with the ministry, which promised to bring in a bill authorizing the sale. At the last moment, however, it perceived no such bill would be carried, and attempted to postpone it. The King would not permit this breach of faith, and the ministry, rather than face the inevitable defeat which it would entail, resigned. He was, in July, succeeded by *Deligeorgis*, who has written a memorial defending the law and receding from the agreement of his predecessor. He has proposed, indeed, to abolish the law, and let the question be tried by the judges. His cabinet was composed of *Ypsilanti*, as Minister of Foreign Affairs; *Christides*, Minister of Finances; *Grivas*, Minister of War; *Derosso*, Minister of the Navy; *Zambelli*, Minister of Public Worship. In August, the Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Public Worship resigned, and were replaced by *M. Spiliotakes* and *M. Mavrokordatos*. The French and Italian ministers (in September) decidedly rejected a circular, in which the Greek Government explained its views, declared its discussion closed, and proposed that the matter should be submitted to arbitration or arrangement.

The following is an accurate summary of the "identical note" recently presented by the representatives of France and Italy, at Athens, to the Greek Government, in reply to the statement drawn up by the latter with respect to the Laurium affair: The Greek Government, by a new interpretation of the law of 1871, sought to remove the question from the region of diplomacy by referring it to the decision of the law courts. The French and Italian representatives cannot consider that view as a proper mode of arrangement. They remind the Greek Government that the Laurium Company was in peaceable possession of the lands conceded to them when that Government, without any valid reasons, took upon itself to forbid the working of the *ecrolades* by resorting to exceptional measures and arbitrary resolutions. In the face of such proceedings France and Italy had a right to intervene diplomatically on behalf of their respective subjects, the victims of a positive confiscation. The law of 1871 deprived the Greek courts of all power of deciding the question, and a reference to those courts would be absolutely illusory, for on the sitting of the Chamber, on the 27th of April, 1871, *M. Deligeorgis* obtained the adoption of the law in its existing terms, "to close the door against any judicial interpretation." Thus, the Greek Government,

which proposes to obtain a judicial interpretation of this law, proposes an aggravation of the difficulty, as France and Italy absolutely refuse to assent to such a course. If Greece were willing to accept an arbitration, the question might have been settled long since; but Greece has refused to do so. Neither will the Greek Government come to an understanding with France and Italy, and therefore it must effect an arrangement with the parties interested. The "identical note" goes on to show the absolute necessity for diplomatic intervention—an intervention which can only cease when the affair is finally arranged. The Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Public Instruction now urged that some arrangement should be arrived at relative to this question; but M. Deligeorgis, maintaining a contrary opinion, the two ministers resigned (November 10th), and M. Deligeorgis personally assumed their duties. France and Italy asked the good offices of the great powers with the Greek Government, in order that Greece should accept arbitration. In December, the ministers of Austria, Germany, and Russia, notified to the Greek Government that it should terminate the Laurium Mines difficulty, in accordance with the just demands of France and Italy, adding that, in case Greece should decline this course, she need not expect to be in any way supported.

GREELEY, HORACE, an American reformer and journalist, the founder of the *New York Tribune*, and the candidate of the Liberal Republicans and Democrats for the presidency, in 1872, born in Amherst, N. H., February 3, 1811; died near Pleasantville, Westchester County, N. Y., November 29, 1872. He was the third of the seven children of Zacheus Greeley. His father and mother were both born a few miles eastward of Amherst—the latter in Londonderry, of Scotch-Irish lineage (her maiden name was Woodburn), the former in that town or Pelham, of English extraction; but both families had long been settled in that region—the Woodburns since 1723. All his ancestors, so far as there exists any remembrance, were farmers, the Greeleys being generally poor, the Woodburns in comfortable circumstances. Mr. Greeley spent much of his early childhood with his maternal grandfather, and was first sent to school from his grandfather's house. Even in his infancy he showed a great fondness for books, and great aptness in acquiring the rudiments of education, so that, when he was ten years old, like most precocious children, he was the wonder of the neighborhood. When not quite ten years of age, his father lost his little property in New Hampshire, and removed to Westhaven, Vt., near the head of Lake Champlain, where he remained nearly six years. The first two years were employed in land-clearing upon contract, with the aid of his two sons; the next two in a saw-mill, while the boys worked on a small, poor farm; the residue in clearing and farming upon

shares. These occupations took much of young Greeley's time, but he was still able to devote himself to the acquisition of knowledge, and he read with avidity every thing in the shape of a book or newspaper which could be found in the neighborhood. When but eleven years old, hearing that an apprentice was wanted in the newspaper-office at Whitehall, he accompanied his father to the printer's, in hope of obtaining the position, but was rejected on account of his extreme youth. He went home greatly cast down, but in the spring of 1826 he entered the office of the *Northern Spectator*, in East Poultney, Vt., as an apprentice. His father, meantime, was about starting for the West, in search of a new home, and finally settled in the forest region in the northern part of Erie County, Pa., on the border of the State of New York. Horace diligently applied himself to learning his trade, of which he soon became master in all its branches. He remained in Poultney a little more than four years, when, after spending a short time at his father's house in the wilderness, he obtained employment in a newspaper-office in Erie. Here he made many friends, and was offered a partnership in the business, although only a young man of twenty. He thought best to decline the proposal, and, as work afterward fell off, he decided to take a fresh departure, and seek his fortune in the great metropolis. After paying a farewell visit at his father's, and dividing with him his earnings at Erie, with twenty-five dollars in his pocket, and very little extra clothing in his bundle, he set his face toward New York. He arrived in this city on the 17th of August, 1831, when the midsummer heat was at its height. He had never before seen a city of even 20,000 inhabitants, nor gazed upon a sea-going vessel. The spectacle of so many square miles of state-ly buildings, with the furlongs of masts and yards, aroused a feeling of astonishment and wonder akin to awe. He had completed his twentieth year the February before; tall, slender, and ungainly, with ten dollars in his pocket, and a scanty store of summer raiment, mostly on his back, the pale-faced youth did not command a cheerful prospect of immediate success. After searching in vain for a suitable boarding-house, he at length found quarters in an obscure hostelry near the North River. His first business was to find work at his trade. Early in the morning he began to ransack the city in search of employment. In the course of two days he had visited more than half the printing-offices in New York, without the slightest gleam of success. His youthful appearance and rustic ways were not in his favor. When he called at the *Journal of Commerce*, its distinguished editor, Mr. David Hale, frankly told him that he believed him to be a runaway apprentice from some country printing-office, a presumption which, though erroneous, might, under the circumstances, be deemed excusable. Thoroughly wearied with

his two days' disconsolate quest, he resolved to leave New York while a little money still remained in his pocket. He was frightened by the prospect of the almshouse, which stared him in the face, and wished to make his escape while the chance was yet left. In the evening, however, he made the acquaintance of some young Irishmen, who had called at his landlord's in their stroll about town. Upon hearing that he was a wandering printer in pursuit of work, they at once took an interest in his affairs, and directed him to a place where he could find employment. This was the printing-office of Mr. John T. West. The work was so difficult that no printer acquainted in the city could be induced to accept it. It was the composition of a miniature New Testament, with numerous marginal references, and in a curiously intricate style of typography. No other compositor could be persuaded to work on the book for more than two or three days, and Mr. Greeley, accordingly, had it nearly all to himself. By diligent type-setting from twelve to fourteen hours of each day, he could earn, at most, not over six dollars a week.

After several changes which did not greatly improve his circumstances, in January, 1832, Mr. Greeley formed an engagement with the *Spirit of the Times*, a weekly journal, devoted to sporting intelligence, and edited by Mr. William T. Porter. The foreman of the office was a young man named Francis Story, with whom Mr. Greeley soon contracted an intimate friendship. Urged by his solicitations, he consented to form a partnership with him for the purpose of conducting the business of job-printing. They soon took a contract for printing a cheap daily newspaper, to be sold about the streets, at that time a novel idea. The first number of the paper, which was conducted by Dr. H. D. Shepard, was issued on the 1st of January, 1833. It fell almost still-born from the press. The day was one of the coldest of the season, and the streets were obstructed by a mass of snow, which had fallen the night before. No publicity had been given to the enterprise. The editor was incompetent to his task, and in less than a month the whole enterprise came to an untimely end. The printers were saved from bankruptcy by the intervention of an eccentric Englishman, who had conceived a fancy for journalism, and was persuaded to purchase the wreck of the attempted daily. After a few issues he threw up the experiment, but the money which he had paid to the young printers preserved them from further embarrassment. Meantime, their job-printing business continued to prosper; there was no lack of work, when the firm was suddenly dissolved by the death of Mr. Story, who was drowned while bathing in the East River. His place, however, was soon supplied by the accession of Mr. Jonas Winchester; and in the spring of 1834, without any premonitory flourish of trumpets, the two young printers

issued the first number of the *New-Yorker*, a weekly journal, devoted to literature, political intelligence, and general news. The paper was edited by Mr. Greeley, while his partner took charge of the general business of the printing-office. For the seven years and a half of its existence, the *New-Yorker* sustained a high reputation for its literary excellence, the fairness and impartiality of its criticisms, the accuracy and extent of its intelligence, and the elevated tone of its general discussions. Its columns were not only under the immediate supervision of Mr. Greeley, but the editorial articles were written, and the admirable selections which contributed so much to its celebrity were, for the most part, made, by his own hand. The paper rose from scarcely a dozen subscribers to more than nine thousand, although, as it was conducted on the vicious credit system, and, consequently, lost large sums by bad debts, it never became a pecuniary success. In 1838 Mr. Greeley became the editor of the *Jeffersonian*, a cheap weekly newspaper, established to maintain the Whig ascendancy in the State of New York, in the election-campaign of that season. In was conducted with great moderation of tone, but with signal energy and efficiency. It attained a circulation of 15,000 copies, and presented an admirable example of successful political discussion, without passionate heat or personal invective. During the canvass of 1840, which resulted in the election of General Harrison to the presidency, Mr. Greeley conducted the *Log Cabin* from May to November, when it expired by its own limitation. In about a month, however, its publication was resumed as a family political paper, and continued for one year, when it was merged in the *Weekly Tribune*. Of the *Log Cabin* Mr. Greeley was sole editor and publisher. Its circulation was entirely unprecedented at that time. The first issue consisted of 30,000 copies, but before the close of the week there was a call for 10,000 more. It soon ran up to 80,000, and would doubtless have attained a still wider circulation had the publisher possessed the present facilities for printing and mailing.

The first number of the *Daily Tribune* was issued on April 10, 1841. It was a small sheet, and sold at the price of one cent a copy. In the following autumn, the *Weekly Tribune* was commenced, and with these journals his name was ever after identified. His energy, talent, and experience, and \$1,000 borrowed from his friend James Coggeshall, were the only capital upon which the paper started. It succeeded, while hundreds of other ventures equally promising failed; but it did not succeed without difficulty. The publication office was at No. 30 Ann Street. The list of subscribers numbered six hundred names. Five thousand copies of the first number were printed, and Mr. Greeley afterward acknowledged that he found difficulty in giving them away. The expenses of the first week were

\$525, the receipts \$92. After four months Mr. Thomas McElrath became a partner in the paper, and at the end of the first year its success was established. The cardinal idea of Mr. Greeley, in the establishment of the *Tribune*, was, the publication of a journal which should be equally free from narrow partisanship and timid neutrality. He took his stand on the independence of the daily press. Avoiding the fierce intolerance of party spirit, on the one hand, and a tame servility to public opinion on the other, he aimed to hold a position between those extremes, expressing his convictions with frankness and promptitude on all public measures, but not avoiding the exposure of errors on the part of those with whom, in the main, he agreed. With these views Mr. Greeley had completely identified his name with the influence of his journal. To secure its beneficent power was the chief purpose of his life. No prize, in his estimation, was of such precious worth as its efficient action in aid of sound and lofty principles, of the advancement of truth in religion and science, of the liberal education, the material prosperity, and the social happiness of the whole American people. It would be too much to say of Mr. Greeley, or of any journalist of our times, that he had succeeded fully in attaining to this lofty ideal of the mission of the daily journal; but it is certain that his views of the true character of journalism grew wider and loftier with each year of his life, and that he struggled with ever-increasing zeal to realize them. His aspirations in this direction found a voice in the eloquent and often-quoted paragraph from his autobiography: "Fame is a vapor; popularity an accident; riches take wings; the only earthly certainty is oblivion; no man can foresee what a day may bring forth; while those who cheer to-day will often curse to-morrow; and yet I cherish the hope that the journal I projected and established will live and flourish long after I shall have mouldered into forgotten dust, being guided by a larger wisdom, a more unerring sagacity to discern the right, though not by a more unflinching readiness to embrace and defend it at whatever cost; and that the stone which covers my ashes, may bear to future eyes the still intelligible inscription, 'Founder of the *New York Tribune*.'"

Mr. Greeley was elected to Congress in 1848, to fill a vacancy, and served in that body from December 1st of that year, to March 4, 1849, distinguishing himself chiefly by his endeavors to reform the abuses of the mileage system. But he failed to make a marked figure in the House of Representatives, and never afterward was a member of any deliberative body, except the late Constitutional Convention of New York. The editorial chair and the lecture-room were his proper spheres, and in these he had the most influence, and exerted the greatest power. It was more than twenty years after Mr. Greeley had been a constant writer for the newspaper press, before he ven-

tured to publish a volume. This was his "Hints toward Reforms" (1850), consisting chiefly of lectures and addresses which he had delivered before various literary associations within the preceding six or eight years. They comprise the maturest thoughts of the writer on the conditions of social progress, and elucidate his convictions on the leading topics of reform, to which he had largely devoted the energies of his life. His next work, "Glances at Europe," relating some of his experiences in foreign travel, was published in 1851, and was followed in 1859 by his "Overland Journey to California," a record of his impressions from scenes that were even then passing away, and which have now for the most part given place to new and improved relations. A work of more elaborate preparation was, "The American Conflict" (1864), relating the history of the recent civil war, and tracing its causes to the influence of slavery on the politics of the country. The point of view from which this work is written was, the conviction of the divine government of the world by immutable moral laws, and of the certainty of retribution as consequent upon every compromise with evil. It is distinguished for its fulness of detail, the fairness of its judgments, and its acute analysis of the causes of political events. Among his writings, the brief volume on the principles of political economy of which he was always the ardent advocate, and the narrative of his personal experience as a practical farmer, "What I Know about Farming," a work which, though its title has afforded a vast amount of amusement to the would-be-wits of the newspapers, is really a work of decided merit, have met with a large share of popular favor, and enhanced his influence among the intelligent reading-classes. His most interesting work is doubtless the "Recollections of a Busy Life" (1869), in which with inimitable *naïveté* he relates the successive steps by which he advanced from the obscurity of a country printing-office to his recent position among the eminent men of the age. Mr. Greeley had twice visited Europe: the first time to testify before a parliamentary commission; the second, to attend the International Exposition in Paris, in 1855-'56. On this latter occasion, he had his only experience of prison-life. A Monsieur Lechesne, a sculptor, had sent a statue to the New York Palace Exhibition, 1852, which had been broken and destroyed. Hearing that Mr. Greeley was in Paris, the sculptor caused his arrest, as a director and representative of the Crystal Palace Association, on a claim for \$2,500 for the broken statue. As bail could not be readily obtained in a strange city upon short notice, Mr. Greeley had no alternative but to go to jail, and to jail he went. He was soon visited by Mr. Mason, the American ambassador, and other friends, and a lawyer was secured for him. It was shown that the effects of the association were in the hands of a receiver, and that Mr. Greeley was not personally liable under the laws of

New York, proofs of which secured his release, and he left the prison with the quaint comment that his last opportunity for learning French had passed away. Mr. Greeley began his political career as a Whig, and, though denying the right of the party leaders to fetter his conscience, he acted with that party generally, until the formal organization of the Republican party in 1855, when he gave in his allegiance to it, having, indeed, been one of its founders. But he was too independent to be bound by party harness, and on minor issues often bolted from the behests of the leaders. These bolts were, however, never for either party or personal ends, but from a conviction, always honest if sometimes mistaken, that the cause of right would be subserved thereby. He sustained the war and President Lincoln (whose nomination, indeed, he had done much to bring about), but he did it after his own fashion. He certainly committed some errors, but his heart was evidently in the right place; and, before long, it was fully understood that the *Tribune* was the vigorous defender of the Union, and the earnest assailant of all who sought its overthrow. Still, Mr. Greeley loved peace, and when he saw, or thought he saw, an opportunity to terminate the long and bloody strife, he was swift to try to improve it. When the war was over, he retained no malice, but sought fairly and openly, and against much bitter hostility, the pacification and restoration of the whole country. His consenting to be one of the bondsmen of Jefferson Davis was at the time a very unpopular act, and undoubtedly cost him the senatorship (a position which he had long desired, from honorable motives), but it was done from the belief that it was right, and without a moment's hesitation. With each year, however, he had become more impatient of partisan dictation, more convinced of the corruption which was permeating all parties, and was not probably sorry for the opportunity (without any personal motive in the beginning) to bolt from those partisan leaders, under whose whip and spur he had long been restive. That he expected the Cincinnati nomination (however much he might have desired it), is hardly probable; that, having received it, there was but one course for him to pursue—the one he did pursue—must be obvious to every candid man. The canvass was one of exceptional bitterness, even ferocity in some quarters, but his own part in it was characterized by dignity, ability, and a measure of courtesy as undeserved as it was unexpected, even by his friends. Its sad ending is a painful commentary on the frailty of human life; the sickness and death of his wife, the latter event occurring but a week before the election; his withdrawal from the canvass in September, to watch by her dying bed; his deep grief; the greatness of his defeat; the struggle of the overwheeled, overtasked brain to still go on with its weary round of duties; the wreck of a noble intellect; the

death scene, the hastening of even his bitterest foes to do honor to the dead—these are all matters of record. The sad fact remains that, whatever may have been his qualifications or want of qualifications for the presidency, the presidential canvass caused us the loss of the most active journalist of the day. His traits of personal character are best described in the words of one whose intimate associations with him for years amply qualified him to speak of them:

The character of Mr. Greeley has been held too long in a conspicuous light before the public to require any formal or elaborate analysis in this place. No American citizen was probably known to a greater number of persons. Although the recipient of few public offices, his life was, emphatically, a public one. One of the common people, by birth and education, himself, he lived with the people, and before the people. One of his greatest delights was in popular discussion. He never shrunk from argument, and loved to measure the minds of other men with his own. He had no concealment, no disguises, no subtleties; he carried his heart upon his lips; his thoughts and feelings must have vent; and so transparent was his nature, that, in the utterance of his convictions, he did not always pay sufficient court to the conventional proprieties of time and place. He was a man of wide, if not intimate, companionship. He was at home in the society of a great variety of minds. No diversities of culture, or taste, or even of opinion, impaired the cordiality of his friendships. His closest ties were often with men whose pursuits he did not share, whose principles he did not adopt, whose habits of thought, perhaps, he did not even fully comprehend, but over whom he exerted a powerful attraction, by the subtle magnetism of his character. His own sympathies were rather with the great masses of humanity, than with the peculiar traits that constitute the essence of personality. He was more apt to look at men in the light of effective forces, grouping them according to their respective energies, than to study the expression of the inner and individual qualities which distinguish them from one another. He habitually asked what a person could do, rather than what he was, estimating the man less by his intrinsic being than his incidental activity. His own power of accomplishment was wonderful. No weight of responsibility, or magnitude of service, was ever felt as a burden. He never hesitated to do the work of two men with his single hand, nor to crowd the work of two days into one. Always he appeared insensible to weariness, without the consciousness of satiety in labor, or exhaustion of force. If, at times, he needed change, he never showed the need of rest. The variety of his undertakings was as remarkable as the promptness of his performance. He seldom, if ever, failed to keep an appointment, or to justify a promise.

Mr. Greeley combined a singular hospitality to new ideas with a profound attachment to conservative principles. He had no passion for innovation. He sought no change for the sake of change. He clung tenaciously to an opinion which he had once adopted, and rarely surrendered in his manhood a conviction of his youth. Both his religious and political creeds were formed at an early age, and no essential principle of either was renounced in after-life. Though generally regarded as a radical thinker, he had no tendency to revolutionary or destructive measures. Extremes of opinion, or of practice, found no favor in his eyes. He cherished a wholesome distrust of the fantastic love of novelty which makes no account of ancient landmarks, or of ancient prejudices. However glittering the promises of the future, he firmly held his anchorage in the

past. At the same time, he gave a courteous greeting to the new light which dawned upon the intellectual horizon. He never made his own experience the measure of possibility. He listened to every scheme which was held forth in the interests of humanity. He treated their advocates with kindness, if not always with sympathy, and challenged for their pretensions a generous hearing. Every improvement in legislation, in the order of civil society, in the arrangements of labor and the relations of industry, in the researches of science and the education of the young, was welcomed with cordiality, and examined with fairness. His faith in the future was not dimmed by his reverence for the past. Nor was his confidence in the progress of the human race impaired by any tincture of personal selfishness. Scarcely any man of his culture and genuine refinement of mind had a less active sense of individual comfort. But, what he did not seek for himself, he sought for his kind. He keenly felt for the poor, the infirm, the ignorant, the forsaken, the helpless, and though often abrupt in his expressions, and not conciliatory to excess in his manners, he will be set down by the recording angel as "one who loved his fellow-men."

Prominent as were the relations of Mr. Greeley with the public, no one can fully comprehend his character without following him into the retirements of private and domestic life. He was a man of singular purity of nature. No foul word or unseemly jest was ever permitted to escape his lips. He cherished the strongest attachment to the ties of family and home. No man had a keener sense of the power of kindred blood. His domestic tastes had the force of a passionate instinct. His devotion to his invalid wife, through years of protracted suffering, exhibited the character of a religious sentiment. The innate poetry of his nature was concentrated upon his children. His love for the "glorious boy," whose early death was a perpetual grief, seemed less like a reality than a romance. This child, whose radiant beauty was never equalled in "the sunshine of picture," cannot be forgotten in any remembrance of the father. His sweet and gracious nature was no less attractive than his personal loveliness. His sudden death, nearly twenty-five years ago, left a feeling of loneliness and desolation upon the heart of Mr. Greeley, for which the lapse of years brought no assuaging influence. "When, at length," he writes of himself, "the struggle ended with his last breath, and even his mother was convinced that his eyes would never again open upon the scenes of this world, I knew that the summer of my life was over, that the chill breath of its autumn was at hand, and that my future course must be along the down-hill of life."

GREELEY. Mrs. MARY YOUNG CHENEY, wife of Horace Greeley, a lady of remarkable intellectual ability, born at Litchfield, Conn., in 1814; died in New York City, October 30, 1872. As Miss Cheney, she received a very thorough education, under the instruction of that eminent teacher, the late John P. Brace, and his successor at Litchfield; and, while yet under twenty years of age, came to New York City, and taught a school for young ladies, with remarkable success. Being threatened with a pulmonary disease, she removed to Warrenton, N. C., where she established a similar school, which was still more successful, and which was only discontinued on her marriage with Mr. Greeley, July 5, 1836. Mrs. Greeley was a lady of wide and generous literary culture, a polished and elegant writer; but she was also a woman of strong and de-

cided views, to which she adhered with great tenacity. She had adopted Dr. Sylvester Graham's system in regard to vegetable diet; and, for years, she ruled her household and entertained her guests in accordance with his theories. She was, nevertheless, a loyal wife, and performed her part, so long as her health permitted, in endeavoring to aid her husband in his enterprises. While he was struggling to maintain the *New-Yorker*, she prepared the literary criticisms, and they were well done. A year after the establishment of the *Tribune*, she, and the Countess d'Ossoli (then Miss Margaret Fuller), travelled extensively over the Continent of Europe, making many of their journeys on foot, and taking with them a young child of Mrs. Greeley's, and both corresponded regularly with the paper, in letters, whose ability and vivacity have not since been surpassed by the able correspondents of the metropolitan journals. Mrs. Greeley early became a convert to the doctrines of the Spiritualists, and her belief in those doctrines materially influenced the latter portion of her life. She had been an invalid for nearly ten years from a complication of pulmonary and nervous disorders, and had repeatedly visited Europe and the tropics in the vain hope of finding relief from the severe suffering under which she labored. In June, 1872, she returned from Europe with her daughters, and spent most of the summer at Chappaqua, but, at her own request, was brought to New York City for the final struggle with disease. Her husband, during the last month of her life, abandoned the exciting and embittered political campaign, then in progress, and, for weeks, shut himself away from all his associates to minister with the most tender and unwearied fidelity to his dying wife.

GREENLEAF, ALFRED, A. M., an eminent teacher and promoter of education, born in West Newbury, Mass., May 10, 1804; died in Brooklyn, N. Y., December 26, 1872. He was of an intellectual and highly-cultivated family, and early manifested an eager desire for learning. He was fitted for college at the age of sixteen, but did not enter Dartmouth College until a year or two later. A serious illness prevented him from graduating with his class, but, in 1838, his Alma Mater conferred on him the degree of M. A., which he had previously received from the University of New York. Very soon after leaving college, he commenced life as a teacher at Marblehead, Mass. After about two years' experience there he was called to the principalship of the Franklin Hall School, at Salem, Mass., a school of six hundred pupils, many of them of adult age. He conducted this school with remarkable success for about ten years, when (in 1838) he was called to Brooklyn to take charge of a young ladies' seminary of very high grade. He accepted the invitation, and for twenty-two years presided over it with such credit to himself and benefit to his pupils (of whom more

than a thousand survive him), that to have graduated from Prof. Greenleaf's school with honor was a sure passport to any desirable position. In 1860, wearied with thirty-four years of constant teaching, he severed his connection with the seminary, and engaged in the business of insurance brokerage, in which he continued till his death. Prof. Greenleaf was a man of great activity, usefulness, and excellence, in all the relations of life. He maintained to the last his familiarity with all that was valuable in the current literature, science, and art, and took especial delight in the great discoveries of our time in physical science. He was also active in the prosecution of all enterprises of philanthropy and Christian benevolence.

GRILLPARZER, FRANZ, a German dramatic poet, born at Vienna, January 15, 1791; died there, January 20, 1872. He received a good education, and was early employed as a subordinate clerk in the office of the Imperial Chancellor of the Exchequer. He first attracted attention as a dramatist in 1816, by his tragedy of "The Grandmother," which alike, by its literary merits and its supernatural machinery, thrilled the public and retained its place upon the stage for many years. Three years later he produced his "Sappho," regarded by literary critics as his greatest work; and, in 1822, "The Golden Fleece," a fantastic drama. Neither of these met with as much popular favor as his first tragedy, though possessing greater merit. In 1823 he was appointed editor and reviser of the documents of the Chancellor's department, and in 1832 keeper of the archives. In 1861 he was created a Senator for life in the Austrian Reichsrath. His social life was singular. Among his friends, when he first commenced writing verse, was a Counsellor Frohlich, who became strongly attached to him, and whose house was his constant resort. The counsellor had three daughters, young children at this time, Netti, Kathi, and Peppi, who were all very much interested in him and beloved by him. It was the expectation of the father that he would eventually marry one of them, but for many years his income was small, and he seemed equally attached to all three. On the death of the parents he took up his residence with them as their protector, and, all ideas of marriage being given up, he remained the head of the household, tenderly cared for by the three sisters till his death—the second sister, by will, inheriting his property, but dividing it with her sisters. Herr Grillparzer's other dramas and historic tragedies were: "The Fortune and End of King Ottokar," 1825; "Melusina; a Faithful Servant to his Master;" "The Waves of Love and the Sea," a dramatization of the old story of Hero and Leander; "The Song of Life," 1840, a dramatic poem of great beauty. He also produced some comedies, among others, one which had a high reputation, "Woe to those who lie." In all his

tragedies and comedies an exuberance of lyric melody veils the tragic or comic element. His late works were two tragedies, "Annibal" and "Rudolph II.," a volume of lyric verse, which rendered him popular with the young; and a poem, written in 1848, celebrating the victories of Radetzky, which was enthusiastically received by the Austrian public. In his old age the veteran dramatist wrote two plays, which bore striking evidence of decaying powers; but, as the theatres would not produce them, he never again visited these scenes of his great successes.

GRIMES, JAMES WILSON, LL. D., an American statesman and Senator, born at Deering, Hillsdale County, N. H., October 16, 1816; died in Burlington, Iowa, February 7, 1872. After receiving an academic education, he entered Dartmouth College, whence he graduated in 1836. Like many other restless, ambitious sons of New England, he emigrated westward, soon after leaving college. In 1838 he settled in Iowa, then a Territory, was elected to the Legislature, and served as delegate to that body during the whole of the existence of Iowa in a territorial condition. The dignity of Statehood was reached in 1846, and Mr. Grimes succeeded to the governorship in 1854, serving four years. In 1859 he was elected to the United States Senate, and was a member of that body from that time until 1869, when, prostrated by a stroke of paralysis, which first assailed him during the Impeachment Trial, he anticipated the expiration of his term of office and resigned his seat in the Senate. He sought health in Europe, and, during a brief visit to England, he was courteously received as a representative American. During his official career he was a faithful, laborious, and conscientious legislator and executive officer. He was also a member of the Peace Congress of 1861, and filled various minor commissions in the gift of his constituency. He was noted for his independence of character, and was frequently brought into temporary conflict with his Republican associates in the Senate on account of the wide difference which existed between his views and theirs. This was prominently conspicuous in the impeachment of Andrew Johnson, when Mr. Grimes was one of the few Republican Senators who voted for the acquittal of the President. For this course the Senator was generally condemned by the Republican press of the country; but time, which sets all things even, has corrected the hasty judgment of those heated days, and there can scarcely now be found any who do not believe that Mr. Grimes acted in that famous trial in obedience to what he believed to be his conscientious duty. He received the honorary degree of LL. D. from Dartmouth College and from Iowa University.

GRISWOLD, JOHN A., an American manufacturer, political leader, and Congressman, born in Nassau, Rensselaer County, N. Y., in

1822; died in Troy, N. Y., October 31, 1872. He was descended from an old American family which was largely represented in the War for Independence. When seventeen years of age he went to Troy and entered a hardware establishment, but at the expiration of a year accepted the position of book-keeper in a house engaged in the cotton-trade. During this period of his life he lived in the family of his uncle, Major-General Wool, enjoying the influence of refined and cultivated society. In a few years Mr. Griswold engaged in business on his own account in a wholesale and retail drug establishment. He subsequently became interested in the manufacture of iron as a partner in the Rensselaer Iron Company. In this field of enterprise he was eminently successful. His business expanded from year to year, until, not many years ago, by the consolidation of his works with those of Mr. Corning, he became the principal partner in one of the largest iron establishments of the country, owning a rolling-mill and Bessemer steel-works in Troy, and blast-furnaces at Fort Edward, and on the Hudson. He was also, with his partners, the owner of an iron-mine at Lake Champlain, and, besides, was largely interested in several local companies. In 1855 he was elected mayor of the city of Troy, and gave general satisfaction in the discharge of his duties. At the outbreak of the war he at once arrayed himself among the supporters of the Union. He aided in raising the Second Regiment New York State Volunteers. He was also instrumental in raising the Thirtieth, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth, and One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Regiments of New York Volunteers, as well as the Black Horse Cavalry, and the Twenty-first New York or "Griswold Light Cavalry." Mr. Griswold also rendered effective aid to the Union cause by building, at great pecuniary risk, the celebrated Monitor, which rendered such effective service in its conflict with the Merrimac in Hampton Roads. In October, 1863, Mr. Griswold, at that time a Democrat, was nominated as a candidate for Representative in Congress, and, although the district (the XVth) was strongly Republican, he was elected by a majority of 1,287 votes. He soon afterward joined the Republican party, and was reelected by large majorities in 1864 and 1866. In the House, Mr. Griswold was an ardent supporter of the war measures of the Government, and labored earnestly to promote the industrial interests of the country. He was never an extreme partisan, but by a genial, agreeable disposition secured the esteem of prominent men in both political parties. In July, 1868, Mr. Griswold was nominated by the Republican State Convention for the office of Governor of New York. In the laborious and exciting canvass which followed in that presidential year, Mr. Griswold was unanimously supported by the Republicans, and proved a very popular candidate. His opponent, Governor Hoffman,

however, was elected, and henceforth he was not prominently known in State politics. Mr. Griswold was held in great esteem by his fellow-citizens in Troy. He was a liberal employer, providing generously for aged workmen, and shielding the young and inexperienced from ill-treatment or neglect. He contributed liberally to the charities of the city, irrespective of sectarian considerations, and took a warm interest in all measures calculated to advance the prosperity of Troy.

GUATEMALA (REPÚBLICA DE GUATEMALA), an independent state of Central America, extending from latitude 13° 40' to 18° 20' north, and from longitude 88° 17' to 93° 17' west. It is bounded north by Mexico; east by Belize and the gulf of Honduras; south by Honduras, San Salvador, and the Pacific; and west by the same ocean. The area of the republic is about 40,777 square miles, and the population 1,180,000. The capital, Guatemala la Nueva, has probably 40,000 inhabitants.

Provisional President, Miguel Garica Granados; Minister of Foreign Affairs. Minister of the Interior, of Justice, Instruction, and Worship, J. M. Samagoa; Minister of War, General G. de Solares (September, 1872); Minister of Finance. Metropolitan Archbishop, B. Pinol; coadjutor, M. F. Barrutia y Croquer, Bishop of Caristo *in part*.

The standing army is composed of 3,200 men, and the militia of 13,000.

The value of the exports, in 1871, to the following countries were:

England.....	\$662,254
France.....	16,621
Germany.....	561,822
United States of America.....	828,961
California.....	374,391
South America.....	33,106
Central America.....	128,800
Panamá.....	33,181
Belize.....	108,648
Total.....	\$2,747,784

The following table gives the total exports for the five years 1867-'71:

1867—5,297 tons, valued at.....	\$1,972,950 43
1868—7,192 ".....	2,141,998 75
1869—7,536 ".....	2,497,127 34
1870—8,407 ".....	2,391,413 85
1871—8,916 ".....	2,637,715 84

The export of money is not included.

The value of the cochineal exported in the same period was:

1867.....	\$1,068,047 40
1868.....	891,513 70
1869.....	1,266,613 56
1870.....	865,414 20
1871.....	876,025 20

And that of coffee:

1867.....	\$415,878 00
1868.....	788,035 71
1869.....	790,227 57
1870.....	1,132,298 20
1871.....	1,312,129 80

It was learned that the crop of cochineal would be small; and prices were greatly affected by the nature of the crops in the Canaries.

The following were, in 1869, the sources of the national revenue:

NATIONAL REVENUE.

Customs duties.....	\$389,767
Internal taxes.....	319,425
Tobacco monopoly.....	13,186
Sundries.....	7,013
English loan.....	1,018,061
Internal loan.....	138,080

Total.....\$1,885,532

The expenditures were as follows:

Executive, etc.....	\$40,069
Ministry of the Interior, etc.....	65,944
Legations.....	6,910
Public worship.....	28,624
Army.....	282,326
Ministry of commerce.....	77,935
Public debt.....	1,297,404
Sundries.....	77,020

Total.....\$1,885,232

The public debt, in 1865, was \$2,461,978, of which \$1,489,379 composed the floating debt. The outlays on the public debt were as follows in 1865:

Consolidated debt.....	\$31,716
Old foreign debt.....	15,551
New foreign debt.....	22,963
Loan guaranteed by customs' duties.....	141,561
Amortization.....	555,700
Payments of the treasury bonds of 1850-'63.....	523,913
Payments of the 3 per cent. bonds.....	6,000

Total.....\$1,297,404

The indebtedness of the republic to Great Britain, which, in 1862, was \$1,500,000, had reached \$3,000,000 in 1872.

The public debt was reduced last June, by \$31,354.09; and the total debt, on July 1st, was \$5,043,988.72.

A writer at Panamá, on March 5th, says:

"The Republic of Guatemala, as well might be expected, is, at present, passing through a real crisis. After a struggle, which ended in overthrowing a government of thirty years' duration, the march of modern civilization, the ideas of the age, all have conspired to make the situation a difficult one. Not only in Guatemala, but in all Central America, there is a tendency to lay aside the things of the past and begin another life."

The Government issued various decrees for promoting the culture of sugar in the department of Sacatepeque, and that of coffee in Amatitlán; also another for the promotion of the cultivation of the sugar-cane and tobacco in Chiquimula and Zacapa. A bridge is to be built over the Rio Negro.

Corporal punishment was forbidden in the schools.

The Government assigned \$700 a month to the improvement of the port of Champerico, and the road leading from it to Quezaltenango.

With the expectation of correcting the unhealthiness of the port of San José, water was to be brought for the use of the population from the river Guacalate. In view of the state of siege existing in the departments of the east and centre, a law was passed in March restricting the liberty of the press, and enacting many unnecessary and tyrannical measures. For instance, all manuscripts must, before publication, be submitted to the censo-

rial examination of the ministry; and not only the manuscript, but the printed copy thereof, so that in case the Government should refuse permission to publish, the writer would be unnecessarily obliged to pay the cost of printing; consequently, no one wrote, nothing was published, and dissatisfaction was general throughout the country. It was reported that the better judgment of President Granados rebelled against the measure; and that he only sanctioned it in obedience to the influence of his ministry, and others who are still believers in the law of force. Two newspapers had suspended in consequence of the decree.

The United States minister, Mr. Hudson, presented himself to the Provisional President in the Government Palace, for the purpose of delivering the letter from President Grant, in reply to that from General García Granados announcing his elevation to the Executive power in Guatemala. On the occasion of the presentation, Mr. Hudson made a speech in English, full of sympathy for Guatemala and its Government.

The Provisional President, who understands English well, made an appropriate reply in the same language.

Members of the Assembly were to be paid \$100 per month during the session, and one dollar per league going and returning.

An attempt at revolution was made at Petapa in the early part of the year by one Antonio Muñoz; but the plans of the insurrectionists were disconcerted and defeated, and three of the principal ringleaders were shot.

A treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, was made by Guatemala with the Republic of San Salvador, the most noteworthy stipulations of which were: complete interdiction of the Jesuits in both republics, in any capacity, and under whatever circumstances they might be found; mutual protection against internal dissensions, with the privilege for Guatemala to levy troops in Santa Ana, and for San Salvador to do likewise in Chiquimula; and the connecting the two republics by means of telegraph-lines.

The collection of inland duties (customs) was abolished, and all cities were opened to commerce, except those on the frontiers of Chiapas, San Salvador, and Honduras.

The Order of Jesuits was declared extinct by the Government, and their property was to be sold at auction.

Dr. Gilbert Totten, son of Colonel Totten, of the Panama Railroad Company, died at Quezaltenango on the 29th of May.

The republic was still at peace in June, but the Government had promised support to that of San Salvador, in the event of a war with Honduras.

A contract for a railway from San José to the capital was signed with Mr. Kelly.

A decree of the Government, for the expulsion of all priests who should in future touch upon political subjects of a reactionary nature,

elicited manifestations of profound indignation from the clergy.

The harvest of cochineal in the Department of Sacatepeque was finished, with a result not at all favorable, owing to the unusually heavy rains, which had caused disease among the insects. Prices of good cochineal ranged about 73 cents per pound, and inferior, 70 cents. As the real origin of the disease among the cochineal insects had not been satisfactorily cleared up, farmers in this branch of agriculture felt discouraged, and were inclined to abandon cochineal for coffee, which, though not so profitable, is less liable to accidents. In Amatitlan, where the *nopaleros* have suffered much more than in Sacatepeque, the idea of abandoning cochineal was still more general, and of devoting the land to the cultivation of the sugar-cane.

A free school was established at Quezaltenango; many of the citizens gave handsome contributions to it, and the political chief of the city his entire salary.

The Government, in July, fixed the legal rate of interest at five per cent., except in cases of special loans.

The press of Guatemala was declared free, except in cases of the abuse of freedom.

General Rufino Barrios refused to accept the portfolio of the Department of War, in order to take an active part in the war against Honduras.

No apprehensions were entertained of a commercial crisis resulting from the war. Money was abundant at eight per cent. interest, and discounts at one per cent. for short periods.

Ex-President Medina was said to be among the malcontents of Guatemala and San Salvador, in a secluded corner of Omoa. The port of Trujillo was occupied by the troops of the provisional Government.

The subject of the boundary-line with Mexico was under discussion by the Governments of both republics.

The Government ordered the ex-Convent of San Francisco to be prepared for the custom-house and other Government offices, reserving habitations for the parish curate, and a school capable of containing 500 children.

Government opened negotiations with Mr. Stanley McNider, the constructor of part of the telegraph-lines of San Salvador, for the purpose of extending the system throughout the Republic of Guatemala. Six lines were required, with 25 stations, and a total length of about 500 miles, at the rate of \$150 per mile, or \$75,000 for the whole, and give also instructions in telegraphy to 40 young men whom the Government would name. The contract was signed shortly afterward, and it was decided that the first line should be from the capital to the river Paz.

The bad condition of the port of San José gave rise to much murmuring, and was attributed to lack of energy on the part of the au-

thorities, and the persistent refusal by the Wharf Company to allow the custom-house to be established on the mole, by which change two important results would be gained: economy of expenditure for employes, and the effectual prevention of contraband. Government was disposed to purchase the mole, if the consent of the shareholders could only be obtained.

The Constituent Assembly met on the night of August 20th. A new party of malcontents had formed in the Department of Santa Rosa.

Diplomatic relations, suspended in 1865, between Guatemala and Costa Rica, were resumed by decree.

For the benefit of the commercial interests of the Department of the Altos de Guatemala, the port of Champerico was opened for exports and imports; that place was deemed preferable to all others, as being at once the healthiest and most central in the department. The custom-house will be at the town of Retaltinlen, until it can conveniently be established at Champerico. The decree to the above effect, and which was to go into force three months after the 10th of June, 1871, was by the President circulated and published on the 1st of July of the same year.

Two hundred Indians attacked Jalapa on the 17th of September. The battle lasted an hour, and resulted in the defeat of the Indians, who fled, and were pursued by 800 troops.

On the 15th of September, the national anniversary was celebrated with much enthusiasm in the National Institute, at Quezaltenango.

It is asserted that, in the forests of Veten, there are mahogany-trees valued at \$80 each, and in sufficient abundance to discharge the whole of the national indebtedness to England in five years.

A school of music was to be opened in the capital, and placed under the management of the director of the military bands.

The governor of the bishopric excommunicated, for the second time, a newspaper called *El Crepusculo*. The proclamation to that effect warned the *faithful* against reading that journal, having it in their possession, subscribing to, or circulating it, and was posted on the doors of the churches and of the university, but were immediately torn down by the people.

A report was current in October that a number of immigrants were assembled at Belize, and were to be provided with arms for the purpose of invading the republic, to destroy the present Government, and restore the order of things which had been overturned by the revolution of 1871. The arms were, it appears, brought from New York, and were to be distributed among the conspirators by a Belize merchant, who, however, did not deliver them, as the conspirators were unable to pay for them, but offered them on sale to the Government of Guatemala.

Mr. Corbett, the British *chargé d'affaires* was endeavoring to accomplish the negotiation of a treaty of extradition between the republic and England.

The National Chamber, in its session of December 5th, accepted, by 35 votes against 7, the new constitution.

The qualifications for a voter require him to be 21 years of age, and to know how to read and write, or, in the absence of the latter accomplishment, to have a capital of \$1,000.

Medals were to be awarded to the officers and soldiers who had served in the action of Santa Barbara, for the liberation of Honduras.

Commerce continued to increase in the port of San José, notwithstanding the opening of Champerico.

House-rents in the capital have doubled within the last decade.

GUÉROULT, ADOLPH, a distinguished French journalist and politician; born in Ra-depont (Eure), France, January 29, 1810; died in Paris, August 3, 1872. His father was a wealthy thread-manufacturer. He was educated at Paris, and soon after graduation joined the Saint-Simonians, who at that period attracted to them a large number of the intellectual young men of France. After the dispersion of the Saint-Simonians by the Government, Guérout travelled in Spain and Italy, corresponding with the *Journal des Débats*.

In 1842 he was appointed, at the instance of M. Guizot, consul at Mazatlan, and five years later was transferred to Jassy. He was removed by the Provisional Government, and devoted himself to journalism, giving much attention to industrial questions in his position as editor of the *République* and the *Crédit* newspapers. In 1852 he became Vice-President of the *Crédit Foncier*, was editor-in-chief of the *Presse* from 1857 to 1859, and in 1859 founded the *Opinion Nationale*, a low-priced journal of liberal tendencies. M. Guérout was elected in 1863 to the Corps Législatif, and therein advocated the separation of church and state, and the abolition of the stamp on newspapers. He also sustained the imperial policy in regard to Germany, and was vigorously assailed on that account. He was defeated at the general elections of 1869, and was subsequently mainly engaged in conducting his journal. His writings for the press were, to a large extent, reprinted in book-form. The most important of them were: "Letters on Spain," 1838; "The Colonial Question," 1842; "The French Colonies and Beet Sugar," 1842; Liberty and Trade, the High Price of Rents, and the Public Works of Paris," 1861; "Studies in Politics, and Religious Philosophy," 1862; "The Policy of Prussia," 1866; "Speeches delivered in the Corps Législatif," 1869.

H

HADLEY, Prof. JAMES, LL. D., an eminent scholar, philologist, professor, and author, born in New Fairfield, Herkimer County, N. Y., March 30, 1821; died in New Haven, Conn., November 14, 1872. His father, James Hadley, M. D., was for many years Professor of Chemistry in the Medical College in New Fairfield, and afterward held the same professorship in the Medical College at Geneva, N. Y. James passed his boyhood and youth in diligent and most successful study, entered Yale College as Junior in 1840, and graduated in 1852, with high honors. He began the study of divinity, and became a thorough Hebrew scholar; but did not complete the studies of that profession. Such had been his attainments in science, that he was appointed Tutor in Mathematics in Middlebury College, but, returning to Yale as Classical and Historical Tutor, was chosen Assistant Professor of Greek in 1848, when Prof. Woolsey was elected president, and in 1851 was made full Professor of Greek, which office he filled down to the time of his death. He was an almost universal scholar. He had studied the sciences with patience and exactness, and followed their progress with great and unabated interest; but his favorite field was philology. He was a Sanscrit, Arabic, and Armenian scholar, was familiar with German and its great stores

of learning, and made himself master of Celtic, Gothic, Welsh, and Anglo-Saxon. He seemed more interested in the Teutonic than in the Romanic languages, from the fact, perhaps, that they threw so much light on the origin and structure of his native tongue, which he made a matter of critical study, and of which he wrote the history prefixed to Webster's Dictionary. Besides his varied linguistic attainments, he was well versed in civil law, and his course of lectures on that subject was concluded in the curriculum of the Yale Law School and was also delivered at Harvard. So great was his diligence and earnestness in the performance of his duties as professor, that he was esteemed one of the main supports of his college; distinguished as that institution is for the learning and ability of its instructors, no one was more learned or more able than he; President Woolsey's judgment of him was just—that he would have been considered as a great scholar even among the great scholars of the world. He was early elected into the Oriental Society, and was president of it at the time of his death. He was regular in his attendance at all its meetings, and contributed to it very important papers for the society's journal, which has been conspicuous, as well abroad as at home, for its great and varied learning in its appropriate sphere. When the Philological

Association was formed, some five years ago, he took a warm interest in its success, believing that its influence on literary studies would be very great, and that it would conciliate and unite our scholars throughout the country; and year by year, whatever may have been the pressure of other work, he manifested his devotion to the Association by his honored presence, and by his valuable labors. He was an admired contributor to our critical journals, as the *North American Review*, the *Bibliotheca Sacra*, the *New-Englander*, and the *Nation*. In 1860 he published a Greek Grammar, based on the German work of Prof. Curtius, of Kiel, but amplified and elaborated with great and searching care; and in 1869 he put forth the same work abridged, "Elements of the Greek Language" (1869), but containing his later and riper views. It was also his intention to edit some of his favorite Greek authors, and, had he lived to realize this, he would have bestowed a great boon on American students. To his extensive and profound attainments in learning, he added the charm of a humble and sincere piety, and such was the loveliness of his character that he perhaps never had an enemy, certainly he never willfully made one.

HALLECK,* HENRY WAGER, LL. D., a distinguished officer of the Army in the late civil war, and at his death the senior major-general on the active list, United States Army, born in Westernville, Oneida County, New York, January 15, 1815; died in Louisville, Ky., the headquarters of the Military Division of the South, January 9, 1872.

After receiving an ordinary common-school education at Hudson Academy, N. Y., and passing through a part of the course at Union College, he entered the United States Military Academy July 1, 1835, from which he was graduated third in a class of thirty-one, and thence promoted to the Army July 1, 1839, a second-lieutenant in the Corps of Engineers. His marked ability and skill as an instructor while a cadet caused his being retained as an Assistant Professor of Engineering at the Academy till June 28, 1840. He then, for a year, was assigned as an assistant to the Board of Engineers at Washington, D. C., where he prepared a work on "Bitumen: its Varieties, Properties, and Uses," which embraced all then known of the application of asphalt to military structures. From Washington he was transferred to assist in the construction of the fortifications of New York Harbor, where he remained till 1846, except while on a tour of examination, in 1845, of public works in Europe. During his absence he was promoted, June 1, 1845, to a first-lieutenancy. Upon his return to the United States the committee of the Lowell Institute at Boston, Mass., attracted by Halleck's able report on "Coast Defence"

published by Congress, invited him to deliver a course of twelve lectures on the Science of War. These he published in 1846 in a volume, with an introductory chapter on the Justifiableness of War, under the title of "Elements of Military Art and Science," a second edition of which, with the addition of much valuable matter, including notes on the Mexican and Crimean Wars, appeared in 1861. On the outbreak of the Mexican War, Lieutenant Halleck was detailed as the engineer for military operations on the Pacific coast, and sailed with Captain Tompkins's artillery command in the transport Lexington, which after a seven months' voyage reached her destination at Monterey, Cal. During this long and tedious passage round Cape Horn he undertook, partly as a military study and partly for the occupation of a mind not to be amused with trifles, a translation from the French of Baron Jomini's "*Vie Politique et Militaire de Napoléon*," which in 1864, with the aid of a friend, he revised and published in four octavo volumes with an atlas.

After partially fortifying Monterey as a port of refuge for our Pacific fleet and base for land incursions into California, Lieutenant Halleck took an active part, both civil and military, in all the affairs on this distant theatre of war. As Secretary of State under the military governments of Generals Mason and Riley, he displayed great energy, high administrative qualities, excellent judgment, and admirable adaptability to his varied and onerous duties. As a military engineer he accompanied several expeditions, particularly that of Colonel Burton into Lower California, being engaged in the skirmishes of Palos Prietos, Urias, Todos Santos, and San Antonio, having in twenty-eight hours with a few mounted volunteers made a forced march of 120 miles to the latter place and surprised a considerable Mexican garrison, the governor barely escaping capture. Besides his engineer duties he performed those of aide-de-camp to Commodore Shubrick during naval and military operations on the Pacific coast, including the capture of Mazatlan, of which for a time Halleck was lieutenant-governor; and was also chief of Colonel Burton's staff on his Lower California expedition. For these gallant and meritorious services he was brevetted a captain, to date from May 1, 1847. After the termination of hostilities and the acquisition of California by the United States, a substantial government became necessary. General Riley, in military command of the territory, called a convention of delegates to meet at Monterey, September 1, 1849, to frame a State constitution. This convention, after about six weeks' consideration, agreed upon a constitution which was submitted to and adopted by the people, and by act of Congress September 9, 1850, California was admitted into the union of American States. In this entire movement, one of great importance both to the new State itself and to the whole

* This biographical sketch of General Halleck is abridged from the admirable biographical notice of him in the *Army and Navy Journal*, written by his intimate friend and associate, General G. W. Cullum.

country, Halleck was the active and able leader. He was substantially the author of the constitution of the State, and the foremost man in the convention. He could have been one of the United States Senators, but was unwilling then to relinquish his military profession. Continuing in the Army, he remained as aide-de-camp on the staff of General Riley; from December 21, 1852, was inspector and engineer of light-houses, and from April 11, 1853, a member of the Board of Engineers for fortifications on the Pacific coast; and was promoted captain of engineers, July 1, 1853—all of which positions he held till his resignation, August 1, 1854, from the military service.

After leaving the Army, where his pay was inadequate to his support, and the future presented no distinguished career, Halleck devoted himself to the practice of the law in a firm of which for some time he had been a prominent member; and continued as director-general of the New Almaden quicksilvermine, a position he had held since 1850. In the practice of his profession, with an amount of business which would have overwhelmed most men, Mr. Halleck still found time for no small amount of literary labor, which, though in the line of his professional studies, gave proof of his untiring industry and his thorough mastery of the great principles which underlie the science of law. He prepared "A Collection of the Mining Laws of Spain and Mexico," published in 1859; a translation of "De Fooz on the Law of Mines, with Introductory Remarks," 1860; and a masterly treatise on "International Law, or Rules regulating the Intercourse of States in Peace and War," 1861; subsequently condensed and modified for the use of schools and colleges, in 1866. This work has received the highest commendation of the great German publicists as well as of American, English, and French jurists of the highest rank. Mr. Halleck was also president of the Pacific & Atlantic Railroad from San Francisco to San José in 1855, and major-general of California militia in 1860-'61. Union College had conferred on him the honorary degree of A. M. in 1843, and in 1848 he had received and declined the appointment of Professor of Engineering in the Lawrence Scientific School at Cambridge, Mass. The outbreak of the civil war found Halleck at the head of the most prominent law-firm in San Francisco, and with large interests and much valuable property in California. Yet he did not hesitate a moment in tendering his sword and his talents in defence of the Union. General Scott, well knowing his worth, immediately and strongly urged upon President Lincoln his being commissioned with the highest grade in the regular Army. Accordingly he was appointed a major-general, to date from August 19, 1861, accepting which he without delay repaired to Washington, was ordered to St. Louis, and November 18, 1861, took command of the Department of Missouri, em-

bracing the States of Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois, Arkansas, and Western Kentucky. Around him was a chaos, requiring the prompt, energetic, and ceaseless exercise of his iron will, military knowledge, and administrative powers. The scattered forces of his command were a medley of almost every nationality, with the organization of each and the excellence of none; Missouri and Kentucky were practically but a border screen to cover the operations of the seceding South. Hardly had he assumed command before his remorseless Juggernaut of reform began to crush out every abuse and scatter all opposing obstacles, and in a few weeks order reigned in Missouri. With like vigor he dealt blow after blow upon all who, under the mask of citizens, abetted the enemy—informants communicating with any of them were treated as spies; bridge-burners and marauders were tried and sentenced to death by military commissions; towns and counties were compelled to pay all damages to public property destroyed within their limits; carriages flaunting Confederate flags were seized in the streets and promptly confiscated; women insulting the soldiers, or signalling the inmates of military prisons, were confined to their homes; wealthy secessionists were assessed for the support of loyal refugees, and, failing to pay, were sent beyond the lines; and, to make assurance doubly sure, all officials of corporations, licensed lawyers, voters at elections, employés of the Government, and even the Faculty of the University of Missouri, were required to take the oath of allegiance to the United States. But, while from headquarters thus energetically dealing with the enemy at home, he did not neglect the enemy in arms, over whom, by his admirable strategic combinations, he quickly secured success after success, till, in less than six weeks after assuming command, a clean sweep had been made of the entire country between the Missouri and Osage Rivers, and General Price, cut off from all supplies and recruits from Northern Missouri, to which he had been moving, was in full retreat for Arkansas.

Though the winter had set in, Halleck relaxed not a moment to insure new victories. The Union supremacy in Missouri being established, he now turned his attention to the opening of the Mississippi River, which General Scott had intended unbarring by a flotilla and army descending it in force. Halleck, however, was satisfied that this plan would only stem the torrent of secession, and the enemy would be again able to return upon its path. To effectually thwart and turn all the river strongholds, he felt that the Confederacy must be rent in twain by an armed wedge, driven in between this great stream and the mountains on the east. On January 27, 1862, the President had ordered a general advance of all the land and naval forces of the United States, to be simultaneously made against the insurgents

in arms, on the 22d of the coming month. In anticipation of his part of the grand movement, early in February, Halleck sent his chief of staff to Cairo, to direct, in his name, when necessary, all operations auxiliary to the armies about to take the field on the Mississippi, Tennessee, and Cumberland Rivers, which their respective commanders soon put in motion. Operating by the Ohio River as the base, and the navigable Tennessee and Cumberland as perpendicular lines of operations, it is needless to repeat history by stating the success of Halleck's masterly strategy, carried out by his able lieutenants, against the Confederate first line of defence. In a little over three months of his sway in the West, Forts Henry and Donelson had fallen, the strategically turned flanks of the enemy's line, protected by the powerful works of Bowling Green and Columbus, were deserted, and Nashville, the object of the campaign, was in his possession. In the mean time, Curtis had been sent to drive the Confederates out of Missouri, and, early in March, gained the decisive battle of Pea Ridge, in Arkansas, the enemy flying before him to the protection of the White River; and Pope, dispatched to New Madrid, after taking that place, confronted the fugitives from Columbus at Island No. 10, which, by the happy device of Hamilton's cut-off canal, was turned and taken in reverse, and this strong barrier of the Mississippi removed by the joint action of the Army and Navy. By these masterly operations, the Confederate first line, from Kansas to the Alleghany Mountains, being swept away, and the enemy's strongholds captured or evacuated, the Federal forces moved triumphantly southward, pressing back the insurgents to their second line of defence, extending from Memphis to Chattanooga.

On March 11, 1862, to give greater unity to military operations in the West, the Departments of Kansas and Ohio were merged into Halleck's command, the whole constituting the Department of the Mississippi, which included the vast territory between the Alleghany and Rocky Mountains. General Buell, marching by railroad from Nashville, was directed, on the withdrawal of the enemy from Murfreesborough, to unite with General Grant proceeding to Pittsburg Landing by the Tennessee. Their fortunate union secured the success at Shiloh. Then, to more immediately direct military operations, Halleck took the field, and, after reorganizing and recruiting his forces, moved on Corinth, where the enemy was strongly intrenched on the important strategic position, at the junction where the railroads connecting the Gulf of Mexico and the Mississippi River with the Atlantic Ocean came together. By striking a vigorous blow here on the enemy's left centre, Halleck proposed to repeat the strategy which had succeeded against the first line; but success was indispensable, hence, he made every step of his

progress so secure that no disaster should be incurred, involving the loss of what had already been gained with so much effort and bloodshed. So admirably were his successive camps guarded against surprise or sudden dash, that General Beauregard dared not attack, though on May 2d he made his arrangements, and issued his proclamation to "the soldiers of Shiloh and Elkhorn" that he was about to give battle. A month after the initiation of Halleck's march, May 27th, his compact columns were close upon Corinth's fifteen miles of heavy intrenchments, strengthened by powerful batteries or redoubts at every road or assailable point, and the whole covered to the boggy stream in front by a dense abatis, through which no artillery or cavalry, nor even infantry skirmishers, could have passed under fire. On the next day, heavy siege-guns were put in position, and every thing made ready for a desperate attack upon the enemy, who had been hotly contesting the advance. On the 29th, operations were earnestly resumed against the enemy, who, though driven back at all points, preserved an unbroken front, and served his batteries with great energy. On the morning of the 30th the enemy's slackened fire proved what, from the noise of explosions and moving trains during the preceding night, had been feared—that Beauregard, despairing of maintaining himself in this immense stronghold of the Confederacy, constructed with so much labor and care, had fled. Upon the occupation of Corinth, its enclosing and commanding fortifications were found to be impregnable to assault; within, desolation and smouldering ruins were everywhere visible; and the evacuation, commenced some days before by the removal of the sick, fully completed. Immediately General Pope was sent in pursuit of the retreating enemy. Soon after, General Buell was dispatched toward Chattanooga to destroy the railroad connections. General Sherman was put in march for Memphis, but the Navy had captured the place when he had reached Grand Junction; without delay, batteries were constructed on the southern approaches of the place, to guard against any sudden return of the enemy; and, with prodigious energy, the destroyed railroad to Columbus was rebuilt to maintain the communications with the Mississippi and Ohio, in jeopardy by the sudden fall of the Tennessee, by which supplies had been received.

It had now been a little over six months since General Halleck assumed command at St. Louis, and, from within the limits of his department, during this period, the enemy had been driven from Missouri, the northern half of Arkansas, Kentucky, most of Tennessee, and strong lodgments made in Mississippi and Alabama. General Halleck was severely criticised for consuming six weeks in reaching Corinth; but when the condition of the roads, the hostile state of the country, the rawness of his troops, and a narrow escape from a de-

feat which his forces had encountered at Shiloh, are taken into account, a caution, which might seem slow, was not the worst of faults; and though this caution may have been excessive, as it was apt to be in generals who had been trained in the Engineer Corps, yet it was certainly preferable to that headlong haste which, too often, during the war, led to the ruin of some of the choicest troops. The authorities at Washington seem to have entertained this view of his action; for they were so thoroughly satisfied with his course, that they called him to the capital to take the responsible position of General-in-Chief of the Armies of the United States. He was reluctant to assume this office, and it was only when peremptory orders were issued that he consented to relinquish his Western command.

Reluctantly leaving Corinth, to which he hoped to return again to enter upon the great work of opening the Mississippi and crushing the Confederacy in the Southwest, Halleck reached Washington July 23, 1862, and at once assumed command as General-in-Chief of all the Armies of the United States. The first problem presented was, how safely to unite the two Eastern armies in the field, so as to cover the capital, and make common head against the enemy then interposed between them, and ready to be thrown at will on either. Honest differences of opinions of able generals existed as to the best measures to be adopted to accomplish the desired end, which it is unnecessary here to rediscuss; and the brief limits of this sketch will not permit following in detail the after-reverses and glories of the magnificent Army of the Potomac, nor the brilliant triumphs of the leaders whom General Halleck had left in the West. Suffice it to say that the General-in-Chief entered upon the duties of his high office with heart and soul devoted to the preservation of the Union, and gave the utmost of his eminent abilities, energy, and unremitting industry, to his country's cause. Often compelled to assume responsibilities which belonged to others, constantly having to thwart the purposes of selfish schemers, and always constrained to be reticent upon public affairs, which many desired to have divulged, Halleck, like all men in high stations in time of trial, soon became a target for the shafts of the envious, the disloyal; and the disappointed Congress, in recognition of General Grant's campaigns of Vicksburg and Chattanooga, revived the grade of lieutenant-general. Though a desire was manifested in high places, in some way, to retain General Halleck in the performance of his high functions, he at once insisted that compliance should be made with the obvious intentions of the law, and that, being senior in rank, Grant must necessarily be General-in-Chief. However, Halleck remained at Washington from March 12, 1864, to April 19, 1865, as Chief-of-Staff of the Army, under the orders of the Secretary of War and the General-in-Chief,

performing much of the same duties as before had devolved upon him at headquarters. From April 22 to July 1, 1865, he was in command of the Military Division of the James, with headquarters at Richmond. Upon the termination of hostilities, and the disbandment of the volunteer forces, Halleck was ordered to the Military Division of the Pacific, of which he took command August 30, 1865, and March 16, 1869, was transferred to that of the South, which he retained till his death. It is unnecessary to say that, both at San Francisco and Louisville, he ably, energetically, and economically, carried out the requirements of the Government. The satisfaction he gave in his late command cannot be better expressed than in the words of an intelligent observer, residing at Louisville, who says in a private note: "Of all men who have been in command here, General Halleck was the best liked. He was not only a good soldier, but a statesman and a gentleman, and I am thoroughly convinced that, if there had been a *Halleck* in command of every department in the South and Southwest, we would long since have ceased to hear of outrages consequent upon the 'late unpleasantness.'"

General Halleck had a strong, clear intellect, which enabled him to take a comprehensive grasp of the various important matters presented to his consideration, and was sustained in his conclusions by a most assiduous industry and self-reliant perseverance. Indeed, determination was his most marked characteristic, evinced in a calm firmness, which neither entreaty or persuasion could move from its fixed purpose. With these was united a modesty, almost shyness, and thus, perhaps, he did himself injustice, as his sensitiveness to the value of sincerity caused him often to repel rather than be deemed insincere. This known temperament secured him the most valuable estimation of his instructed and ablest fellow-officers. His dryness of manner was no argument of want of heart, for, indeed, he was a warm, true, loyal friend, and, in the inner circle of his life, was tender and playful, showing a keen sense of humor. His home was a scene of perfect happiness and kind hospitality. Of children he was fond; had an ardent love of Nature, and indulged the expectation of closing his latter hours in a retreat in the beautiful region south of San Francisco, looking on the Pacific Ocean.

HASTINGS, THOMAS, an eminent musical composer and author, music-teacher and hymn-writer, born in Washington, Litchfield County, Conn., October 15, 1784; died in New York City, May 15, 1872. When he was twelve years old, his parents removed to Clinton, Oneida County, N. Y., then an almost unbroken wilderness. His father was a physician, and of his ten children, four, of whom the subject of this sketch was one, were albinos. The hard work of the farm in a new and sparsely-settled town was very trying to

the delicate, sensitive boy, but, despite his imperfect vision, he was exceedingly fond of study. He early developed a taste for music, and even with the meagre facilities for musical study which were within his reach, attained to such a measure of skill in it as to be appointed, when only about eighteen years of age, a chorister in the village choir. About this time an elaborate treatise on music fell into his hands. It was thoroughly scientific, deducing its doctrines from the science of acoustics, and illustrating them by algebraic formulae, while he, poor boy, had no knowledge of either musical grammar or the higher mathematics, but he struggled with these difficulties with indomitable will, and finally mastered the treatise thoroughly, and found it of great value to him. In his twenty-first year he first made the attempt to find employment as a teacher of vocal music, or singing-school master, as they were then called, but could find no employment in that capacity. A year later, however, he was invited to take charge of a singing-school in Bridgewater, Oneida County, and at Brookfield (then in Herkimer, now in Madison County). He achieved such success, that his services were in great demand, and the choirs he taught were acknowledged to be better trained than any others in that region. After three years of service, he was compelled by ill health to relinquish his work for a time, and, engaged in other pursuits, he did not resume it until 1816. Meantime, in connection with President Backus of Hamilton College, and Prof. Norton, he had been engaged in compiling the "*Musica Sacra*," the first of his collections of church-music. His reputation had extended in 1817 to Troy, where he taught successfully, and organized an efficient choir for one of the churches. From Troy he went to Albany, and, in addition to the care of his large music-schools, became the chorister or precentor in Rev. Dr. Chester's Presbyterian Church, subsequently Rev. Dr. Sprague's. This was, we think, the first attempt at really scientific congregational singing in any church in this country. Besides Mr. Hastings, there was a well-trained voluntary quartette, the pastor being the tenor, to lead the singing, in which the whole congregation joined. In 1822 Mr. Hastings published a "Dissertation on Musical Taste," a work which had cost him much thought, and which received the high commendations of the late Dr. Lowell Mason and Chancellor Kent. In 1823 he removed to Utica, to take editorial charge of the *Religious Recorder*, a semi-monthly religious paper, which gave, for that time, a large space to church-music. He continued his editorial labors for nine years, though his reputation as a musician and-composer of sacred music had caused him to be repeatedly called to lecture on the subject in Albany, New York, Philadelphia, and at Princeton College. In 1832 he was invited to come to New York City,

and endeavor to improve the character of the church-music in the Presbyterian churches there. He accepted the invitation, and made that city his home for the remaining forty years of his life. He accomplished a great work there in the improvement of sacred music as well as in the hymnology of the time. For some years, he led the choir in Rev. Dr. Mason's Church, in Bleecker Street, and devoted his time to the preparation of collections of church music, the composition of tunes, and occasionally of hymns also, the editing of musical periodicals, and the compilation of hymn-books more in accordance with the better taste he had done so much to improve, than those previously in use. In 1836 he published the "*Christian Psalmist*," an excellent collection of psalms and hymns, which after the lapse of thirty-seven years is still largely in use. The next year he prepared and published the *Manhattan Collection*. He edited and published for two years (1836 and 1837) the *Musical Magazine*. In 1840 he published the "*Sacred Lyre*," a new collection of tunes. His other publications were "*Spiritual Songs*," which we believe ante-dates most of those mentioned above; "*Nursery Songs*;" a "*Collection of Hymns for Mothers' Meetings*;" a volume of "*Original Hymns*;" an Essay on the subject of "*Sacred Praise*;" a series of "*Essays on Prayer*;" a small collection of "*Indian Melodies*" for the Methodist Church; two editions of the "*Sacred Songs*," and "*The Songs of Zion*," for the American Tract Society; "*The Presbyterian Psalmist*," and the "*Juvenile Psalmist*," for the Presbyterian Board; "*The Psalmist*," a collection of music with the late W. B. Bradbury, in 1844; "*The Choralist*" in 1847; "*The Mendelssohn Collection*" in 1849; "*The Psalmista*" in 1851; "*Selah*" in 1856. He had also revised his "*Dissertation on Musical Taste*;" published a "*History of Forty Choirs*," and a "*Sunday-School Hymn and Tune Book*." In 1858, in connection with his son, Rev. Thomas S. Hastings, he brought out "*The Church Melodies*," one of the best Church hymn and tune books for congregational singing ever published. Through all these years, and up to his death, he had been an almost constant contributor to the religious weekly press, and to religious reviews.

HEGNERBERG-DUX, Count FREDERICK von, Prime-Minister of Bavaria, and Minister of Foreign Affairs, born in Munich, in 1810; died there, June 3, 1872. The Emperor Napoleon I. was his godfather. At an early age he became a page at the court of King Louis I., who afterward appointed him chamberlain and took him on his travels in Italy and Greece. In 1840 he became a member of the Bavarian House of Representatives, and in 1847 he was elected its president. He took an active part in the movement which compelled King Louis I. to expel Lola Montez from Bavaria, and to abdicate his throne. During the revolution of 1848 Count Hegnerberg-Dux sided with the

moderate party, and remained president of the Second Chamber until 1865. He leaned more and more toward the liberal side, and warmly espoused the cause of Schleswig-Holstein in 1863. He joined the so-called National Liberal party, and sympathized with Prussia in 1866. He was among the most enthusiastic advocates of an alliance with Prussia at the breaking out of the war with France, and heartily approved the efforts of Prince Bismarck to restore the German Empire. In August, 1871, King Louis II. appointed him Prime-Minister.

HOGEBOOM, HENRY, LL. D., an eminent jurist, born in Columbia County, 1808; died in Hudson, N. Y., September 12, 1872. He was descended from a family distinguished, for several generations, in the history of the country, and early in life evinced superior intellectual capacity. During his academical course, he distinguished himself particularly in the ancient classics. Graduating from Yale College in 1827 with high honors, he gave himself to the study of law, in the office of Powers & Day, at Catskill, was admitted to the bar in 1830, and, entering upon the practice of his profession in the city of Hudson, soon rose to eminence. He was frequently opposed by the experienced and able lawyers for which the Columbia County bar was remarkable, and competition with such men brought all his latent powers into active exercise, and developed professional ability of the highest order. His field of practice gradually enlarged, and he was called to try important cases in distant parts of the State, and argue causes before our highest tribunals of justice. It was the integrity of his character which rendered him a favorite for office. In 1831 he was appointed a master in chancery, and county judge of his native county, and he discharged the duties of those offices in the most satisfactory manner. In 1839 he was elected a member of Assembly. This was his only experience in legislative life. He became prominent in that body, and served on important committees, but his more congenial field of labor was the law. In 1847, and again in 1849, he was a candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court, but was defeated by a small majority. In 1857 he was again nominated for the same office, and was then elected by nearly 12,000 majority. His services as judge during his first term had shown him to be so preëminently qualified for the place, that, in 1865, he was reëlected by about 2,500 majority, in the same district where, the year before, on a strict party vote, the party which nominated the opposing candidate had had nearly 13,000 majority. Judge Hogeboom was possessed of a clear and discriminating mind. His written judicial opinions are models of accuracy of expression and elegance of style, and his charges to juries were alike sound in law and faultless in composition.

HONDURAS (REPÚBLICA DE HONDURAS), an independent state of Central America;

latitude, from 13° to 16° north, and longitude, from 85° 39' to 89° 6' west. It is bounded on the north by Guatemala and the Gulf of Honduras; on the southeast, by the Caribbean Sea; on the south, by Nicaragua, Fonseca Bay, and San Salvador; and, on the west, by the latter republic and that of Guatemala. Area, 58,168 square miles; population, about 360,000.

President (provisional), C. Arias; Minister of Foreign Affairs, War, and Finance, M. Alvarez; Minister of Navy and Public Instruction, C. Celio Arias; Bishop of Comayagua, J. F. Zepeda (1861).

The standing army is composed of 600 men, in time of peace; and the militia, 6,000.

According to ex-President Medina, the value of the exports may be estimated at \$1,305,000, distributed as follows: Gold and silver, \$600,000; indigo, \$200,000; horned cattle, \$150,000; timber, \$180,000; hides, \$100,000.

The national revenue amounts to about \$400,000 annually, the expenditure being about \$185,000. The internal debt, amounting to some \$450,000, was to be covered, in part, with the surplus of 1868; and the remainder with that of the following year. The customs receipts of the port of Trujillo, and a portion of those of Amapala, are applied to the payment of the consolidated foreign debt. The total indebtedness of the republic to England, in 1872, was \$25,000,000. The budget of expenses for 1873 is estimated at \$391,916.

The *Official Gazette*, of Honduras, of January 31, 1872, affirmed that the republic was at peace, and without any apprehensions of new disturbances. The relations between the republic and that of San Salvador seemed to be more cordial than they had been for a long time. But this state of things was of short duration, and, before the lapse of three months, indications of war became visible. President Medina issued, in April, a manifesto, declaring the patience with which he had endured the insults and calumnies heaped upon him by the press of San Salvador, but adding that, inasmuch as such abusive personalities were countenanced by President Gonzalez, they could not much longer be continued with impunity, and making, therefore, an earnest appeal to the patriotism and bravery of the people to vindicate the honor of the republic, and punish the ingratitude of San Salvador. "If war should come," concluded Medina, "Honduras will not be responsible." About the same time, San Salvador and Guatemala negotiated a treaty of alliance offensive and defensive, which was regarded by Medina as threatening for Honduras; and, accordingly, he decreed the republic in a state of war, and that official relations between Honduras and San Salvador were suspended until an amicable understanding should be established between the two countries.

Expecting an attack from the allied forces, Medina now fortified himself in the city of

Gracias, and, the opposition party at home taking advantage of his absence to overthrow his administration, a revolution broke out, and Arias was appointed Provisional President, with the new cabinet already mentioned. Arias issued proclamations advocating peace, inasmuch as the only object of the war was to free the people of Honduras from the tyranny of Medina.

A convention was soon afterward called, for the purpose of forming a new constitution.

War commenced, and General Medina's principal army was defeated at Comayagua, on the 27th and 28th of May. It was thought that the campaign was at an end, and General Espinoza, who commanded the San-Salvador contingent of the army, was preparing to return home, having sent forward his wounded and part of his equipage as far as Lamani, when news was brought to him that General Medina was again in the field, and orders to remain in Honduras the forces of his division until the despotic administration of President Medina was entirely destroyed. The Provisional President of Honduras then appointed General Espinoza as commander-in-chief of the army of Honduras, who, in consequence, gave orders for the commencement of a new campaign against Medina. The latter was then in Omoa, where he had succeeded in getting up a force composed of filibusters and negroes from the islands of the bay, amounting to about 400 men, and had sent General Miranda to occupy Santa Barbara, and unite with Chanona and Araujo. General Espinoza, aware of all this, waited until Medina should proceed into the interior of the republic in order to cut off his retreat. As soon as General Espinoza was informed that Medina had left the Castle of Omoa, and arrived at the Potrerillos, he sent orders to his second in command, General Juan Antonio Medina, who was with a part of the division in Tegucigalpa, to form a union with him. This having been accomplished, General Juan Antonio Medina was directed to take the road of Santa Cruz, and General Espinoza, with the rest of the force, took that of Santa Barbara by Siguatepeque. After having made these movements from the capital, General Espinoza encamped at Trinidad, some six leagues distant from where Miranda had fortified himself. A few days afterward, it was reported that General Medinilla occupied Santa Cruz, after ex-President José M. Medina had left that town and had gone, with his equipments, to Lake Yojoa, where he embarked, and united his forces with those of General Miranda in San José. Medinilla continued his march toward the Castle of Omoa, according to orders. About this time, General Espinoza was informed by one of his scouts that a contingent of recruits would pass through Jesus de Otoro to join the forces of ex-President Medina. He immediately sent 50 men in charge of some officers to intercept that party. They had to pass through a forest,

under a heavy rain, night and day, and arrived at Jesus de Otoro only to find out that the recruits had already passed, under the command of an officer named Mejia. They at once proceeded to the town of San Rafael, where they overtook the recruits, dispersed them, and took possession of their mules, horses, arms, etc.

After some days of encampment in front of the enemy's position, General Espinoza being informed that Medina and Miranda had left San José, he immediately marched after them, and took up his position on the heights of Seguaaca, about three leagues from Santa Barbara, where the enemy had encamped. While there, General Espinoza received a letter, dated July 24th, from ex-President Medina, advising him and the Provisional President of Honduras, Señor Arias, that on the 16th instant another Provisional Government had been inaugurated by General Medinilla in Omoa, with Messrs. Gomez, Bogran, and Leiva, as ministers; also that Medinilla had left with three schooners to take possession of the port of Trujillo, but would soon return. "If," adds the ex-President, "you could have a conference with me, perhaps we might avoid bringing on this unhappy country so many evils, especially with the assistance of Señor Arias." The letter further added: "Let it not be understood by this that I have any idea of giving up my authority. The people are flocking to my standard."

General Espinoza did not answer this note the next day, regarding it as a military stratagem. He ordered two cannons to be fired during the night, which brought to his aid the forces of General Orozco and Marshal Solares. Next day he refused the proposed conference, and, in union with the forces of the two generals just mentioned, marched on the enemy. After a short but fierce struggle of six hours, the forces of the ex-President gave way. The victors remained with two mitrailleuses, sixty prisoners, rifles of different kinds, etc. The pursuit was kept up with one hundred men under General Castro.

On the 7th of August General Espinoza was apprised that the party he had sent out had captured the ex-President, but that Gomez, Medinilla, Arango, and Miranda, had escaped. This report was, however, unfounded, for Medinilla gave himself up to Colonel Razcon, and was sent to the capital of Guatemala. The troops under the command of General Espinoza returned to Comayagua, and surrendered all they had captured to the Provisional Government of Señor Arias.

A Honduras journal, treating of this revolution, remarks that Medina had been too hasty in taking his decision; that he declared war before he was prepared for it, and that he had relied also upon receiving arms and aid from Costa Rica, which republic left him entirely unassisted when he most needed its help.

The national independence was celebrated

at Amapala, September 15th. The consuls and the vessels in the bay hoisted their flags, and the cura said mass in a chapel adorned with palm-leaves. Various patriotic speeches were delivered on the occasion, all ending by cries of "*Viva la América Central!*"

The port of Amapala was, it was said, to be given up to San Salvador, but still to remain, however, a free port.

On the 21st of September, General Streber, commanding the departments of Choluteca and Paraíso, was received with much enthusiasm at Amapala. The general visited the schools, and took measures to favor the Indians, especially in the culture of indigo. The Government gave \$500 to aid in rebuilding their church, which had been burned by the soldiers of ex-President Medina.

Bands of robbers infested that part of the frontiers near Nicaragua.

El Centinela, of September 30th, published a long article on the neutrality of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, in the question of the delivery of arms to the Provisional Government of Honduras.

By a decree of September 8th, the Order of the Knights of Santa Rosa and the Civilization of Honduras, established by a law of 1868, has been abolished.

Dr. Venero was appointed Minister of Foreign Relations.

Tobacco pays an export duty of \$1.00 per quintal (100 lbs.).

President Arias expressed his thanks to the allied forces of Guatemala and San Salvador for their services on behalf of Honduras.

A correspondent of a London newspaper writes, under date of September 30th, as follows:

"The news received by this mail from Honduras states that Medina is entirely defeated; that having paid to the allies San Salvador and Guatemala the sum of \$54,000 as a ransom for his life, they afterward ignored it, and took him by force from the Spanish consul's house, and he is now in Guatemala in chains.

"It is stated the allied powers, San Salvador and Guatemala, are urging upon the new President Arias to get rid of the gigantic railroad debt by a compromise with the British bondholders, and if possible to offer 5s. in the pound to do so, and to make an offer. To enable Honduras to make this offer, the entire rolling-stock of the railway, etc., has been offered to Mr. Meiggs, the contractor for the Costa Rica Railway, for one-third of its cost, or any price that Mr. Meiggs may be disposed to give for it. It is considered impossible to proceed with the undertaking. It now appears that, instead of fifty miles of the railway said to be completed, in reality only twenty-eight miles of lines laid are in working order.

"Information from Belize, British Honduras, says there has been great excitement here some time past, or rather, in Spanish Honduras. Until very recently fighting has been going on

without intermission, and business, consequently, entirely suspended. The ex-President's wife is here, but her unfortunate husband has been carried off a prisoner. There are, it is said, some fifteen candidates for the Presidency. Another account says, 'Medina is made prisoner; it is expected he will be shot.'"

Toward the end of the year, the Government resumed its task of organizing the public administration; the country was at peace; and the President began to take great interest in the establishment of primary schools throughout the republic. This condition was about to be disturbed, according to the *Official Bulletin* of the 30th of December, by some refugees from Belize and Kingston, who had been accumulating arms in these places, and preparing an invasion in union with some refugees of Guatemala. The attempt was nipped in the bud by the English authorities.

President Arias had received congratulatory autograph letters from the late President Morales of Bolivia, President García Morena of Ecuador, and Don Amadeo, on his elevation to the provisional presidency of Honduras.

A correspondence had commenced between the British minister in Honduras, Mr. Corbet, and the Government, asking reasons why the payment of the English debt had been ordered to be suspended.

HOPKINS, REV. ALBERT, LL. D., F. R. S., a distinguished astronomer and physicist, for forty years an instructor in Williams College, born in Stockbridge, Mass., July 14, 1807; died in Williamstown, Mass., May 24, 1872. He was the younger son of Captain Archibald Hopkins, a cavalry-officer, the grandson of Mark Hopkins, a revolutionary officer, and a brother of Rev. Mark Hopkins, D. D., LL. D., President of Williams College from 1836 to 1872. He was prepared for college by his uncle, Rev. Jared Curtis, entered Williams College in 1824 in an advanced class, and graduated in 1826. The first year after his graduation was devoted to the study of agriculture and engineering. In the autumn of 1827 he was appointed tutor in Williams College, and in 1829 elected Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy there. In 1834 he visited Europe, almost entirely at his own expense, to procure philosophical and chemical apparatus for the college. The next year he commenced on his own responsibility the erection of an astronomical observatory for the college, the first ever established in this country in connection with an American college, and the pioneer of the many which now rank with the best in the Old World in their magnificent equipment and their valuable observations. This humble building, though equipped with a telescope and other instruments of but moderate power, under Prof. Hopkins's management, made many discoveries which aided in establishing a high reputation for American scientists. In 1838 his professorship was changed to one of

Natural Philosophy and Astronomy. In 1839 he erected a magnificent observatory for observing and recording the phenomena of terrestrial magnetism. In 1869 David Dudley Field, Esq., of New York, endowed a Memorial Professorship of Astronomy with \$25,000, stipulating that the proceeds should be secured to Prof. Hopkins during his life. From 1835 to 1840 Prof. Hopkins was also Professor of French. Astronomy was his favorite study, and he had made great attainments in that science, being the constant and valued correspondent of the most eminent European astronomers. He had also made frequent contributions on astronomical and philosophical subjects to the Royal Society of Great Britain, and in 1869, a vacancy occurring among the corresponding fellows of that Society, he was elected to the vacant fellowship, an honor not conferred on more than two or three Americans during the present century. But Prof. Hopkins was more than an astronomer: every department of natural science had received his careful investigation; he was thoroughly at home in the realm of physics, an able geologist, and remarkable for his attainments in physical geography and meteorology; a skillful botanist, and the projector and pioneer of those scientific expeditions from colleges, in which Harvard, and Yale, Cornell, and other colleges, have followed with such grand successes. He founded a Natural History Society and an Alpine Club in the college, to which successive expeditions have given a fine museum and collection, and in all ways developed the taste for physical science among the students, by all of whom he was greatly beloved. Much of the work which has been done during the past thirty years, to improve the grounds of the college, and to adorn the beautiful village in which it is situated, has been the direct labor of Prof. Hopkins, or inspired by him. He was licensed to preach by the Berkshire Congregational Association in 1837, and for many years was a stated supply to Congregational churches in Williamstown and South Williamstown, and much of the time acting college pastor. In 1866 he built, largely from his own resources, a chapel at White Oaks, a previously neglected district of the town, where he performed a truly missionary work, and in 1868 organized a church there. His only son, an officer in the late war, fell in battle, in 1863.

HORSES, CATARRHAL EPIDEMIC AMONG, OR Epizootic, a wide-spread disease which prevailed throughout North America in the autumn of 1872, and the winter of 1873, among horses, and to some extent among sheep and cattle. It made its first appearance at Toronto about the 30th of September (some authorities say the 8th or 9th of October), reached New York about the 18th of October, and in ten days there were 40,000 horses attacked by it, and nearly 13,000 in Brooklyn. In less than two months it had reached Galveston, Texas, following the Atlantic slope in its course, and

not long after followed the Mississippi River northward as far as St. Louis, and then turned westward, reaching Colorado, Wyoming, and Nevada, in January, 1873, and California a few days later. It had visited Chicago, and the region of the upper and lower lakes, a little before or about the same time that it appeared in New York. It prevailed throughout New England about the close of October and the early part of November, though considerably earlier in the northern than in the southern portion of the New England States.

The disease received a great variety of names, among which the most common were horse-distemper, horse-plague, epizootic or epizooty, hipporhinorrhœa, horse-influenza, horse-catarrh, etc. Prof. James Law, of Cornell University, who had given the subject very careful attention, said, in a lecture delivered in New York late in October: "The disease is by no means a new one. Between 415 and 412 B. C., a similar disease raged in Greece, Italy, and Sicily. It has also occurred in A. D. 330, 876, 1173, 1259, 1299 (then especially severe), six times in the fourteenth century, 39 times in the fifteenth, twice in the sixteenth, five times in the seventeenth, 15 times in the eighteenth, and 17 times in the nineteenth thus far—probably not more frequently in later times, but apparently so from the lack of full records earlier. It is doubtful, however, whether it had ever before appeared in the United States, certainly not in the present century, unless in a very mild form. Sometimes it has especially attacked horses, dogs, cats, and oxen, and sometimes man. It is essentially an influenza." Its character was certainly epidemic rather than contagious. It extended, as we have said, very rapidly, more so than it was possible for animals to pass from one city to another, and occasionally leaped long distances, as from Rochester, or Syracuse, to New York City, and appearing simultaneously in stables miles apart.

The first symptom was a chill, or shivering, followed very soon by a high temperature of the whole body, and evident fever. The normal temperature of the blood of the horse is 99.5° Fahr., or below in some instances; but, in the very commencement of this disease, it rose to 100°, 102°, or even 104°. The next symptom was a severe cough, accompanied by copious discharges of a watery fluid from the nose, which soon became a thick, yellow, mucopurulent discharge. At this point the horse usually showed a disinclination to take his food. At this stage, suitable treatment would often arrest the disease, and, after remaining stationary for two or three days, the horse would recover completely in a week or ten days, but, in those cases where its progress was not checked, or where the constitution of the animal was somewhat broken, the early symptoms were succeeded by those of a more aggravated character; the cough increased, the pulse became more rapid, the heat rising in fatal cases

as high as 108° Fahr., the respiration was more frequent and labored; the horse drooped, was languid, and his flesh all over the body seemed to be sore; the discharge from the nostrils increased; the air-passages became involved, and the animal grew weaker and weaker, with all the symptoms of capillary bronchitis, or as frequently pneumonia, and sometimes both combined. The general prostration became more noticeable, dysentery often followed, and eventually the horse sank. It was peculiarly noticeable that in good horses, which had not been subjected to any violent exercise, and that had been properly cared for, the disease did not prove fatal. The majority of deaths occurred among very old and worn-out horses, which had not been in sound condition for a long time. The *post-mortem* examinations revealed evidences not unfrequently of bronchitis and pneumonia in the same lung; the larynx and trachea seemed congested, inflamed, and, together with the bronchial tubes, contained a muco-purulent discharge; in fact, the whole mucous membrane seemed involved in the various changes. The spleen was in many instances found enlarged. The various reports circulated as to the contagious character of the disease, and its appearance in some instances among human beings who had the care of the suffering horses, occasioned some alarm, but on careful investigation they proved not to be well authenticated. In regard to the causes and origin of this epidemic, there was great conflict of opinion. Some eminent veterinarians, and among them Dr. McEuchran, of Montreal, regarded it as dependent upon vegetable fungi or spores in the air which were inhaled by the animals and brought on the disease; but, in reply to this, it was very reasonably asked, why horses alone should be affected; and why the disease should skip over extensive districts, and later return to them. Others regarded it as due to atmospheric influences affecting a wide extent of country, and which, through the terrible heat of the summer, and the electrical disturbances of the autumn, had developed an unusual amount of malarial poison to which it was alleged the horse was unusually sensitive. Other veterinary surgeons have entered into very learned disquisitions as to the neoplastic cells, and the possible effect of the excessively electrical condition of the air upon them. The presence of some atmospheric influence, acting most readily and fatally on unsound and overworked horses, and those kept in foul and ill-ventilated stables, though occasionally attacking apparently healthy and vigorous animals, seems to have been very generally conceded, and, whatever was their mode of action, the fact was certain that a free use of powerful disinfectants like carbolic acid, bromo-chloralum, and bichloride of iron, did greatly facilitate the recovery of the animals attacked. Considerable apprehension was felt at first of its contagious character. Facts did not seem to justify this ap-

prehension. There was no positive evidence of its contagiousness, but it was wisely directed that the straw on which the horses were bedded should be burned, because the secretions of diseased animals are never healthful, and might have imparted other diseases, though probably not this specific one.

In the treatment of the disease there was a great diversity of views, and the usual amount of empiricism and quackery. Veterinary medicine is at a very low ebb in this country, and too many practitioners have but their stereotyped formulæ for all diseases of animals. The evident analogy of the disease to the influenzas or epidemic catarrhal fevers which have attacked the human subject four or five times during the present century, and the similarity of the respiratory organs of the horse to those of man, would naturally have suggested a treatment corresponding to that which was so generally successful in those epidemics. But comparatively few of the practitioners seemed to have any reasonable theory of treatment. Fortunately, the disease was not very fatal even without treatment, though its secondary stage was more dangerous than the first, and hence, under all forms of prescriptions, or without any, a majority of the horses recovered. The treatment which proved most effectual in restoring the horses to perfect health, though somewhat slower than the more heroic methods, was attended with better ultimate success. It was as follows: In the first stage (the chill) the horse was covered with two or three blankets, his legs and head swathed or bandaged, and hot washes, infusions of ginger, and capsicum, and linseed decoction, administered, together with a steam-bath if practicable. Absolute rest was insisted upon. When the cough and discharge from the nostrils indicated that the second stage had come on, and, as was almost always the case, the throat was so sore and painful that the horse was reluctant to take his food because of the pain of deglutition, the whole throat and neck were to be rubbed briskly, several times a day, with a highly-stimulating liniment, such as the ammonia-liniment, with the addition of one-third or one-half oil of origanum, or spirits of turpentine, and some advised even the addition of croton-oil and tincture of cantharides; internally the warm bran mash was continued and one or two teaspoonfuls of chlorate of potash mixed with it. Some gave also from a bottle two ounces of liquor of acetate of ammonia (spirit of mindererus) and half an ounce of spirits of nitrous ether, repeating the dose every two hours, until free perspiration was induced. The animal was allowed to drink frequently, but in small quantities, of cold water. All his food was to be cooked and soft till he recovered. If the weather was fair he was allowed to be taken out for moderate exercise with his blankets on, but not to be trotted, or put to a load, until the cure was complete. The stable

and all its connections were to be thoroughly disinfected every day, and the straw burned if possible, or covered with ground plaster-of-paris if not. Under this kind of treatment the horses generally recovered, unless they were previously unsound or reduced in flesh, or weakened by overwork, in about ten days. If the attempt was made to use them sooner (as, on the stage and horse-car lines, and drays, the temptation was very strong to do so), they very often had a relapse, accompanied by great weakness, profuse perspiration, dropsy, and often very speedy death. The greater part of the deaths occurred from this relapse. It was at one time asserted that farcy, or glanders, was a very common sequel to this influenza, but, so far as we have been able to learn, there are no well-authenticated cases of this disease appearing after the epizootic, except in horses who had manifested symptoms of glanders before they were attacked by the influenza. The aggregate loss of horses must have been large, though the Commissioner of the Department of Agriculture reports that it was not so great as the natural increase of horses during the year, or in other words, that, despite the disease, the actual number of horses in the country had slightly increased from January, 1872, to January, 1873.

HOWARD, General BENJAMIN C., a Maryland jurist and statesman; died in Baltimore, aged 81 years. He was a native of Maryland, and was graduated from Princeton College in 1809, after which he joined the legal profession. He assisted in organizing troops for the defence of Baltimore in 1814, and commanded the Mechanical Volunteers at the battle of North Point, September 12, 1814, when the American forces successfully resisted the advance of the British army of 9,000 on Baltimore. Mr. Howard served in the House of Representatives from 1829 to 1833, and again from 1835 to 1839. He was chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, and in that capacity drew up a report on the Northeastern boundary question. He was also for

many years reporter of the Supreme Court of the United States, and his "Reports of Cases in the Supreme Court of the United States from 1843 to December term in 1855," in 18 vols. (about 8 vols. of the new edition edited by Judge Curtis), are said to be among the best of the series. General Howard took part in the Peace Congress of 1861, which was his last participation in public affairs.

HUNGARY, a country in southeastern Europe, forms the eastern half of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy. The Emperor of Austria is at the same time King of Hungary, which is united with the western or cis-Leithan portion of the monarchy by means of a common imperial ministry, and a joint meeting of delegations from both halves of the monarchy.

The lands of the Hungarian crown consist of Hungary proper, Transylvania, the royal free city of Fiume, Croatia, and Slavonia, and the Military Frontier. The free city of Fiume, with its port and a rural district, was, by a law passed in 1868, separated from Croatia, to which it had formerly belonged, and, in pursuance of this law, received on July 28, 1870, a royal governor, who is immediately subordinate to the Hungarian ministry. The extent of the Military Frontier has been considerably reduced by the incorporation of a portion with Hungary proper. At the close of the year 1869 the area and population of the lands of the Hungarian crown were as follows:

	Area.	Population in 1869, inclusive of military.
Hungary proper.....	84,441	11,633,162
Transylvania.....	20,287	2,115,024
Fiume, royal city.....	7,23	17,884
Croatia, Slavonia.....	8,484	1,150,153
Military Frontier.....	5,837	593,232
Total.....	119,056	15,509,455

The numerical strength of the several nationalities was, in 1869, estimated by Dr. Ficker ("Die Völkstämme der Oester-Ungarischen Monarchie," Vienna, 1869) as follows:

	Germans.	SLAVI.		ROUMANIANS.		Magyars.	Other Races.
		North.	South.	West.	East.		
Hungary.....	1,540,000	2,210,000	797,000	500	1,447,000	4,825,000	499,500
Croatia and Slavonia.....	31,000	9,000	1,063,000	1,000	200	15,000	8,000
Transylvania.....	235,000	2,000	1,000	....	1,200,000	573,000	104,000
Military Frontier.....	4,003	1,000	680,000	....	....	....	....
Total.....	1,810,000	2,222,000	2,441,000	1,500	2,648,000	5,413,000	612,000

The following table exhibits the religious statistics of the country:

	CATHOLICS.			ORIENTAL.		Lutherans.	Reformed.	Unitarians.	Other Christian Denominations.	Jews.	Other Non-Christians.
	Roman.	Greek.	Armenian.	Greek.	Armenian.						
Hungary.....	5,958,200	981,577	858	1,484,499	318	894,298	1,721,066	806	2,492	518,165	179
Transylvania.....	263,769	596,502	4,120	652,945	224	209,080	296,640	53,539	223	24,848	17
Croatia (Includ'g Fiume).....	730,940	304	3	49,227	4	345	89	82	57	3,547	7
Slavonia.....	290,080	2,624	115	132,385	22	4,364	6,670	11	2	5,196	11
Milit'y Frontier	319,011	6,578	8	266,052	37	1,127	47	....	....	877	....
Army.....	56,558	12,043	29	10,271	41	4,354	6,911	384	20	1,508	9
Total.....	7,558,558	1,599,638	5,193	2,589,319	646	1,113,508	2,031,243	54,822	2,734	553,641	223

The population of the largest cities, according to the census of 1869, is as follows:

Pesth.....	201,911	Kronstadt.....	28,041
Szegedin.....	69,014	Zombor.....	25,304
Maria Theresiopel..	56,269	Klausenburg.....	25,080
Buda.....	54,377	Fünfkirchen.....	24,014
Fresburg.....	46,544	Stuhlweissenburg....	22,628
Debreczin.....	43,517	Kaschau.....	21,742
Kecskemet.....	42,089	Wieselburg.....	21,146
Temesvar.....	32,754	Versecz.....	21,096
Arad.....	31,796	Agram.....	20,637
Grosswardein.....	29,240	Raab.....	20,252

In the budget for the year 1872 the revenue was estimated at 169,110,719 florins; the expenditures at 232,209,394 florins; deficit, 63,098,675 florins. The public debt at the close of the year 1870 was about 389,500,000 florins.

The length of the railroads in operation, on January 1, 1872, was 4,462 kilometres; of railroads in course of construction, 2,052 kilometres. The length of the telegraph-lines, in 1870, was 10,156 kilometres; of telegraph-wires, 27,764 kilometres.

According to the official census of 1869,* there were in Hungary, under the political division of the country, 54 counties, circles, sees, or districts; in Transylvania, 26; Croatia and Slavonia, 8; Military Frontier (regimental districts), 15; total, 103. To these must be added the free city of Fiume with its territory.

The number of "royal free and privileged cities" was 48 in Hungary, 30 in Transylvania, 1 in Fiume, 8 in Croatia and Slavonia, 11 in the Military Frontier (military communities, 11); total, 98. The number of towns with organized magistrates was 88 in Hungary, 3 in the Military Frontier (fortresses).

Besides, there were

	Market Towns.	Villages.	Houses.
Hungary.....	663	9,456	1,753,162
Transylvania.....	48	2,207	439,069
Total.....	711	11,673	2,191,201
Fiume, City and Territory.....	..	3	1,403
Croatia and Slavonia.....	40	2,941	124,082
Military Frontier.....	18	1,756	133,528
Total lands of Hung'n Crown	769	16,373	2,450,213

There are in the lands of the Hungarian crown 7,653,560 persons of the male, and 7,763,767 persons of the female sex. There were 2,472,547 men, and 1,517,972 women, or in all, 3,990,519 persons who were able to read and to write, and 452,274 men, and 892,018 women, or 1,344,292 persons who were able to read but not to write; the remainder are entirely illiterate. As regards the occupation of the inhabitants, 5,064,753 are engaged in agriculture, forestry, fishing, or mining; 646,964 in industrial and mechanical pursuits; 133,582 in commerce; 177,241 are clergymen, officers, teachers, physicians, lawyers, artists; 80,680 are proprietors of houses or rentes; 1,196,414 are servants; and 8,117,693 (of whom

2,951,227 were over fourteen years old) were without any specified employment.

The agricultural statistics in 1870, as compared with those of the former census of 1857, were as follows:

	1857.	1870.
Horses.....	2,095,055	2,158,819
Mules.....	2,351	3,266
Asses.....	28,275	30,480
Horned Cattle.....	5,646,954	5,279,193
Sheep.....	11,281,895	15,076,997
Goats.....	480,973	572,951
Hogs.....	4,504,905	4,443,370
Beehives.....	?	617,407

The Diet of Croatia, which, after several adjournments, had been opened on January 15th, was dissolved by imperial decree on January 19th. The Government officially stated that this measure had become necessary because the Diet denied the legality of the compromise proposed. The real cause was, that the negotiations between the National Croatian party and members of the Hungarian ministry, which, in the latter part of the year 1871, had been carried on in Vienna, had proved a failure. The subsequent session of the Hungarian Diet was, on April 16th, closed by the Emperor-King in person. The speech from the throne pointed out that already, for five years, questions affecting both portions of the monarchy alike have been successfully disposed of without the slightest disagreement. The present Diet has fulfilled its task in contributing to the development of the country's prosperity by judicial and administrative reforms. After enumerating the various laws passed during the session, the speech from the throne adds that the organization of lower courts and the separation of the judicial from the administrative departments have increased the public safety. The organization of municipal and parochial establishments, based on the principle of self-government, insures a strict enforcement of the laws. The speech dwells upon the just manner in which the public revenue, which has greatly increased, has been applied, mentioning the considerable sums voted for the improvement of justice, public instruction, a complete net-work of railways, and the embellishment of the capital. The speech recalls the fact that the expenditure for the development of the Honved Institution was cheerfully voted, and considers the accomplishment of all these measures, without increasing the taxes, to be a proof of the increasing prosperity of the country. The Emperor expresses a hope that, after the abolition of the institutions of the Military Frontier province, there will shortly not be found throughout the monarchy any fraction of the population that does not fully enjoy constitutional rights. The speech regrets that, in consequence of the obstacles to discussion raised within the Diet during the last portion of the session, the Electoral Bill and other measures could not be passed. The friendly relations prevailing with foreign pow-

* The following figures are taken from Keleti, "Ueber-sicht der Bevölkerung des Staatsgebietes, etc., Sämmtlicher Länder der Ungarischen Krone," Pesth, 1871.

ers afford a hope that the new Diet, which will before long be convoked, will be able to prosecute the labors it has commenced, amid the blessings of peace. The leader of the Left, Ghiczy, declared that he would retire from public life. In a full review of the political situation, he defended the principles of the Left, but at the same time uttered warnings against some dangerous practices used for obtaining popular favor both on political and financial questions.

The election for a new Diet of Croatia ended in the beginning of June. Among the members elected, 48 belonged to the National Croatian party, 27 were Unionists (favorable to the continuing union with Hungary), and 4 undecided. Of the "viril votes" (members who belong to the Diet in virtue of their office or nobility, namely: 9 archbishops and bishops, 7 Obergespans [presidents of counties], and 41 magnates), the majority were supposed to be friendly to the Government; but, at all events, a majority of the whole body was believed strongly to favor the Slavic tendencies in Croatia.

The elections in Hungary proper began in June, and ended toward the close of July. The Hungarian Diet is elected for a term of three years, and the election, lasting several weeks, is generally attended with a great deal of excitement. Most of the time is needed for the registration of the electors, which is done at every election. A special apparatus is created for this purpose, as well as for the elections themselves. In each county and borough the community elect a special committee, which has the whole management of the elections, to the exclusion of the magistrates. This preliminary election gives rise, from the first moment, to an agitation scarcely inferior to that produced by the election of the members themselves, for the result of this latter is believed to depend, to a large extent, upon the former. The law leaves great latitude to the special committee, and the defeated party generally complains that its defeat is more due to skilful operations of the committee than to the real opinions of the majority of voters. The electoral qualifications being of many kinds, and rather vaguely worded, it may give to them in every single case any interpretation it likes. For instance, in boroughs, a house worth 300 florins entitles to a vote, but the standard of value which would be the rating of it is not indicated. Thus, the registering committee may deal with this qualification as party purposes may require: and there is but a nominal appeal from this decision. After the votes have been registered, the county or town is divided into as many electoral districts as there are members to be chosen. This division into districts has, in the main, remained as it was first made by the counties and towns in 1848, but it may always be corrected so as to shift the votes, taking them away where they may not be required, and adding them where they may turn the scale.

Another important decision which lies in the hands of the committee is the fixing of the polling-place for each district, which may be done so as to make the polling most convenient to the party to which the majority of the committee belong, and as inconvenient as possible to the adverse party. Another power of the committees is the decision whether the voting should be open or by ballot. The law of 1848 says distinctly that the vote should be given openly, as the custom has been from time immemorial in all elections in Hungary, and the question arose in former Diets whether an election which was made by ballot was not illegal; but the Diet, without saying that it was legal, allowed it to stand, so that now it is optional in each constituency. At the present elections, as in former ones, in most constituencies open voting was adopted, and the way in which the ballot was managed in those constituencies which adopted it was by no means calculated to gain friends for it among those who wish to put an end to corrupt practices.

When the elections closed in July, it was found that the majority of the Deakist party was larger by about 17 votes than it had been in the preceding Diet. The non-Magyar "nationalities" (Slavi and Roumanians) had in several instances gained new members; but the Left lost so many seats as to strengthen the majority for the Deakists. Deak himself was reelected in the central district of Pesh, by 1,100 against 180 votes. The announcement of this result was the signal for an enthusiastic demonstration, and M. Deak, in reply to the congratulations of the people, delivered a speech, which was received with immense cheering.

The new Croatian Diet was opened at Agram, on June 15th, by the royal commissary, Archbishop Michailovic. After long negotiations between the National party and the Unionists, a compromise was successfully concluded between the latter and a part of the former, who, although demanding a thorough revision of the relations of Croatia to Hungary, yet consented to the continuance of the union. The points on which the two parties agreed were laid down in an address to the Emperor, which was presented by a deputation at Vienna, on July 11th. The reply of the Emperor directed attention to the fact that Croatia already had received, by the "union law of 1868," a large share of provincial self-government, but, at the same time, intimated that the work of revision might be continued.

The Hungarian Diet was opened, on September 4th, by the Emperor Francis Joseph in person. The speech from the throne urges perseverance in the work of internal reform, and congratulates the kingdom and empire on their happy relations with foreign powers. The ministry was slightly modified, Dr. Th. Pauler, late Minister of Public Instruction and Worship, being appointed Minister of Justice, *vice* Herr von Bitto, who had resigned; Herr

Trefort was appointed Minister of Public Instruction and Worship.

The meetings of the cis-Leithan and trans-Leithan delegations took place during the year at Pesth. They were opened on September 17th, and adjourned on October 24th. The proceedings were harmonious and satisfactory. In the Austrian delegation, the president, Herr Hopfen, stated that the common expenditure of the empire for 1873 would be only 3,500,000 florins in excess of that of the previous year, the cis-Leithan quota being even 1,000,000 less. He pointed out also that, in accordance with the declarations of the Government respecting the normal budget for the following year, no increased demands upon the country were to be expected for the requirements of the army. Count Andrassy, in his parting reply to the Austrian delegation, was able to announce that all the resolutions agreed upon by the two delegations would at once receive the sanction of the Emperor.

On December 2d the president of the Hungarian ministry, Count Lonyay, in consequence of very violent personal attacks made upon him in the Second Chamber, chiefly by Czernatony, a member of the Left, tendered his resignation, which was accepted by the Emperor. After an interview of the Emperor with Deak, M. Szlavy, the Minister of Commerce, was charged with the reconstruction of the ministry. Even before the real crisis, two of the ministers, M. Kerkapolyi, Minister of Finance, and M. Tisza, the Minister of Public Works, had repeatedly expressed an intention to withdraw, but they were both induced to remain for the present, so that the new cabinet, with the exception of the late Premier, Count Lonyay, comprised all the members of the old one. In place of M. Szlavy, Count Joseph Zichy, Governor of Fiume, was summoned to take the ministry of Commerce and Agriculture. Before going to Fiume, he had occupied a prominent position in that department.

I

IDE, Rev. GEORGE BARTON, D. D., an eminent Baptist clergyman, scholar, and author, born in Coventry, Vt., in 1806; died in Springfield, Mass., April 16, 1872. His father, Rev. John Ide, had removed from New York into Northern Vermont, in 1800. His early opportunities for education were very good, notwithstanding the sparseness of the population. He grew up with the determination to be a lawyer, and in his eighteenth or nineteenth year commenced the study of the law in Brandon, Vt., teaching school in winter in his native town, to help himself in the expenses of a professional education. While thus engaged, and avowing skeptical tendencies, he met with a change, during a revival in Coventry, which modified his whole subsequent career. He now became convinced that it was his duty to prepare for the ministry, and, after a short period of study, entered Middlebury College, whence he graduated in 1830, with the highest honors of his class. During his college course, he preached occasionally, and soon after his graduation he was ordained, it is believed, at Derby, Vt. He was settled for a short time at Passumpsic Village, and thence removed to Brandon, Vt., in 1832, and was called thence to Albany, N. Y., late in 1834. His reputation for eloquence and power in the pulpit was such that Albany was not suffered to retain him long, and at the close of 1835 he was installed pastor of the Old Federal Street Church in Boston. He was not quite at home in Boston, and, in 1838, accepted the call of the First Baptist Church in Philadelphia to be their pastor. He remained in Philadelphia fourteen years, and ranked in scholarship, eloquence, and efficiency, as the peer of any of the clergymen of that city. In 1852, being desir-

ous that his church should remove up-town, and finding some of his people were reluctant to do so, he accepted a call, which he had just received, to Springfield, Mass., where the last twenty years of his life were spent in a most successful and efficient pastorate. Dr. Ide was a hard student all his life. His library, of somewhat more than 5,000 volumes, all bound with his own hands, was admirably selected for working purposes, and was diligently used. He was a vigorous and polished writer, using language with great precision, and with a remarkable lucidity and logical power. He was somewhat averse to writing for publication, though, in the course of his forty-two years' ministry, he had published a considerable number of volumes. Of these, a few were polemical, several were Sunday-school books, which are models of their kind, more were occasional sermons and addresses, of which not less than twenty-five or thirty appeared in print, and three series of "Bible Pictures," or "Life Sketches of Life Truths," embracing vivid pen-portraits of the lives and deeds of Christ and his Apostles. He was a very frequent contributor to the religious periodicals and reviews. His death was very sudden, and was said to be from disease of the heart.

ILLINOIS. The adjourned session of the Legislature of 1871 did not come to a close until the 9th of April. That portion of its work falling within this year was of a miscellaneous character, having only a local importance. The act relating to the sale of intoxicating liquors, of which mention was made in the preceding volume of this work, called forth considerable opposition, chiefly among manufacturers and sellers of the liquors. A State convention of those interested in this busi-

ness was held at Springfield, where there was a spirited discussion, and the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The Twenty-seventh General Assembly has enacted a so-called temperance law, which in effect is the prohibition of the sale of spirituous liquors—a law odious in its provisions, and destructive of the rights of persons; and—

Whereas, When the present Legislature was elected, the temperance question was not agitated before the people, and consequently our Representatives did not know the sentiments of the people concerning the same; and—

Whereas, Our Representatives were not instructed to pass such a law, nor was the subject discussed before the people; therefore, we, the people of the State of Illinois, in convention assembled, do hereby resolve—

1. That the movements to enforce a sumptuary law, the nature thereof tending to restrict personal liberty and rights, are revolutionary and destructive, and we pledge our efforts to procure their speedy repeal by all legal and proper means.

2. That the law is unconstitutional, because it impairs the obligations of existing contracts for the leasing of property for the sale of liquors, made before its enactment.

3. That it is utterly repugnant to every principle of common law and right, because it subjects the property of a person to sale by legal proceedings, and in which he is not a party, and of which he had no notice.

4. That a law which makes original judgments of justices of the peace a lien upon real estate is both impolitic and unsafe.

5. That we oppose the so-called temperance law, because, while it hypocritically affects to be in the interests of an advanced morality, it is only a species of class legislation in behalf of the wealthy and against the poorer but equally worthy citizen, giving the former power to poison (as alleged), while the same is refused to the latter.

6. That the attempt to substitute the personal liability of one person for the acts of another is an innovation monstrous and odious, and subversive of common law and right and personal liberty.

7. That it obstructs the production of spirit and wine-producing grain and fruits, thereby circumventing our agricultural interests, the great source of wealth in our State.

8. That, while we abhor habitual drunkenness and the habitual drunkard as much as any so-called temperance men, we would, as law-abiding citizens, readily submit to the rational regulation of the liquor-traffic, and would make it a felony to sell adulterated and unwholesome liquor of any kind, and as such we would require the keeping of respectable establishments, and especially such as would hold a common drunkard responsible for his own acts.

9. That the General Assembly be respectfully and earnestly requested to repeal the law or submit the question to a vote of the people.

10. That, upon the basis of the above-expressed principles, we will form associations for the preservation of the personal liberty granted us by the Constitution of the United States, and that we will agitate the formation of kindred associations in all the cities and towns in Illinois, and endeavor to perfect a great central union of all these associations.

11. That we will not give our support to any political organization that will not declare its opposition to all sumptuary laws.

12. That our thanks are due to all members of the Legislature who so manfully battled against the passage of the infamous and unjust temperance law, and we hereby tender to them our united indorsement.

The State Convention of the Republican party was held at Springfield, on the 22d of

May. Some time before this date, several Republican members of the Legislature had addressed a letter to ex-Governor Richard J. Oglesby, asking if he would accept the nomination for Governor, if it were tendered him. He signified his willingness to do so, in a letter, in which he took occasion to laud the character and achievements of the party. He was accordingly nominated by acclamation. The rest of the State ticket was as follows: For Lieutenant-Governor, John L. Beveridge; for Secretary of State, George H. Harlow; for Auditor of Public Accounts, Charles L. Lippincott; for State Treasurer, Edward Rutz; for Attorney-General, James K. Edsall. Twenty-one presidential electors were also nominated, and delegates appointed to the National Convention, of the party, to be held in Philadelphia. The following resolutions were adopted by the Convention:

Resolved, That the past acts of the Republican party are a better guarantee for the future than the mere resolutions of a new party. It is the only party in the United States that, while in power, destroyed, or ever tried to destroy, that infamous "sum of all villainies," chattel slavery—the only party that questioned the dogma that "to the victors belong the spoils of the vanquished;" and endeavored to introduce reforms into the civil service, so that honesty, capacity, faithful attention to official duties, might be a better recommendation to office than partisan services; and whose President has proclaimed this new rule of action to the nation. It is the only party that introduced the eight-hour labor-system in the public service. It is the only party that has made treaties with other governments fully protecting our naturalized citizens from foreign claims of allegiance. It has shown unusual energy in guarding our frontier settlers from Indian raids; and the Indians from frauds and plunder of Government agents. Under its patriotic, resolute, and statesmanlike administration, a deeply-plotted and long-matured rebellion, that was declared by the enemies of our country, both domestic and foreign, as unconquerable, has been effectually suppressed, and peace and union, law and order, in a great measure, restored. With a magnanimity unparalleled in the history of nations, no one, for rebellion, perjury, or treason in the late conflict, has been deprived of even the right of suffrage, and few of the right to hold office. And, with "charity for all and malice toward none," universal amnesty will be proclaimed as soon as it can be done consistently with the public safety.

Resolved, That the national taxes and the national debt have both been reduced. The public revenue has been faithfully collected, and defaulting officers promptly removed and prosecuted for their defalcations. The credit of the nation was never in a better condition, and the people have been furnished with a good national currency, that will soon be made better, and equal to gold and silver. And, above all, the humblest citizens have been defended in their constitutional rights at home and abroad.

Resolved, That the principles of the Declaration of Independence, and of the recent amendments to the Constitution of the United States, to secure the enjoyment of natural and civil liberty, adopted by the influence of the Republican party, will not execute or enforce themselves; and no party that does not cordially sympathize with those principles, or that is chiefly composed of men hostile to those principles and to those amendments, is entitled to the confidence or support of patriots and freemen, or can be safely intrusted with the national Government.

Resolved, That, by the fundamental principles of the Republican party, it is the right and duty of all its supporters to condemn every existing abuse in national, State, and municipal governments, and zealously advocate all needful reforms, as has been done with success from the time the party was first organized. No party that ever existed in this country can justly boast of so much independence of thought, speech, and action. It is this freedom that has drawn to it the enthusiastic support of so many intelligent, unbiassed, and generous young men, and repelled so many sordid and disciplined office-hunters, who would make merchandise of their fellow-men, by reducing them to political slavery.

Resolved, That all sovereignty emanates from the people, a portion of which they have delegated to the United States Government, for national purposes, and to guard the people against oppression in and out of the United States; a still larger portion of which they have delegated to State governments, for local, domestic, and municipal purposes, and the residue of that sovereignty over natural rights and civil privileges they have expressly reserved for themselves in bills of rights and restrictions against the encroachments of national, State, and municipal governments; and no sound Republican wishes to deprive the nation, the States, counties, cities, towns, villages, or individuals, of any of their legitimate constitutional rights; and all pretences that the Republican party desires or intends to establish a consolidated government of unlimited powers, are gratuitous slanders, unworthy of the age.

Resolved, That the Republican party is the party of progress, and human rights, and duties. We are for equality of all before the law, and the preservation of constitutional rights, and we disapprove of all unconstitutional legislation for the cure of any of the disorders of society, whether irreligion, intemperance, or any other evil. We oppose the surrender of individual freedom to those who ask that their prejudices, practices, or creed, shall be the law of the land; we demand equal and just rights and duties for every human being, and the largest liberty consistent with the public good, and the preservation of social order.

Resolved, That the necessities of the Government require so large a tariff upon importations that the question of free trade is not one now before the American people; the only question left is, how to so adjust the tariff that it will most promote the labor, industry, and general welfare of the country, without being oppressive to any interests of society; and we know of no better way to dispose of this subject than that adopted by the Republican party in Congress: to learn wisdom from experience, reduce taxation as fast as possible, and remove all unnecessary burdens upon the necessities of life.

Resolved, That, in adjusting the details of a system for raising revenue, to cover the necessary requirements of the Government and meet its liabilities, care should be taken to so regulate the imposts that they will press least upon the growing industries of the country, cheapen the necessities of life, and afford to labor the fairest promise of permanent reward.

Resolved, That we most heartily indorse the recommendation by President Grant of the adoption of proper measures by the national Government for the protection of immigrants, recognizing as we do, in those natives who flock to our shores, a most valuable addition of other countries to the population and wealth of our whole country.

Resolved, That the gratitude of the nation is due to our soldiers and sailors, whose patriotism and valor saved the Union, and made our country, *in fact* as well as in name, a nation of freemen.

Resolved, That the people of the United States owe Ulysses S. Grant a great debt of gratitude for his patriotic devotion to the interests of the people, in war and in peace; that we have unabated confidence in his integrity, patriotism, ability, prudence, and

judgment; and hereby instruct our delegates to the Philadelphia Convention to vote for and use all honorable means to secure his nomination as the Republican candidate for the presidency of the United States.

The delegates of the Democratic and Liberal Republican parties of the State met in separate conventions, at Springfield, on the 26th of June. The following resolutions were adopted in the Democratic Convention:

Resolved, By the Democrats of Illinois in convention assembled, That the platform of principles adopted by the Cincinnati Convention, together with the clear interpretation of the same enunciated in the letter of Horace Greeley, in accepting the nomination of that convention for the office of President of the United States, offers a common ground upon which liberal men of all political parties can consistently unite in opposition to personal government and its attendant official corruption.

Resolved, That our delegates, this day chosen, to represent us in the Democratic National Convention to assemble at Baltimore, be instructed to act and vote as a unit in the spirit of the foregoing resolution.

The Liberal Republicans, over whom Governor Palmer presided, adopted the following platform:

Resolved, That we cordially approve and reaffirm the principles contained in the Cincinnati platform; and that in the success of those principles, and particularly in the thorough reformation of the civil service and the discontinuance of political patronage whereby the taxes collected from the people are employed to override the will of the majority, we see the only salvation of a free government.

Resolved, That in the administration of our State affairs every effort should be made to lighten taxation by the strictest economy in the expenses of the government; that in the construction of our public buildings and in the management of our public institutions, all extravagance should be avoided; that the officers of the government should be held to strict accountability in the discharge of their duties, and that all unnecessary and cumbersome legislation should be avoided.

Resolved, That we can never forget the sacrifices made by the soldiers and sailors whose bravery saved the nation, and we deem it our duty to secure to them the full reward of their patriotism; we therefore declare ourselves in favor of the equalization of their bounties and of the most liberal recognition of their services in the public employment of the country, having regard only to their fitness for such employment and not to the rank they held in the military service.

Resolved, That the cause of equal rights cannot be considered established as long as any opposition thereto exists. Therefore, we hail with unfeigned satisfaction the evidence presented to us of the cessation and disappearance of such opposition in all parts of our common country.

Resolved, Upon this declaration of principle we take our stand before the people of this State as the party of Liberal reform, of reconciliation and peace, inviting all persons, without regard to previous political association, to coöperate with us in the endeavor to secure the success of the principles which, while just and true in themselves, are broad enough to include all the political necessities of the hour and the aspirations of every patriotic citizen.

Resolved, That the administration of Governor Palmer has been characterized by a noble spirit of independence and a fearless adherence to the cause of morality, and the interests of the people as he understood them; and thanks are due and are hereby tendered to him for his jealous guardianship of the public Treasury and the example he has furnished

of an executive who has governed not in the interest of any party or clique, but with an eye single to the paramount good of the whole people.

A conference committee of nineteen members from each convention was appointed to agree upon a State ticket. The following was reported to both bodies, and adopted without opposition: For Governor, Gustavus Koerner; Lieutenant-Governor, John C. Black; Secretary of State, Edward Rummel; Auditor, Daniel O'Hara; Treasurer, Charles H. Lanphear; Attorney-General, Lawrence Weldon.

Delegates to the Baltimore Convention were appointed by the Democratic Convention, and the duty of nominating presidential electors was referred to the State Central Committees of the two parties in joint session.

There was a convention of "straight-out" Democrats on the 25th of August, at which the duty of nominating State officers and adopting a platform was left to the State Central Committee. The ticket agreed upon by them was as follows: For Governor, Sidney Breese; for Lieutenant-Governor, D. S. Starrs; for Secretary of State, Eth. Sutton; for Auditor of Public Accounts, C. H. Wisterman; for State Treasurer, Henry West; for Attorney-General, George A. Meech. The name of Benjamin G. Wright was afterward substituted for that of Sidney Breese, for Governor. The committee also called upon Democrats in different parts of the State to keep up their independent organization and make "straight-out" Democratic nominations for the Legislature and for local offices. It was also resolved "That we have no sympathy with traitors and will not vote for any man who does not support true Democratic principles, as enunciated at Louisville, or who is willing to renounce the party which formed this government and secured its infant prosperity, or who is willing to see it overthrown by a party which attained power in the midst of prosperity, and has since discarded every principle advocated and sustained by its founders."

At the election on the 5th of November, the total vote cast for presidential electors was 429,076; of this, those in favor of Grant and Wilson for President and Vice-President received 241,248; those for Greeley and Brown, 184,770; those for O'Connor and Adams, 3,058; majority in favor of Grant and Wilson, 56,478. The entire Republican State ticket was chosen. The whole vote for Governor was 437,043, of which Oglesby received 257,774; Koerner, 197,084; and Wright, 2,185; majority for Oglesby, 40,690.

The right of women to vote was denied by Judge Jameson, of the Supreme Court, in the early part of the year, in a case brought by two women against the inspectors of election for refusing to register them as voters. The court took the ground that citizenship does not involve the right to vote; that women are citizens as minors are, and may be made voters if the people please, but are not now voters;

that the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments do not affect the question of female suffrage; that "history and common-sense" refute the notion that women have under these amendments acquired any rights they did not previously possess; that there is no such thing as a "natural right" to the suffrage, that right being wholly artificial, and bestowed or withheld by that portion of the community which possesses the power to bestow or withhold it. On the general question of the policy of amending the laws so as to permit women to vote, Judge Jameson said "he saw no ground for refusing it whenever a general demand for the suffrage was made by women themselves." But he added that "if they wish to enter the capitol as legislators, they ought to wait till they can effect their entrance there legally and directly by the door, and not seek to climb thither some other way through passages intended for different purposes."

The financial condition of the State is most satisfactory. The total receipts of the Treasury, for the two years ending November 30th, were \$15,252,055.52, made up of the following items:

Balance on hand December 1, 1870.....	\$4,502,970 88
Reserve Fund.....	3,445,386 86
State Debt Fund.....	1,105,401 80
Interest Fund.....	6,720 47
School Fund.....	1,509,108 50
Illinois Central Railroad Fund.....	994,379 70
Canal Redemption Fund.....	1,582,620 15
Unknown and Minor Heirs' Fund.....	742 29
Local Bond Interest Fund.....	1,864,666 77

Total receipts..... \$15,252,055 42

The disbursements for the same period amounted to \$13,201,275.14, drawn from the various funds in the following proportions:

Revenue Fund.....	\$4,312,640 83
State Debt Fund.....	2,587,982 83
Interest Fund.....	310,912 33
School Fund.....	1,825,921 31
Illinois Central Railroad Fund.....	1,700,137 52
Canal Redemption Fund.....	1,128,207 68
Unknown and Minor Heirs' Fund.....	794 36
Local Bond Interest Fund.....	1,394,342 58

Total disbursements..... \$13,201,275 14

The principal items of expense during the two years were as follows:

Legislative.....	\$693,063 92
Executive.....	180,158 74
Judicial.....	394,259 62
Educational.....	2,208,264 58
Educational and charitable.....	295,316 73
Charitable.....	918,784 56
Penal and reformatory.....	369,383 32
Agriculture.....	39,007 03
Commerce.....	238,661 42
State indebtedness.....	4,983,379 90
New State House.....	793,641 81
Local Bond Funds.....	1,334,342 76

The balance remaining in the Treasury, on the 1st of December, was \$2,050,776.28.

The total bonded debt of the State, on the 30th of November, 1870, was \$4,890,937.30, and since that date, under an act approved October 20, 1871, revenue deficit bonds have been issued amounting to \$250,000, which increased the debt to \$5,140,937.30. Payments were made on this principal during the two years, amounting, in the aggregate, to \$3,080,786.67, which left the debt, on the 1st of De-

ember, 1872, at \$2,060,150.68. This indebtedness was made up of the following items:

Interest Bonds (inscribed stocks), 1877.....	\$962,445 42
Refunded Stock, Coupon Bonds 1876.....	60,000 00
Refunded Stock, " " 1877.....	260,000 00
Thornton Loan Bonds.....	86,000 00
Normal University Bonds.....	28,000 00
\$1000 War Bonds.....	178,000 00
\$500 War Bonds.....	124,000 00
\$100 War Bonds.....	65,000 00
Revenue Deficiency Bonds.....	250,000 00
State indebtedness called in by proclamation of the Governor for payment not yet surrendered to the State:	
New Internal Improvement Stock, amounting to.....	22,969 21
Refunded Stock 1870.....	7,000 00
One old Internal Improvement Bond.....	1,000 00
Thirteen Canal Bonds.....	13,000 00
Two Bonds Interest Stock.....	2,136 00

Total outstanding Nov. 30, 1872..... \$2,060,150 63

Before the 3d of January, 1873, \$327,683.45 had been paid on this, leaving the total outstanding debt, at that date, \$1,732,467.18. It is expected that before the close of the present administration the State will be virtually out of debt, with an annual income, from the Illinois Central Railroad, and the Illinois & Michigan Canal, of not less than \$650,000.

The tax levy for State purposes in 1871 amounted to about nine mills to the dollar on the equalized valuation of property, $5\frac{1}{4}$ mills being for the expenses of the State government, 2 mills for the support of public schools, and $1\frac{1}{4}$ mill for redemption of canal bonds. The total levy for 1872 was $7\frac{1}{4}$ mills: $3\frac{5}{8}$ for general purposes, $\frac{4}{16}$ for payment of interest on the State debt, 2 for the support of public schools, and $1\frac{1}{4}$ for canal redemption.

The number of school districts in the State is 11,251; the number in 1871 was 11,112; in 1870, 11,066. The number of children between the ages of 6 and 21 in 1872 was 882,693, of whom 874,526 were white, and 8,167 colored; in 1871, the number was 878,417, of whom 870,703 were white, and 7,714 colored. The principal school statistics for the last biennial period are as follows:

	1871.	1872.
Number of public high-schools.....	91	89
Number of graded schools.....	651	611
Number of ungraded schools.....	10,414	10,697
Whole No. of free public schools..	11,156	11,396
Number of private schools.....	460	436
Number in 1870.....		580
Decrease.....		94
Number of pupils in private schools	34,883	34,784
Number in 1870.....		41,001
Decrease.....		6,217
Aggregate number of day schools in session.....	1,636,093	1,712,436
Aggregate number in 1870.....		1,553,238
Increase.....		159,198
Average number of day schools sustained.....	146	151
Average number in 1870.....		142
Increase.....		9
Average number of month schools sustained.....	6.7	6.9
Average number in 1870.....		6.7
Increase.....		.2

	1871.	1872.
Whole number of male scholars.....	353,643	345,623
Whole number of female scholars..	319,144	316,426
Total number of scholars attending	672,787	662,049
Total number of scholars attending in 1870.....		652,715
Increase.....		9,334
Whole number of male teachers....	8,826	9,094
Whole number of female teachers..	11,459	11,830
Total number of teachers.....	20,285	20,924
Total number of teachers in 1870...		20,081
Increase.....		843
Total number of days taught.....	2,018,226	2,072,992
Total number of days taught in 1870		1,998,240
Increase.....		74,752
Grand total number of days' attendance.....	50,108,492	49,842,461
Grand total number of days' attendance in 1870.....		47,896,931
Increase.....		1,945,550

The average daily attendance is thus stated: In 1870, 339,540; in 1871, 341,686; 1872, 329,799, showing the decrease of attendance in two years to be 9,741, while the number of children of school age in the State is increased by 20,069. During the past year there have been built 518 school-houses, against 470 built in 1871. They cost \$761,622.39, being an average cost of \$1,442.46. In 1870, 3,808 school districts owed debts, in 1871, 3,617, and in 1872, 2,621. The total value of school-houses, grounds, furniture, and libraries, in 1872, is \$19,876,708, being an increase in two years of \$5,017,408. The figures of the cost of the school system per scholar are as follows:

FOR TUITION ALONE.		
Upon school census.....	\$4 63	\$4 92
Upon number enrolled.....	6 05	6 55
Upon average daily attendance.....	11 91	13 16

The funds for the support of common schools in 1871 and 1872 were derived from the sources indicated in the subjoined statements:

1871.	
Amount of the two-mill State school-tax apportioned to counties by the Auditor.....	\$900,000 00
Amount of interest upon the school, college, and seminary funds, apportioned to counties by the Auditor.....	54,564 93
Amount raised by an <i>ad valorem</i> tax, in the school districts, for general school purposes.....	4,895,396 92
Amount of interest received on the township funds.....	420,218 36
Amount received on district bonds issued for building purposes.....	917,541 29
Amount received from rents.....	58,602 14
Amount received from sales of school property.....	16,131 17
Amount received from fines and forfeitures	10,733 02
Amount reported as received from various other sources.....	197,493 72
Total reported receipts in 1871.....	\$7,470,681 55
1872.	
Amount of the two-mill State school-tax apportioned to counties by the Auditor..	\$900,000 00
Amount of interest upon the school, college, and seminary funds, apportioned to counties by the Auditor.....	54,564 93
Amount raised by <i>ad valorem</i> tax, in the districts, for general school purposes....	5,292,942 65
Amount of interest received upon the township funds.....	523,811 41
Amount received on district bonds, issued for building purposes.....	294,332 90
	\$7,070,651 95

1872.	
Brought forward.....	\$7,070,651 95
Amount received as interest on district funds loaned.....	82,352 37
Amount received, borrowed money.....	220,690 80
Amount received from fines and forfeitures.....	12,546 06
Amount received from sales of school property.....	11,207 86
Amount reported as received from various other sources.....	102,273 72
Total reported receipts in 1872.....	\$7,500,122 76
Total amount expended in 1871, for all school purposes.....	\$7,153,387 41
Total amount expended for all school purposes in 1872.....	\$7,480,889 24

The annexed statement shows the several items and amounts which make up the permanent principal of the common-school funds of the State. A comparison of the present aggregate amount of the township fund, with that reported in 1870, shows an increase, in the last two years, of \$22,185.68.

COMMON-SCHOOL FUNDS—PRINCIPAL.

School fund proper, being 3 per cent. upon the net proceeds of the sales of the public lands in the State, one-sixth part excepted.....	\$613,302 96
Surplus revenue, being a portion of the money received by the State from the General Government, under an act of Congress providing for the distribution of the surplus revenue of the United States, and by act of the Legislature, March 4, 1837, made a part of the common-school fund.....	325,592 32
College fund, being one-sixth part of the 3 per cent. fund, originally required by act of Congress to be devoted to the establishment and maintenance of a State college or university.....	156,613 32
Seminary fund, being the proceeds of the sales of "seminary lands," originally donated to the State by the General Government for the founding and support of a State seminary.....	59,833 72
County funds, created by act of Legislature, February 7, 1835, which provided that the teachers should not receive from the public fund more than half the amount due them for services rendered the preceding year, and that the surplus should constitute the principal of the new fund, to be called the "County School Fund".....	343,285 75
Township funds, being the net proceeds of the sale of the 16th section in each congressional township of the State, the same having been donated to the State for common-school purposes, by act of Congress, in 1813.....	4,868,555 01
Total common-school funds of the State, September 30, 1872.....	\$6,332,248 08

There are in the State 5,351.41 miles of completed and classified railroads, the aggregate cost of which is reported at \$225,529,271.31, or about \$42,264.48 per mile. The total capital stock of the companies is:

Preferred stock.....	\$8,135,199 98
Common stock.....	131,970,864 60
Bonded debt.....	111,456,325 97
Floating debt.....	3,230,173 26
Total.....	\$354,912,563 45

The gross earnings of the completed and classified railroads are as follows:

From freight.....	\$30,074,594 42
From passengers.....	10,135,164 05
From mails, express, and miscellaneous.....	2,997,669 57
Total.....	\$43,227,428 44

The average proportion of the expenses for maintenance and operating, to be deducted

from gross earnings, is 65.60 per cent. The average gross earnings per mile per annum were \$8,108.06. The average net earnings per mile were \$2,780.18.

There has been a very general refusal or neglect on the part of railroad companies to obey the laws fixing maximum rates for transportation of passengers and merchandise, and intended to prevent unjust discriminations. Governor Palmer, in his last message, devotes much attention to this subject. He says:

In my judgment the existing laws, intended to regulate the duties and define the obligations of common carriers by railway, will not accomplish the object desired, for the reason, among others, that they are to a certain extent based upon the wide-spread misconception of the true relation of that class of public agents to the people, and, as a consequence of that misconception, the regulations for the government of the owners and managers of railway lines are confused and weakened by assuming that the ownership and management of railway lines and the receipt, transportation, and delivery of passengers and freights for hire, which constitutes the business of a common carrier, are so inseparable that they are necessarily parts of the same general business, while, in the nature of things, and from the force of practices that now extensively prevail on many lines of railway, they are essentially different pursuits; and regulations intended for the government of the one have no fitness or proper application to the other.

I am satisfied that the only means that will afford the country the relief demanded is, to invite and encourage competition on all the railroads in the State, between the carriers that own or control them, and others who upon just compensation to be made for the use of the roads and their appurtenances, and for the fixed facilities needed, may choose to engage in the business. If the monopoly of the business on any of the important lines of railroad was taken from the corporation that owns the road, the effect would soon be perceived in the increased facilities for transportation and cheaper rates. It is because competition is not now possible, that railroad managers discriminate between localities and individuals, but, if the legal right of others to engage in business on the railroads of the State were once established by law, the mere existence of the right would constantly and favorably influence their conduct, though the right of competition secured to individuals by the law might never be exercised.

It was with a view to break up the monopoly of the use of their own railroad lines by common carriers, and, if possible, to separate the ownership of railroad property from the prosecution of that business, that the Constitutional Convention adopted the 10th, the 12th, and the 14th sections of the 11th article of the constitution.

These constitutional provisions are intended to establish that there is no necessary connection between the ownership of railroads and the prosecution of the business of common carriers by the same persons or corporations; that railroads are public highways, in which the public have rights, the most important of which is to use them for the transportation of their persons and property, subject only to regulations to be provided by law: that the property of railroad corporations may be taken by the State for public uses to give effect to its own policy; and the proper conclusion from these sections, and from the whole scope of that portion of the constitution which refers to railroads, is, that the policy intended to be supported is, to break up the monopoly of the carrying business, which the owners and managers of railroads have secured, and make the lines of railroads free to commerce, subject only to the rights of

the corporations and individuals to whom they belong to demand compensation for their use, and then only to the extent to which they may be used. The fundamental doctrine of the State constitution is, that railways are highways, and that, considered alone in that character, they belong to the public, subject to the control and regulation of the State.

It will be observed that the theory of the constitution, thus presented, concedes to the owners of railroads the right to compensation for the use of their roads, to the full extent that its use may be required or taken, and it will be easy for the General Assembly to prescribe rules under which carriers will be authorized to place upon any of the railroads of the State a definite number of engines and carriages to make stated trips from and to certain points, to move at an established rate of speed, to use the aperturances of the road, and the fixed facilities provided by the corporation, or the right to provide facilities at different and convenient points along the line, all to be governed by such equal and proper regulations as may be prescribed by the corporation. But the exclusive right of railroad corporations to carry on the business of common carriers on their lines is not supported by any just view of the law. They may, notwithstanding the fact that other carriers engage in business on their lines, continue to prosecute the same business, but upon the highway of commerce in which they are interested as owners, they, while employed in the office and duty of carriers, have no superior rights to others.

In the conclusion of this view of the important subject, it is due to myself that I should say that the interests of the country demand that the power claimed by private persons and corporations to control all the great lines of intercourse between the remotest points on the continent, and the great centres of commerce and trade, cannot be longer endured.

In the infancy of the system, when railroads were merely subordinates to the natural lines of transportation, and their only competitors for business were the wagons of the pioneers, rights and powers were then conceded to the corporations that controlled them, that are utterly inconsistent with the relations they now bear to the commerce of the country. They have superseded the rivers and the lakes, and, like them, must be made free, subject to no other burdens than such as are necessary to compensate those that own them; and no system of regulations which concedes the unfounded claim of railroad corporations, that are also engaged in business as common carriers, to the exclusive use of their lines for their own business, will, or can be effectual to prevent the abuses, unjust discriminations, and extortions, under which the people have suffered so much, and of which they so justly complain.

Governor Palmer in his message also alluded to the popular belief that crime and disorder, especially in large cities, were on the increase, and said that important changes in the administration of justice had been suggested as a remedy for this state of things. He says: "The changes most frequently insisted upon may be stated to be: 1. The abolition of the grand-jury system, and the substitution, for an indictment, of an accusation to be preferred by the law officers of the State. 2. To take from parties charged with crimes the right to a change of venue. 3. To disallow challenges to persons upon the ground of an opinion formed upon information obtained from printed publications, or, as some propose, without regard to the source whence the information is acquired, if the proposed juror will

swear that, notwithstanding any opinion he may entertain, he can try the case impartially.

4. To establish additional restrictions upon the right of accused persons to demand continuances. 5. To make death the penalty of murder; and, 6. Abolish, or greatly restrict, the Executive authority to grant pardons, and wholly take from that department the power to commute the death-penalty to imprisonment for the life of the person convicted, or for any other term." He deprecates any such sweeping changes in the existing order of things.

Governor Oglesby was inaugurated on the 18th of January, 1873, but a few days later was elected to the United States Senate and resigned, Lieutenant-Governor Beveridge succeeding to the Executive chair.

According to the census of 1870, there were 10,329,952 acres of improved land, 5,061,578 of woodland, and 1,491,331 of other unimproved land. The cash value of farms was \$920,506,346; of farming implements and machinery, \$34,576,587; total amount of wages paid during the year, including value of board, \$22,338,767; total estimated value of all farm productions, including betterments and additions to stock, \$210,860,585; orchard products, \$3,571,789; produce of market-gardens, \$765,992; forest products, \$1,087,144; home manufactures, \$1,408,015; animals slaughtered or sold for slaughter, \$56,718,944; value of all live-stock, \$149,756,698. There were 853,738 horses, 85,075 mules and asses, 640,321 milch-cows, 19,766 working-oxen, 1,055,499 other cattle, 1,568,286 sheep, and 2,703,343 swine. The chief productions were: 10,133,207 bushels of spring, and 19,995,198 of winter wheat; 2,456,578 of rye; 129,921,395 of Indian-corn; 42,780,851 of oats; 2,480,400 of barley; 168,862 of buckwheat; 115,854 of peas and beans; 10,944,790 Irish, and 322,641 of sweet potatoes; 10,486 lbs. of clover-seed; 153,464 of grass-seed; 280,043 of flax seed; 2,747,339 tons of hay; 5,249,274 pounds of tobacco; 5,739,249 of wool; 36,083,405 of butter; 1,161,103 of cheese; 104,032 of hops; 2,204,606 of flax; 136,873 of maple sugar; 1,547,178 of honey; 46,262 of wax; 1,960,473 gallons of sorghum, and 10,378 of maple molasses, and 9,258,545 gallons of milk sold.

The total number of manufacturing establishments was 12,597, employing 2,330 steam-engines of 73,091 horse-power, and 528 water-wheels of 12,593 horse-power, and 82,979 hands, of whom 73,045 were males above 16; 6,717 females above 15, and 3,217 youth. The capital invested amounted to \$94,368,057; wages paid during the year, \$31,100,244; value of materials, \$127,600,077; products, \$205,620,672.

There were 505 newspapers and periodicals, with an aggregate circulation of 1,722,541, and issuing 113,140,492 copies annually. There were 39 daily, circulation 166,400; 10 tri-weekly, circulation 40,570; 4 semi-weekly, circulation 2,950; 364 weekly, circulation 890,-

913; 11 semi-monthly, circulation 107,900; 72 monthly, circulation 490,808; 2 bi-monthly, circulation 11,000; 3 quarterlies, circulation 12,000.

The total number of libraries was 13,570, containing 3,323,914 volumes. Of these, 9,865, with 2,399,369 volumes, were private, and 3,705, with 924,545 volumes, other than private, including 79 circulating libraries containing 75,352 volumes.

The number of religious organizations of all denominations was 4,298, having 3,459 edifices, with 1,201,403 sittings, and property valued at \$22,664,283. The leading denominations were:

DENOMINATIONS.	Organizations.	Sittings.
Baptist.....	732	181,454
Christian.....	350	85,175
Congregational.....	212	63,137
Lutheran.....	230	74,301
Methodist.....	1,425	353,673
Presbyterian.....	535	184,840
Roman Catholic.....	290	138,900
United Brethren in Christ.....	125	17,935

INDIA, BRITISH, a dependency of Great Britain in Asia. In extent and population it is about equal to the Continent of Europe without the Russian Empire. Measuring about 1,900 miles from north to south, and some 1,500 miles from east to west, it has a total area of 1,556,990 square miles, and a population of about 205,912,000, the number of persons to the square mile varying from 600, in some parts of Oude and the lower provinces, to 10 in some of the hill districts; two-fifths of the country (646,147 square miles, with 46,245,888 inhabitants) consist of independent native states, whose chiefs acknowledge the supremacy of Great Britain, and, to a certain extent, are subject to its control. The remaining three-

fifths comprise British India proper, with an area of 910,853 square miles, and a population of 159,660,000 inhabitants. British India proper is divided for administrative purposes into eight provinces. The term "presidency," which is applied to the provinces or governments of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, is no longer applicable to the present condition of affairs, and positively misleads in the case of Bengal. It is a relic of the time when the three settlements of Fort William, Fort St. George, and Bombay, each under the authority of a president, may be said to have comprised the whole of the British possessions in India. Its use now frequently leads to the mistaken opinion that British India is still divided into three presidencies, whereas it comprises eight provinces, each under its own civil government, and each entirely independent of the others. The eight provinces are: 1. Bengal; 2. Northwestern Provinces; 3. Punjab; 4. Central Provinces; 5. Oude; 6. British Burmah; 7. Madras; 8. Bombay. To these must be added the provinces of Mysore (inclusive of the little state of Coorg), Hyderabad, and Sind, which, though contributing to the revenue of India, are governed on the English system. The supreme Government in India consists of the Viceroy or Governor-General, aided by a Council of five members, besides the commander-in-chief. Its business is conducted in five separate departments: Financial, Home, Foreign, Military, and Public Works. Madras and Bombay are under governors; Bengal, the Northwestern Provinces, and the Punjab, under lieutenant-governors; the Central Provinces, Oude, and British Burmah, under chief commissioners.

The area and population of the several provinces are, according to the latest official publication,* as follows:

COUNTRIES.	Capitals.	Square Miles.	Population.
Coorg and Mysore.....	Bangalore, Merrara.....	29,403 }	6,285,593
Hyderabad.....	Omraotee, Akolah.....	17,395 }	
Bengal.....	Calcutta.....	200,734	49,352,960
Northwestern Provinces.....	Allahabad.....	83,690	30,096,893
Punjab.....	Lahore.....	95,768	17,593,946
Central Provinces.....	Nagpoor.....	82,839	7,987,476
Oude.....	Lucknow.....	24,060	11,220,747
British Burmah.....	Rangoon.....	93,879	2,392,312
Madras.....	Madras.....	141,113	30,857,390
Bombay.....	Bombay.....	87,639	11,093,512
Sinde.....	Hyderabad.....	54,403	1,795,594
British India.....		910,853	159,666,248
Native States.....		646,147	46,245,888

The population of the chief towns, according to the latest accounts, was as follows:

Calcutta.....	616,249	Bangalore.....	132,000
Bombay.....	646,636	Ahmedabad.....	130,000
Hyderabad.....	400,000	Agra.....	125,262
Madras.....	395,440	Bareilly.....	111,332
Lucknow.....	284,779	Nagpoor.....	111,231
Panna.....	284,192	Cawnpore.....	108,796
Benares.....	200,000	Bhurtpoor.....	100,000
Delhi.....	152,406	Dhar.....	100,000
Joudpore.....	150,000	Fyzabad.....	100,000
Moorsheadabad.....	146,963	Masulipatam.....	100,000
Baroda.....	140,000		

The revenue and expenditure of British India, from 1868 to 1873, was as follows:

YEARS.	Income.	Expenditures.	Surplus or Deficit.
1869.....	\$49,262,691	\$53,407,334	— 24,144,643
1870.....	50,901,081	53,382,026	— 2,480,945
1871.....	51,413,685	49,980,695	+ 1,432,990
1872.....	49,976,530	47,276,500	+ 2,700,000
1873.....	48,771,000	48,534,000	+ 237,000

* All the figures are taken from the "Statistical Tables relating to the colonial and other possessions of the United Kingdom, Part XIV., 1869" (London, 1871), except the population of Madras, which is that of the official census of 1871. The figures given in another official publication, the "Statement exhibiting the Moral and Material Progress and Condition of India, during the Year 1868-'69," can partly not be harmonized with the figures of our table.

Dr. G. Smith, in the work, "The Native Christians of India as a Community and a Church," reprinted from the *British and Foreign Evangelical Review* (1871), estimates the aggregate population of India at 212,850,000, of whom 160,000,000 are Hindoos; 2,500,000 Sikhs; Buddhists and Fains, 5,000,000; Mohammedans, 30,000,000; aborigines and outcasts, 14,000,000; Parsees, 85,000,000; Jews, 15,000; Christians, 1,250,000; Protestants, 350,000; Catholics, 760,000; Syrians, 185,000; Armenians and Greeks, 5,000.*

The public debt in March, 1871, amounted to £111,542,208, the interest on which was £5,210,175.

The imports and exports, from 1869 to 1871, were:

YEARS.	Imports.	Exports.
1869	£47,130,000	£53,710,000
1870	46,880,000	53,510,000
1871	38,858,000	57,818,000

The total numbers and tonnage of all vessels entered at ports in British India from various countries were 13,843 vessels, freighted with 2,981,854 tons. The total number and tonnage of all vessels cleared in British India, during the same year, were 14,243 vessels, with 3,467,485 tons, giving a total of 28,086 vessels, and 6,429,329 tons.

The total length of railroads, on December 31, 1871, was 5,089 miles. The aggregate amount expended by the companies on the lines undertaken by them was about £93,000,000; the gross receipts during the year £5,965,671, the amount paid by the Government for guaranteed interest being in excess of the net receipts. The number of post-offices and receiving-houses, in 1871, was nearly 5,000; the number of letters and newspapers sent through the post-office, 84,562,634; the revenue, £908,372. The number of miles of Government telegraph-lines, in 1871, was 14,014; the number of offices, 205. The number of governmental and aided colleges and schools, in 1871, was 25,147, and the number of pupils attending them 799,622.

The "Annual Report of the Loodiana Mission" gives the following account of some Gooroos, whom the writer, a missionary, has visited:

During a journey which extended thirty miles to the southward of Loodiana we met at the town of Rampoor with a peculiar company of Sikhs, who profess to believe in the New Testament as a Divine revelation, and look upon Christ as the immaculate incarnation of the Deity. Their Gooroo, or teacher, seems to think, or at least he teaches his followers, that Christ is to be revealed from heaven very soon, according to Matthew xxiv. and xxv., and Revelations xix.-xxii.; but that Christ will be revealed in his own (the Gooroo's) person! This sect is entirely separate from the other Hindoo sects, and is regarded as a sort of Christian sect by the people around them. They are increasing in numbers, and the Gooroo may yet acquire a considerable number of followers. They profess to observe the Sabbath, to pray to God, and to disregard caste ties. In re-

gard to caste, it seems pretty clear that the Gooroo would gladly break off from the system, and that he tries to lead his followers to do so, but, that he has succeeded in accomplishing his purpose, may be doubted. On one occasion two of his disciples came to Loodiana, and, while there, ate and smoked with Christians, because they had been told to do so by the Gooroo.

The sect referred to above is said to be in the territories of the Maharajah of Puttecala.

From the last educational report of the province of Oude it appears that a much greater interest is shown in education by the Mohammedans than by the Hindoos. The Mohammedans in Oude are only one-tenth of the population, yet there are in the province 13,918 Mohammedan pupils, and only 40,355 Hindoos. The officiating chief commissioner remarks that enormous educational work remains to be done, 95 out of every 100 boys "growing up in ignorance." Of the school-masters, one-fourth are Mohammedans. There are 81 girls' schools, under Government, and 1,908 pupils, of whom 1,072 are Mohammedans. The pupils of the Zenana Agency have increased in the year from 52 to 140, belonging to 90 families, of whom 55 are Mohammedans. In Bengal, on the contrary, the Mohammedans are quite deficient in their interest for education. The total number of "passed" students in the first division were: Entrance, 619; first arts, 115; B. A., 61. Of these the Mohammedans were: Entrance, 15; first arts, 2. The total number of students in all the divisions was: Entrance, 3,471; first arts, 899; B. A., 429. Of these the Mohammedans had only—Entrance, 132; first arts, 11; B. A., 4.

INDIANA. The Republican State Convention of Indiana was held at Indianapolis on the 22d of February, to nominate candidates for the State offices and for presidential electors, and to appoint delegates to the National Convention to be held at Philadelphia in May. The State ticket was as follows: For Governor, General Thomas M. Browne; Lieutenant-Governor, Leonidas M. Sexton; Congressman at large, Godlove S. Orth; Secretary of State, W. W. Curry; Auditor of State, Colonel James A. Wildman; Treasurer of State, Major John D. Glover; Reporter of Supreme Court, Colonel James B. Black; Clerk of Supreme Court, Charles Scholl; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Benjamin W. Smith; Attorney-General, James P. Denny.

The important resolutions, out of eighteen composing the platform, approve of the Ku-klux Act; express gratitude to the soldiers and sailors, and willingness to pay their pensions; approve of the foreign policy of the Government; approve of economy and of reduction of taxation; call for "incidental protection" for Indiana coal and iron; approve of the financial policy of the Government; call for the abolition of useless offices and perquisites, and a reduction of salaries; oppose donations of public lands to railroads; demand protection for immigrants against the capita-

* For the religious statistics of India proper, see ANNUAL CYCLOPEDIA for 1871.

tion taxes of seaboard States; approve of the "exposures" of corrupt officials, and denounce corruption generally; approve of free schools; approve of the efforts of working-men to "vindicate their independence of class subordination," and declare that the Republican party is the only party that will help them; and instruct the delegates to the National Convention to vote for Grant and Colfax.

The Democratic Convention was held at Indianapolis on the 12th of June. The State officers nominated were as follows: For Governor, Thomas A. Hendricks; Lieutenant-Governor, W. C. Depauw; Congressmen at large, John S. Williams, Michael C. Kerr; Secretary of State, Owen W. Eddy; Auditor, John B. Stoll; Treasurer, James B. Ryan; Superintendent of Public Instruction, M. B. Hopkins; Attorney-General, Bayless W. Hanna; Clerk of Supreme Court, Ed. Price; Reporter of Supreme Court, John C. Robinson.

The following platform was adopted:

Resolved, By the Democracy of Indiana in convention assembled:

That the principles of the Cincinnati Liberal Republican Convention, taken in connection with the propositions contained in Horace Greeley's letter accepting the nomination of that convention, constitute a platform on which all the elements of opposition to the present corrupt Administration of the Federal Government can stand.

Resolved, That we regard it as unwise and imprudent to place two tickets in nomination for the office of President and Vice-President as the representatives of these principles, as the division of its friends would insure the defeat of both, and it is therefore the fixed conviction of this convention that the Democratic Convention to assemble in Baltimore in July should adopt the nominees of the Liberal Republican Convention instead of making other nominations for the presidency and vice-presidency of the United States.

Resolved, That the delegates appointed from this State to the Baltimore Convention be, and they are hereby, instructed to vote as a unit upon all questions, in accordance with the opinion of a majority of the delegation.

Resolved, That all drainage and other laws, by which the owners of property may be divested of their title by arbitrary assessments or summary process, should be carefully guarded, so as to protect the people from undue oppression, and their property from being taken without just compensation and due process of law; and that all laws contravening these principles should be promptly repealed, or modified so as to conform thereto.

Whereas, The Union soldiers and sailors, by their patriotism and courage in the great rebellion of 1861, preserved the life of the nation and made our public domain valuable: therefore—

Resolved, That we demand for each of the living who was honorably discharged, and for the widows or orphans of the dead, one hundred and sixty acres of the public lands—not heretofore entered, or given away by a Republican Congress to railroad corporations—to be theirs absolutely, without requiring them to become actual settlers thereon.

Resolved, That justice and equality demand that all soldiers who enlisted in the military service of the country during the war of the late rebellion, and who have been honorably discharged therefrom, shall have a bounty granted to them by Congress in proportion to the time they may have served, whether that time shall have been for three months or a longer period.

A "straight-out" Democratic Convention was held at Indianapolis on the 19th of September, at which a full State ticket was put in nomination, and resolutions unanimously adopted indorsing the action of the National Convention at Louisville.

On the 28th of February a convention of those favoring a prohibition of the sale of intoxicating liquors was held at the Capitol, at which the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That "we hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; that to secure these rights governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed;" that whenever any law, custom, institution, or business, becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right and duty of the people, by the enactment and execution of all necessary, just, and constitutional laws, to abolish it.

Resolved, That on this basis of fundamental truth, we hold it to be the right and duty of the people to abolish and forever prohibit the manufacture of and traffic in intoxicating liquors, as a beverage, and their importation from foreign countries.

Resolved, That every such evil being *malum in se*, a crime against God and man, is beyond the power of Government to remedy by any provisions but total prohibition and by any process but utter extirpation; and that all laws to license or sanctify, by pretending to regulate such crime, are insane and infamous.

Resolved, That we favor all measures that will effect a reform in the financial affairs of our municipal, State and national Governments, and favor the abolition of the offices of State Agent and State Printer.

Resolved, That we call upon all the good citizens of Indiana, whether total abstainers or not, who recognize the terrible injuries inflicted by the liquor-traffic, to unite with us for its overthrow, and to secure thereby peace, order, and the protection of persons and property.

At an adjourned session of this convention on the 3d of April, a full ticket of State officers was nominated.

The State election took place on the 8th of October. The whole vote cast for Governor numbered 377,917, of which Hendricks, Democrat, received 189,424; Brown, Republican, 188,276; Edgerton, "straight-out" Democrat, 189; Falkenburg, Temperance candidate, 28; making Hendricks's majority over all, 531. The remainder of the officers elected were the Republican nominees, with the exception of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, Milton B. Hopkins, who was the Democratic candidate. At the presidential election on the 5th of November, 351,198 votes were cast, of which the Grant and Wilson electors received 186,144; Greeley and Brown, 165,637; O'Connor and Adams, 1,417; Grant and Wilson's majority over all, 21,090. The State Legislature of 1873 contains 27 Republicans and 23 Democrats in the Senate, and 54 Republicans and 46 Democrats in the House of Representatives. Republican majority on joint ballot, 12.

A special session of the Legislature was opened at the capital on the 14th of November, at which considerable miscellaneous busi-

ness was disposed of, and much more set on foot. Oliver P. Morton was reelected to the United States Senate, and the State was re-districted for both legislative and congressional representation. The bill apportioning members of the Legislature among the different districts gave much dissatisfaction to the Democratic minority, and it was declared that it gave 30 members of the Senate to 184,000 voters in certain portions of the State; and only 20 to 185,000 voters in other portions, and assigned 59 members of the House to 184,000 voters, and 41 members to 185,000. A written protest against the act was made by the minority in the following terms:

1. That in our opinion the said act is a deliberate fraud and imposition upon the rights and privileges of the people of the State of Indiana.

2. Because said act is a deliberate attempt to sap the very foundation of representative government by denying equal and fair representation to the people in the General Assembly.

3. Because it is a shameful violation of that American doctrine that comes down from the Revolution, that taxation and representation go hand in hand.

4. Because said act is an infamy, passed at the bidding of an unscrupulous partisan influence, and cannot be defended upon any principle of common right, and was passed with indecent haste under the pressure of the previous question, so that debate was prevented and no opportunity afforded to expose its glaring defects.

5. Because said act is a plain and palpable violation of the constitution of the State of Indiana, which requires that Senators and Representatives in the General Assembly shall be apportioned among the several counties according to the number of inhabitants under the enumeration made by law, which provision of the constitution is wholly disregarded and violated by the said act, and is, therefore, null and void.

Among the other bills passed was one raising the salary of the Governor to \$8,000 a year. Bills were introduced regulating the charges of railroads, establishing a new school system, and proposing a convention for the amendment of the State constitution. Numerous petitions were received, calling for legislation prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors, and amending the divorce laws.

The regular session of the Legislature began on the first Wednesday of January, 1873, and a few days later Governor Hendricks was inaugurated. Governor Baker in his final message made various recommendations, among others that it be submitted to a vote of the people whether a convention shall be held for the revision of the constitution. In his inaugural address Governor Hendricks recommended reform in the election laws, and in the representation of the people in the General Assembly. He said:

The laws regulating our elections require your special attention. They do not restrain the corrupt, nor protect the votes of the people. Our elections must not become a reproach. Their result must express the will of the people. Our system must be made so efficient as to guarantee purity in the conduct and management of the elections, and also to inspire and establish public confidence. When the people know that a political result has been fairly

brought about, all discontent disappears; they cheerfully acquiesce, and yield entire obedience to the authority thereby established. I cannot now attempt to suggest all the provisions that may be essential to an efficient system, but without the following no system will probably prove efficient:

1. A fair and real representation upon the board of election officers of all political parties having candidates to be voted for.

2. Voting-places so numerous, and the precincts so small, in respect to the voting population, that all who offer to vote may be known by the people of the neighborhood, as well as by the officers.

3. A reasonable period of residence in the election precinct as a qualification to vote, so that persons may not pretend a residence not real, in fraud of the law.

You will find an amendment of the second article of the constitution necessary to enable the Legislature to prescribe such period of residence. The constitution wisely provides for its own amendment, by a convenient and economical proceeding, which renders it unnecessary to throw upon the people the expense of a convention, and avoids the possibility of changes not desired by them.

4. The exclusion of money, as an influence and power, from the elections. If in the contest for power money shall become stronger than the people, we will have the worst government possible. It will be a reproach to us all when wealth can buy what the loftiest talent and the purest virtue cannot attain.

In this connection I wish to call attention to the subject of representative reform, which, during the last ten years, has been advocated by some of the best minds, both in Europe and in this country, and is now undergoing the test of experience. I desire to make this the more emphatic, because in this State it seems yet to be regarded as right and proper for the majority to deny to the minority even that representation which an apportionment based upon population and contiguity of counties would give. Representative reform rests upon the proposition that minorities of constituencies should have a representation as nearly in proportion to numbers as may be practicable. All the citizens contribute to the burdens of government, and should yield obedience to the laws, and it is just, equal, and fair, that all should be represented.

The advantages of this reform are obvious. Political asperities would be modified; local satisfaction would be produced; the temptation to corruption and bribery at elections would be greatly removed; and security and permanency would be given to the influence and power of the minority, thus securing a check upon the majority, should it become arrogant or unscrupulous, so that legislation would proceed more for the people and less for party.

The public debt of the State at the end of the year amounted to \$4,650,930.37, of which \$3,905,906.25 consisted of non-negotiable bonds issued to the school fund. Of the balance, \$32,869.99 consists of four per cent. State stocks issued under the adjustment of 1847, and \$4,060.13 two per cent. stocks of the same date; \$139,000 consists of the war loan issued under legislation of 1861. The remainder, of about \$569,000, consists of the principal and interest of old bonds issued prior to 1841, the payment of which was provided for by an act passed at the extra session of the Legislature in December. There was in the Treasury on November 1, 1871, the sum of \$1,035,288.65, and during the fiscal year ending October 31, 1872, the receipts were \$2,450,558.22; the expenses for the same year amounted to \$2,687,-

201.85, leaving a balance in the Treasury of \$763,356.37. On the 15th of October, the school revenue, amounting to \$385,052.50, was apportioned among the several counties, which allowed fifty-two cents to each of the 631,447 children between the ages of six and twenty-one in the State.

There are about 3,600 miles of railroad in the State, consisting of the following lines and short branches connected with them:

	Miles.
Cincinnati & Indianapolis.....	80
Cincinnati, Richmond & Fort Wayne.....	92
Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis.....	85
Detroit, Eel River & Illinois.....	110
Evansville & Crawfordsville.....	132
Evansville, Terre Haute & Chicago.....	54
Fort Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw.....	50
Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cincinnati.....	109
Grand Rapids & Indiana.....	55
Indiana North & South.....	15
Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western.....	75
Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette.....	200
Indianapolis & Vincennes.....	117
Indianapolis & St. Louis.....	76
Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago.....	161
Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis.....	235
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern.....	185
Lafayette & Chicago.....	50
Logansport, Crawfordsville & Southwestern.....	92
Louisville, New Albany & Chicago.....	288
Michigan Central.....	50
Ohio & Mississippi.....	225
Peninsular.....	30
Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis.....	450
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago.....	165
St. Louis, Terre Haute & Indianapolis.....	75
Toledo, Wabash & Western.....	155
White Water Valley.....	88

The Northern Penitentiary, at Michigan City, has had an average of 314 inmates during the year. On the 13th of July the chair-shop of the institution was destroyed by fire, and has been rebuilt at an expense of \$7,250. The total receipts of the institution for the year were \$46,841.81, ordinary expenses, \$42,868.94, making the profits of the year \$5,972.87.

The House of Refuge, at Plainfield, contained on the 1st of January, 1873, 191 inmates, 64 of whom were admitted during the year. This institution has a farm, a chair-factory, and shoe-shop.

The following is a statement showing the number of inmates remaining, and the number admitted, discharged, and died, during the year, at the Soldiers' Orphans' Home at Knightstown:

Number remaining October 31, 1871.....	307
Number of children admitted.....	41
Number returned to parents.....	19
Number placed in homes.....	5
Number died.....	2
Number of soldiers transferred.....	42
Remaining in the Home October 31, 1872.....	280

The Home for Disabled Soldiers, formerly connected with this institution, was burned on the 25th of December, 1871, and the soldiers have been transferred to the National Asylum at Dayton, Ohio.

According to the census of 1870 there were in the State 10,104,279 acres of improved land, 7,189,394 of woodland, and 826,035 of other unimproved land. The cash value of farms was \$634,804,189; of farming implements and machinery, \$17,676,591; the total amount of

wages paid during the year, including value of board, \$9,675,348; total (estimated) value of all farm productions, including betterments and additions to stock, \$122,914,302; value of orchard-products, \$2,858,086; produce of market-gardens, \$486,477; of forest-products, \$2,645,679; value of home manufactures, \$605,639; value of animals slaughtered and sold for slaughter, \$30,246,962; value of all live-stock, \$83,776,762. There were 497,883 horses, 43,259 mules and asses, 393,736 milch-cows, 14,088 working-oxen, 618,360 other cattle, 1,612,680 sheep, and 1,872,230 swine. The chief productions were 161,991 bushels of spring and 27,585,231 of winter wheat, 457,468 of rye, 51,094,538 of Indian-corn, 8,590,409 of oats, 356,262 of barley, 80,231 of buckwheat, 9,325,392 pounds of tobacco, 5,029,023 of wool, 35,526 bushels of peas and beans, 5,399,044 of Irish and 150,705 of sweet potatoes, 19,479 gallons of wine, 29,915,385 pounds of butter, 283,807 of cheese, 936,983 gallons of milk sold, 1,076,768 tons of hay, 61,168 bushels of clover-seed, 17,377 of grass-seed, 63,884 pounds of hops, 37,771 of flax, 401,931 bushels of flax-seed, 1,332,332 pounds of maple sugar, 2,026,212 gallons of sorghum molasses, 227,880 of maple molasses, 395,278 pounds of honey and 12,049 of wax.

The total number of manufacturing establishments was 11,847, using 2,881 steam-engines, of 76,851 horse-power, and 1,090 water-wheels of 23,518 horse-power, and employing 58,852 hands, of whom 54,412 were males above sixteen, 2,272 females above fifteen, and 2,168 youths. The capital invested amounted to \$52,052,425; wages paid during the year, \$18,366,780; value of materials consumed, \$63,135,492; products, \$108,617,278.

There were 293 newspapers and periodicals, having an aggregate circulation of 363,542, and issuing 26,964,984 copies annually. There were 20 daily, with a circulation of 42,300; 3 tri-weekly, circulation 2,200; 1 semi-weekly, circulation 350; 233 weekly, circulation 239,342; 6 semi-monthly, circulation 9,200; 28 monthly, circulation 64,150; 2 bi-monthly, circulation 6,000. The total number of libraries was 5,301, containing 1,125,553 volumes; of these, 2,968, with 497,659 volumes, were private, and 2,333, with 627,894 volumes, other than private, including 20 circulating libraries containing 8,248 volumes.

The number of religious organizations of all denominations was 3,698, having 3,106 edifices, with 1,008,380 sittings, and property valued at \$11,942,227. The leading denominations were:

DENOMINATIONS.	Organizations.	Sittings.
Baptist.....	690	152,375
Christian.....	455	122,775
Friends.....	81	29,500
Lutheran.....	195	62,285
Methodist.....	1,403	346,125
Presbyterian.....	375	128,960
Roman Catholic.....	204	86,830
United Brethren in Christ.....	184	33,975

INGERSOLL, RALPH ISAACS, LL. D., an American statesman and diplomatist, born in New Haven, Conn., in 1788; died there, August 27, 1872. He graduated from Yale College in the class of 1808, studied law, and, having been admitted to the bar of his State, entered upon the practice of his profession in his native city, taking high rank among the ablest jurists of that section. His public life commenced while he was still a young man. In 1819 he was chosen a representative of his native town in the State Legislature. This was one of the most important Legislatures ever held in Connecticut. The new constitution had been adopted the year before, and on this Legislature devolved the duty of conforming the existing laws to the new order of things under the constitution which had taken the place of the old charter granted the colony by the second Charles. The prominent men of the State, from both the Democratic, or, as it was called, "Toleration," and the Federal parties, were sent to this Legislature. Mr. Ingersoll was perhaps the most conspicuous debater on the Democratic side. The Federal speakers and the press called him "Young Hotspur," and Theodore Dwight, in his political lyrics, alluded to him under that name. For seven years Mr. Ingersoll continued to represent New Haven in the popular branch of the Legislature, and, in 1825, he was elected at the same time to the Legislature of the State and to the Congress of the United States. He was elected to Congress for four consecutive terms. He held a good position in the House, serving on important committees, most of the time on the Committee of Ways and Means, having for his associates, among other distinguished men, George McDuffie, Gulian C. Verplanck, and James K. Polk. After eight years' service in Congress, Mr. Ingersoll felt that his duty to his young family required that he should devote himself to the practice of the profession which he loved, and he accordingly resigned his seat and returned to his law-office in New Haven. He was appointed State's Attorney for New Haven County in 1833, and held the office for some years, when he resigned. Upon the death of Senator Nathan Smith, Governor Edwards tendered him the place made vacant thereby, but he declined, having no inclination to reënter political life. While in Congress an intimacy was formed between himself and the President, James K. Polk, and in 1846 Mr. Ingersoll received, unsolicited, the appointment of minis-

ter plenipotentiary to Russia, accompanied with a friendly letter, saying that "the office had sought the man, and not the man the office," and urging him not to decline. He remained abroad two years, when he resigned his commission and returned to New Haven, with the determination never again to accept office. To this resolution he adhered strictly, and the evening of his life was passed in quiet retirement, and in the practice of his profession. He was greatly honored and esteemed by the citizens of New Haven, and often urgently solicited to accept office.

INSURANCE. The losses, by fire, during the year 1872, were almost as disastrous to the public and great for the insurance companies as in 1871. The great fire of Boston, November 9th and 10th, occasioned a loss of about fifty million dollars. The following is a statement of life-insurance companies in the United States, their operations during the years 1869, to and including 1871, and their results, as regards premiums received, losses paid, benefits to the insured and to the stockholders, and the cost of general administration, computed on the basis of every thousand dollars insured. The financial accounts embrace cash transactions only, exclusive of reinsurance:

YEAR.	Companies.	Policies.	Amount.
1869.....	76	663,991	\$1,862,858,954
1870.....	88	774,927	2,104,042,882
1871.....	90	841,728	2,195,575,013

Of these, belong to the State of New York:

YEAR.	Companies.	Policies.	Amount.
1869.....	41	325,394	\$943,060,023
1870.....	41	366,447	1,020,976,590
1871.....	39	387,058	1,030,794,089

The total revenues are:

YEAR.	Premium.	Interest and other.	Total.
1869.....	\$65,596,138	\$12,822,171	\$77,859,309
1870.....	75,363,714	15,426,240	90,789,954
1871.....	84,443,780	17,767,931	102,211,611

Of the New York companies, the figures are as follows:

YEAR.	Premium.	Interest and other.	Total.
1869.....	\$39,464,390	\$5,732,326	\$45,196,725
1870.....	40,875,655	6,725,277	47,600,932
1871.....	44,441,328	6,136,858	50,578,184

Total expenditures for each year:

YEAR.	Policy Claims.	Dividends to Insured, Policies lapsed, surrendered, etc.	Dividends and Interest to Stockholders.	General Administration.	Total.
1869.....	\$15,051,133	\$12,057,236	\$658,591	\$17,651,535	\$45,418,495
1870.....	19,720,695	14,622,860	737,485	19,704,923	54,285,963
1871.....	23,567,419	19,487,741	847,301	20,566,394	61,468,945
Expenditures of the New York companies:					
1869.....	7,767,267	8,169,598	445,956	9,441,459	25,824,310
1870.....	10,289,444	8,739,015	397,359	10,166,232	29,591,330
1871.....	11,675,921	11,025,315	394,553	9,906,312	33,002,101

The total expenditures average per cent. of total receipts:

In 1869, 58.32 p. c.; 1870, 60.34 p. c.; 1871, 60.14 p. c.
Maximum—1869, 140.4 p. c.; Minimum—31.2 p. c.
" 1870, 191.3 p. c.; " 37.4 p. c.
" 1871, 153.2 p. c.; " 39.4 p. c.
For New York Cos.—1869, 57.13; 1870, 60.88; 1871, 62.88.

The surplus of receipts over expenditures amounts to:

1869..... \$32,440,804, or 41.67 per cent. of total receipts.
1870..... 86,003,697, or 39.06 " " "
1871..... 40,742,666, or 39.87 " " "

The rate of premiums per mille (for an insurance of \$1,000) varies very much in the different companies, from a minimum in 1869 of 7.67 to 61.31; in 1870, from 18.46 to 62.03; in 1871, from 12.24 to 65.25, averaging for all transactions represented, for—

Per Mille.
1869..... 35.43
1870..... 35.69
1871..... 38.58

Policy claims were paid as follows:

YEAR.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Average.	
1869..	0.23	63.53	8.02	Per mille am't ins'd.
1870..	0.46	65.61	9.31	Per mille am't ins'd.
1871..	1.75	121.56	11.36	Per mille am't ins'd.

The benefits returned to the insured in dividends, purchase of policies surrendered, lapsed, etc., show for—

YEAR.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Average.	
1869..	0.01	20.51	6.43	Per mille am't ins'd.
1870..	0.02	17.10	6.92	Per mille am't ins'd.
1871..	0.03	34.06	8.46	Per mille am't ins'd.

Shareholders received of interest and dividends:

	Average.	
869.....	0.35	Per mille am't ins'd.
870.....	0.35	Per mille am't ins'd.
871.....	0.39	Per mille am't ins'd.

Great diversity prevails in the expenses of general management:

YEAR.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Average.	
869..	0.21	59.09	9.41	Per mille am't ins'd.
870..	0.20	70.50	9.33	Per mille am't ins'd.
871..	0.18	161.23	9.70	Per mille am't ins'd.

INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS.

The improvement in the means of intercourse, and the establishment of better communication between England and France, has been the subject of earnest discussion during many years past, and the public has had presented to it a number of reasonable and unreasonable plans for this object. These plans may be classified under four heads: Those for bridging the Channel between Dover and Calais, or some adjacent point on the French coast; those for making a causeway, and thus creating an artificial isthmus; those for the establishment of a ferry; and, finally, those for driving a tunnel beneath the bed of the sea.

Of all these, the first two have never been advocated by any persons worthy of consideration, and may be, therefore, quickly dismissed; the latter two schemes are represented by two eminent engineers, in whose track follow a number of more or less obscure individuals, who clamor loudly for the credit of precedence in idea, as vehemently as if they could ever have advanced this question of improved international communication to the stage to which it has been brought.

The representative of the steam-ferry is Mr. John Fowler, and that of the tunnel, in England, is Mr. John Hawkshaw.

By the ferry plan, as it was first laid before Parliament some years since, it was proposed to construct suitable harbors on each coast, between which steam-ferries, 450 feet long, and 57 feet beam, were to run, propelled by engines of 1,500 horse-power collectively. The transit was to be performed in an hour, and the most complete accommodation was to be afforded for the carriage both of passengers and goods. To this end, railway passenger carriages and wagons were to be taken on board the ferries, so that, either in going to or returning from the Continent, no change of vehicles would be necessary either for passengers or freight. The point selected for the English harbor was Dover, and that on the French coast between Cape Grisnez and Boulogne, at a spot possessing many natural advantages for the purpose. A short line of railway would be necessary, to connect the French port with the Northern Railway of France, and complete the communication. The total estimated cost was about \$10,000,000, and the time required for the execution of the scheme was three years.

Turning to the other proposed means of Continental communication—that of a tunnel beneath the bed of the Channel—a Frenchman propounded the idea to the first Napoleon. In 1866 borings near the South Foreland in England, and near Calais in France, were commenced, and continued during two years; the former reached the green sand after a depth of about 550 feet had been obtained, but at a less depth the French shaft was stopped by accident. Mr. John Hawkshaw investigated, so far as a preliminary investigation would allow, the formation of the Channel bed along the line of the proposed tunnel. These inquiries, tested also by some independent borings, such as the artesian well at Calais, showed that both the lower gray and the upper white chalk, which on the English side have a thickness of 295 feet and 175 feet, respectively, increase gradually toward the French coast, where the thickness of the gray chalk is 480 feet, and that of the white overlying chalk is 270 feet; it is almost certain, too, that there exists no serious rupture in the strata, while the depth chosen for the invert of the tunnel would probably be below the pernicious influence of any fissures that may exist in the white chalk near the

sea-bed. It was proposed to lay the level of the rails at a depth of 270 feet below the bottom of the Channel, to approach and quit the tunnel on each coast with grades of 1 in 60, and to give to the tunnel itself a rising gradient of 1 in 2,640 on each side toward the centre. The total length of the tunnel would be 29½ miles, of which 7½ miles would be taken up in approaches. It was intended that accommodation should be given for a double line of way, and for this purpose the tunnel was to be 28 feet wide, formed with a semicircular arch 23 feet in height from the rails, and the thickness of the brickwork, sides as well as invert, was to be 3 feet.

In March, 1869, a report was laid before the Emperor of the French, prepared by the influential committee appointed to examine into the scheme, which had M. Thomé de Gamond as its able representative and exponent in France. This committee, while not hesitating to give their opinion that the work could be executed, although many grave and hidden difficulties would probably beset the path of the engineer in every step of his hazardous undertaking, found great trouble in forming any conclusion as to the possible commercial future of the work, supposing it to be completed. The minimum estimate upon which they based their assumption was \$50,000,000, too large a sum by far to sink with the hope of obtaining a profitable return. It was proposed at this time to obtain a government grant of \$10,000,000 (as much as Mr. Fowler's first estimate for his complete ferry scheme), to execute preparatory works. This proposition, however, came to nothing, and the storm, then gathering, which subsequently swept across France, has ended, for many years at least, any probability of extensive government help from that country for this purpose.

Mr. Hawkshaw has recently proposed a means of improvement in the Channel service, which consists in placing a fleet of fast boats to run between Dover and Calais, of a type similar to the Holyhead steamers, 350 feet in length, and drawing 8 or 9 feet of water. These would be simply passenger-boats, having no accommodation for railway vehicles on board, and requiring but little alterations in the existing harbors to enable them to run from side to side at all times.

Of a totally different character, however, is the last scheme, in which Mr. Henry Bessemer and Mr. E. J. Reed are the chief movers, and which, not wanting parliamentary sanction, will not suffer the long and tedious delays which would otherwise attend its execution. The new boats proposed by Mr. Reed and Mr. Bessemer to run between Dover and Calais will be the same length as those suggested by Mr. Hawkshaw, i. e., 350 feet, but they will draw, when fully loaded, only 7 feet 6 inches of water. The deck beam will be 45 feet wide; and the width over the paddle-boxes 65 feet. A speed of 20 miles an hour will be ob-

tained from two pairs of engines, developing collectively 4,500 horse-power, and driving four paddle-wheels. The vessels will be double-ended, with a rudder at each end, so that the necessity of turning will be avoided, means being provided to lock the rudders at will. They will be designed with a very low free-board at each end, extending for a distance of 50 feet, so that they may cut through the waves instead of mounting them. The useful length of the vessels will thus be reduced to a length of 250 feet. Speed will rightly be one of the first considerations in designing these boats, because, upon such a service as that for which they are intended, quickness of transit is of the greatest necessity. Next to this qualification comes that of accommodation, and in this respect the utmost attention will be paid to the comfort of the passengers. At each end spacious and well-appointed cabins will be provided for the second-class passengers, who will, besides, enjoy ample deck-room; but the principal feature, and one for the development of which the boats are specially designed, will be a large, central, motionless saloon, constructed according to the plan proposed by Mr. Bessemer. This saloon, which will be placed in the middle of the vessel, will be 70 feet long, 30 feet wide, and 20 feet in height, fitted with some state-rooms leading off from the main cabin. On top there will be a spacious promenade-deck, 7 feet above the main deck of the vessel. To secure an absence of motion in this saloon, it is suspended at each end and at two intermediate points upon steel axes, supported upon standards. The floor of the cabin, necessarily of great weight, is placed below the level of the points of support, in order to assist in keeping the saloon steady, and to counterbalance the disturbing action of the top weight due to passengers on the promenade-deck, as well as that arising from the action of the wind upon the exposed sides of the cabin, which, however, are partially protected from the action of the wind by the two paddle-boxes placed on each side of the vessel. By the arrangement adopted, the suspended saloon, which will weigh 70 or 80 tons, will always tend to keep in a vertical position, and the oscillations, which would arise from the ship's motion, are to be counteracted by simple mechanical appliances. It is only contemplated to neutralize the rolling of the ship, as vessels of so great a length, and of such a form as those to be built for the Channel service, will be subjected to comparatively little pitching, the motion from which will be greatly reduced by the central position of the saloon. To prevent the saloon from being affected by the oscillations of the vessel, or its equilibrium from being disturbed by the movements of the passengers, it is fitted with hydraulic gear, by means of which its position with respect to the vessel is placed under perfect control, an attendant, having a spirit-level before him, being enabled, by the manipulation of a single lever

at all times to keep the floor of the saloon horizontal.

IOWA. The fourteenth General Assembly of Iowa began its regular session on the 8th of January, and concluded it on the 23d of April. The mass of the work accomplished was of local importance only, but there were a few acts of general interest. The State was divided into nine congressional districts, 50 senatorial districts, and 75 representative districts. A subject that occupied a good deal of attention was that of regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors. There was a Committee on the Suppression of Intemperance to whom all petitions, protests, and propositions, were referred. Among the bills discussed was one providing for the licensing of the sale of spirituous, vinous, and malt liquors, which was defeated in the House by a vote of 29 yeas to 64 nays. A proposition to prohibit the making, keeping, or selling of liquor, was also defeated, as well as one that made parties selling intoxicating liquors responsible for all damages done by reason of the sale. The act finally passed was in the form of an amendment to the revised laws of 1860, and provided that "no person shall obtain a permit to buy and sell intoxicating liquors under the provisions of article two of chapter sixty-four of the revision of 1860, and the acts amendatory thereto, unless said person shall first present, to the court to which application for such permit is made, a certificate, signed by a majority of the legal voters of the township, city, or ward, in which he desires to sell said liquors, that he is of good moral character, and that they believe him to be a proper person to buy and sell intoxicating liquors for the purposes named in section 1575, of the revision of 1860." Any person applying for a permit is required to file a bond with the clerk of the district court, in the sum of \$3,000, with two or more sureties, who shall justify in twice that amount, "conditioned that he will carry out the provisions of all laws now or hereafter in force relating to the sale of intoxicating liquors, and which said bond shall run in the name of the county, for the benefit of the school fund." It is further provided that no person having a permit shall sell liquors "at a greater profit than thirty-three per cent. on the cost of the same, including freights, and every person having such permit shall make on the last Saturday of every month a return in writing to the auditor of the county, showing the kind and quantity of the liquors purchased by him since the date of his last report, the price paid, and the amount of freights paid on the same; also the kind and quality of liquors sold by him since the date of his last report, to whom sold, for what purpose, and at what price; also, the kind and quality of liquors remaining on hand; which report shall be sworn to by the person having the said permit, and shall be kept by the auditor, subject at all times to the inspection of the public." Any one violating this provision "shall forfeit

and pay to the school fund of the county the sum of \$100," and, for a second violation, the permit will be forfeited. It is made unlawful for any person holding a permit to "knowingly sell, by agent or otherwise, any spirituous or other intoxicating liquors to any minor for any purpose whatever, unless upon the written order of his parent, guardian, or family physician, or to sell the same to any intoxicated person, or to any person who is in the habit of becoming intoxicated. And any person violating the provision of this section shall forfeit and pay to the school fund the sum of \$100 for each offence, to be collected by action on his bond by any citizen of the county."

The question of taxing railroads, and regulating their tariff, was also a prominent one in the debates of the Assembly. The act "to tax railroad property, regulating such taxation, and releasing certain taxes herein named," as finally passed, provides that it "shall be the duty of the Census Board, on the first Monday of March, in each year, to assess all the property of each railroad company in the State, excepting the lands, lots, and other real estate of a railroad company not used in the operation of their respective roads." The officers of any company, owning, leasing, or operating any railroad in this State, are required "to furnish said board, on or before the 15th day of February, in each year, a statement, signed and sworn to by such officer or officers, which statement shall embrace in detail, and show, for the year ending January 1st preceding:

"1. The whole number of miles owned, operated, or leased, in the State, by any railroad company making the return.

"2. The number of miles owned, operated, or leased by such company, with a detailed statement of all property of every kind located in each county in the State.

"3. Also a detailed statement of the number of engines, passenger, mail, express, baggage, freight, and other cars, or property used in operating or repairing such railroad in this State, and on roads which are part of lines extending beyond the limit of this State; the return shall show the actual amount of rolling-stock in use on the company's line in the State during the year for which return is made. The return shall show the amount of rolling-stock, the gross earnings of the entire road operated by the company, and the gross earnings in this State, and all property designated in section three of this act. And such other facts as the Census Board shall in writing require."

"Such property is to be valued at its true cash value, and assessment made upon the entire road within the State, "and shall include the right of way, road-bed, bridges, culverts, rolling-stock, depots, station-grounds, shops, buildings, gravel-beds, and all other property, real and personal, exclusively used in the operation of such railroad." In assessing said

railroad and its equipments, the said Census Board shall take into consideration the gross earnings per mile for the year ending January 1st preceeding, and any and all other matter necessary to enable said Census Board to make a just and equitable assessment of said railroad property. If a part of any railroad is without the State, then, in estimating the value of its rolling-stock and movable property, they shall take into consideration the proportion which the business of that part of the road lying within the State bears to the business of the road without the State: *Provided*, That the valuation by the Census Board of the property of railroads shall be in the same ratio as that of the property of individuals.

The Census Board, on or before the 5th of March, must transmit to the supervisors of each county, through which the roads pass, a statement showing the length of road in that county and the assessed value per mile, "as fixed by a *pro rata* distribution per mile of the assessed value of the whole property." The supervisors of the county, at their next meeting after receiving this statement, are required "to make, and enter in the proper record, an order, stating and declaring the length of the main track, and assessed value of such road lying within each city, town, township, and lesser taxing districts, in said county, through which said road runs, as fixed by the distribution of the amount assessed by the Census Board, which aforesaid amount shall constitute taxable value of said property for all taxable purposes. And the amount due each city or incorporated town, under the provisions of this act, shall be paid over, when collected by the county treasurer, to such city or town, and the board of supervisors shall transmit a copy of said order to the city council or trustees of each city or incorporated town or township."

All railroad property thus assessed is made taxable "at the same rates by the same officers, and for the same purposes, as the property of individuals within such counties, cities, towns, townships, and lesser taxing districts.

All laws relating to the enforcement of the payment of delinquent taxes are applicable to all taxes levied under this act, and the county treasury may proceed to collect the same "in the same manner, and with the same right and power, as a sheriff under execution, except that no process shall be necessary to authorize him to seize and sell engines, cars, or other rolling-stock, for the collection of said taxes.

Real estate, belonging to any railroad company, not exclusively used in the operation of the several roads, is made subject to assessment and taxation the same as other similar lands in the several counties wherever situated.

In case the proper officer of any railroad company shall fail to make the required statement under oath, the Census Board shall proceed to assess such railroad property, and shall add thirty per cent. to the assessable value thereof.

Finally, it is provided that the companies shall be released from the payment of all taxes hitherto assessed by local authorities.

"A bill for an act to prescribe rules and regulations for railroads and to establish uniform and reasonable maximum rates of tariff for the transportation of freight thereon," occupied much time, and was discussed at great length, but did not pass. An act was passed making railroad companies liable for the wilful wrongs of their agents and employes.

An act for the protection of the life and health of miners was passed, which provides for a county inspection in each county where there are coal or other mines, whose duty it shall be to ascertain whether the mines are properly ventilated and provided with means of egress, and to cause such to be provided where they are wanting.

Capital punishment for the crime of murder was abolished by the following act:

An Act in relation to Capital Punishment, and regulating Pardons.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa*, The penalty of death, as a punishment for crime, is hereby abolished.

SEC. 2. All crimes heretofore punishable with death shall be punished by imprisonment for life at hard labor in the State Penitentiary.

SEC. 3. That, in all cases of conviction under the preceeding sections, the Governor shall not grant a pardon unless the same shall have been recommended by the General Assembly of the State.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect from and after its passage and publication.

Approved May 1, 1872.

The vote on its final passage stood 29 to 17 in the Senate, and 66 to 22 in the House. An act was also passed providing "that no appropriation of public money or property shall be made, and no gift, loan, or appropriation of money or property shall be authorized by the corporate authorities, supervisors, or trustees of any county, township, city, or town, or municipal organization of this State, to, or in favor of any institution, school association, or object, which is under ecclesiastical or sectarian management or control."

Another act provides for taking the census of the State in 1873, to be printed and distributed to the county auditors before the 1st of January, 1874. It is to include "an enumeration of the inhabitants, showing the total number of males, total number of females, number of persons entitled to vote, number of militia, number of foreigners not naturalized, number of families, number of dwellings, and number of acres of improved land, and such other items as the Census Board shall deem important."

By another act the council of any city or incorporated town is authorized to raise and appropriate money, not exceeding in amount one mill upon the dollar of the assessed value of taxable property in any one year, "to procure books, maps, charts, periodicals, and other publications, for the establishment and perpetual maintenance of a free public library

within the limits of such city or incorporated town." Provision is made for acquiring land, erecting buildings, adopting rules and regulations, and doing whatever else is necessary to carry out the objects of the act. Such libraries must be open to the free use of every inhabitant of the town in which they are established, "for the general diffusion of intelligence among all classes of the community." The sixth section of the act is as follows: "Any city or incorporated town of this State proposing to accept the benefits of this act, shall, before exercising the powers herein conferred, submit to a vote of the people, at any municipal election of such city or incorporated town, the question 'Shall the city' (or town council, as the case may be) 'accept the benefit of an act of the Legislature for the creation and maintenance of a free public library? Yes. No.'"

A general act was passed authorizing "any number of persons not less than five" to "associate themselves together and become a corporation as provided in and by the general incorporation laws of the State of Iowa, for the purpose of raising moneys to be loaned among the members of such corporation, and to other persons, for use in buying lots or houses, or in building or repairing houses, or other purposes."

Among the other acts passed was one for the establishment of another penitentiary, to be located "near the stone-quarries near Anamosa;" one providing for the enlargement of the Institution for the Education of the Blind, and the change of its name to the "Iowa College for the Blind;" one establishing a board of Capitol commissioners, with the Governor at its head, to take charge of the erection of the State-House at Des Moines, the cost of which is limited to \$1,500,000; and one constituting a visiting committee to ascertain the condition and management of insane asylums, and see that needed reforms are adopted.

An effort was made to carry a resolution submitting to a vote of the people the proposition, to strike from the clauses of the constitution, relating to the right to vote and hold office, the word "male." The resolution passed the House by a vote of 58 to 59, but was defeated in the Senate, 22 voting in the affirmative, 24 in the negative, and 4 being absent or not voting.

The Assembly adjourned on the 23d of April, to the third Wednesday of January, 1873. The object of the adjourned session was to complete the revision of the code of laws.

The first political convention of the year was that of the Republicans, held for the purpose of appointing twenty-two delegates to the National Convention of the party. Resolutions were adopted, indorsing the Administration of President Grant, and instructing the delegates to vote for his renomination, and for James F. Wilson as a candidate for Vice-President. On the 23d of April a mass convention was held

at Davenport, to choose delegates to the Liberal Republican Convention at Cincinnati. One hundred and fifty delegates were appointed, and resolutions adopted opposing the renomination of President Grant, and pledging support to "any one of the good and able men of the party for the first place in the gift of the people, nominated upon a platform declaring in favor of honesty, economy, amnesty, thorough, genuine reform, and the one-term principle for the presidency."

The Democrats met in convention at Des Moines, on the 11th of June, and appointed delegates to the National Convention at Baltimore. The resolutions favored the indorsement of the nominations and platform of the Liberal Republicans made at Cincinnati.

The Democrats and Liberal Republicans held conventions at Des Moines, on the 1st of August, to nominate State officers. No Governor or Lieutenant-Governor was to be nominated, and the ticket selected by a conference committee and adopted by both conventions was as follows: For Secretary of State, E. A. Guilbert; State Treasurer, M. J. Pholfe; Auditor, J. P. Casserly; Attorney-General, A. G. Case.

The Republican State Convention met at Des Moines, on the 21st of August, and nominated Josiah T. Young for Secretary of State, William Christy for Treasurer, John Russell for Auditor, Aaron Brown for Register of State Land-Office, and M. E. Cutts for Attorney-General. A platform was adopted which eulogized the achievements of the Republican party, indorsed the platform and candidates of the National Convention, and set forth the following principles:

That we are in favor of the most rigid economy in the administration of the affairs of this State and the nation.

That we are opposed to any legislation, State or national, that tends to unjustly discriminate between individual interests and the interests of corporations, believing that property, whether held by individuals or corporations, should bear its equal and just portion of the public burdens.

That we are opposed to all further grants of land to railroad or other corporations, and that the public domain, which is the common heritage of the people of this country, should be sacredly held by the Government for the use and benefit of actual and *bona-fide* settlers.

That we hereby indorse the recommendation of President Grant that immigrants be protected by national legislation, and that all efforts on the part of the government of the State or nation to encourage immigration from foreign countries meet our approval, and we hereby commend the labors of the officers of this State in their efforts to encourage and secure immigration to the State of Iowa.

At the election, the total vote given for President was 202,762, of which the Grant electors received 131,566, and the Greeley electors 71,196. The total vote for Secretary of State was 206,856, of which Young, Republican, received 132,359, and Guilbert, Democrat, received 74,497. The Legislature contained a large Republican majority,

The revenue of the permanent school fund of the State, which was apportioned among the several counties on the 4th of March, amounted to \$161,400.75. The number of youth enrolled at the same date was 461,145. The State Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb contained 102 inmates on the 1st of February. The number enrolled during the two years preceding was 119, of whom 72 were males, and 47 females. The number admitted during that period was 36. The supposed causes of their deafness were as follow: Congenital, 4; scarlet fever, 7; spotted fever, 4; brain-fever, 3; measles, mumps, scrofula, gatherings in the ears, and "unspecified sickness," each 2; inflammation of the brain, small-pox, whooping-cough, diphtheria, sun-stroke, medicine, cold, and "cold in the head," each 1. The institution is open to all deaf-mutes of sound mind, free from immorality or contagious or offensive diseases, between the ages of 10 and 25. A course of instruction covers a space of seven years.

The Home for Soldiers' Orphans, at Cedar Falls, which was organized in 1865, contained, in February, 300 children. The total number received since its organization was 669. The site of the buildings now used comprises forty acres of land. One-third of this area is occupied by the buildings and play-grounds; the remainder is laid out in walks and drives. The main building is of brick, 46 by 90 feet, three stories and basement, with vestibule 7 by 30 feet, and centre wing 40 by 36 feet. Another is the new chapel building erected last year, also of brick, which will seat 400 persons. The school is graded after the public-school system, from the primary to the high-school, and each grade is presided over by a well-qualified teacher. The first provision for expenses made by the State was an allowance of \$84 for each child, per month, which, in 1868, was raised to \$10, the present rate. The total amount of special appropriations by the State for improvements, outside of the children's expenses, is \$41,900, up to this time.

Forty-seven life insurance companies sent their annual statements to the Auditor in the spring, seven of which failed to report the amount of premiums and losses. The forty companies reporting in full received \$847,925.35 in premiums. The number of policies issued during the year was 4,318. The whole number of policy-holders in the State is estimated at 40,000. The amount paid in losses by the forty companies reporting was \$186,291.81. The estimated amount received for policies by the non-reporting companies was \$100,000, and the losses, \$40,000.

According to the census of 1870, the State contained 9,396,467 acres of improved land, 2,524,796 of woodland, and 3,620,533 of other unimproved land. The cash value of farms was \$392,662,441; of farming implements and machinery, \$20,509,582; total amount of wages paid during the year, including value of board,

\$9,877,878; total (estimated) value of all farm productions, including betterments and additions to stock, \$114,386,441; orchard-products, \$1,075,169; products of market-gardens, \$244,963; forest-products, \$1,200,468; value of home manufactures, \$521,404; value of animals slaughtered or sold for slaughter, \$25,781,223; of all live-stock, \$82,987,183. There were 433,642 horses, 25,485 mules and asses, 369,800 milch-cows, 614,366 other cattle, 855,493 sheep, and 1,353,908 swine.

The chief productions were 28,708,312 bushels of spring and 727,380 of winter wheat, 505,807 of rye, 68,935,065 of Indian-corn, 21,005,142 of oats, 1,960,779 of barley, 109,432 of buckwheat, 71,792 pounds of tobacco, 2,967,043 of wool, 42,313 bushels of peas and beans, 5,914,620 bushels of Irish and 34,292 of sweet potatoes, 37,518 gallons of wine, 27,512,179 pounds of butter, 1,087,741 pounds of cheese, 688,800 gallons of milk sold, 1,777,339 tons of hay, 2,475 bushels of clover-seed, 53,432 bushels of grass-seed, 171,113 pounds of hops, 695,518 of flax, 88,621 bushels of flax-seed, 146,490 pounds of maple-sugar, 1,218,635 gallons of sorghum, and 9,315 of maple, molasses, 853,213 pounds of honey, and 2,225 of wax. The total number of manufacturing establishments was 6,566, having 899 steam-engines, of 25,298 horse-power, and 726 water-wheels, of 14,249 horse-power, and employing 25,032 hands, of whom 23,395 were males above 16 years of age, 951 females above 15, and 686 youths. The invested capital amounted to \$22,420,183; wages paid during the year, \$6,893,292; value of materials, \$27,682,096; products, \$46,534,322.

There were 233 newspapers and periodicals, having an aggregate circulation of 219,090, and issuing 16,403,380 copies annually. There were 22 daily, with a circulation of 19,800; 3 tri-weekly, circulation 1,650; 1 semi-weekly, circulation 1,000; 196 weekly, circulation 187,840; 3 semi-monthly, circulation, 3,400; 5 monthly, circulation 3,950; 2 bi-monthly, circulation 750; 1 quarterly, circulation 700.

The total number of libraries was 3,540, containing 673,000 volumes. Of these, 2,387, with 295,749 volumes, were private, and 1,153, with 377,851 volumes, were other than private, including 18 circulating libraries, with 20,367 volumes.

The number of religious organizations of all denominations was 2,763, having 1,446 edifices, with 481,709 sittings, and property valued at \$5,730,352. The leading denominations are given as follows:

DENOMINATIONS.	Organizations.	Sittings.
Baptist.....	352	50,080
Christian.....	113	15,760
Congregational.....	187	38,685
Friends.....	82	17,075
Methodist.....	682	142,665
Presbyterian.....	375	64,890
Roman Catholic.....	216	87,360
United Brethren in Christ.....	188	10,445

IRON MANUFACTURE IN THE UNITED STATES. In a paper read before the Iron and Steel Institute, by Mr. T. Guilford Smith, of Philadelphia, a brief sketch of the iron manufacture in the United States is given. The following interesting particulars form a portion of it:

The necessities of the colonies in North America, at a very early date, compelled the inhabitants to begin the manufacture of iron. We accordingly find historical notices of furnaces whose very place is now forgotten, as well as the more enduring ruins of the stone stacks then in vogue. The fuel used at that time was, of course, charcoal, and the furnace was always located near to some iron deposit, wood for the charcoal being abundant everywhere.

But, as the forests were gradually cut down, and charcoal became dear in the older settlements, the make of iron decreased, and the furnace itself was finally abandoned for a new one built in the vicinity of fresh woodlands. So the march of settlements has gradually thrust the manufacture of charcoal-iron into the backwoods. Charcoal furnaces are now only to be found in the extreme Northwest, as in Michigan; or in the South and Southwest, as in Alabama, and Tennessee, where great local deposits of iron-ore exist.

The destruction of timber in America, which has been going on steadily ever since the first settlers landed, is at last attracting public notice, and it is hoped that, before long, a system of inspection will be instituted in the several States, by which the cutting of trees will be limited by statute, and the balance restored by planting each year some approximation, at least, to the number cut down. It may not be out of place to say here that California has created the office of State Forester, and made an appointment to fill it.

As long as charcoal-iron maintains its supremacy in the market for various purposes, the question of wood-supply is not without interest to iron-men, but its chief aid would be, of course, to supply the demand for timber of all kinds which has already risen in value at a rate but little dreamed of a few years ago. But the importance of this subject to iron-men in America was much lessened in 1837, when our first experiments in smelting iron with raw anthracite coal were successful at Mauch Chunk, in the Lehigh Valley, Pennsylvania. David Thomas, of Catasauqua, was the first to make this application in the United States. From the discovery in 1837, we now have, in this Lehigh region alone, 33 furnaces, turning out 378,000 tons of iron, while three new furnaces are building, of a total estimated capacity of 27,000 tons additional, and the total production in the country reached nearly 2,000,000 tons in 1870.

Up to 1840 but little iron had been made except with charcoal, the immense deposits of bituminous coal, with which coke is now made for iron-smelting, were as yet too far from markets, except in a small way, perhaps, at Pittsburg, or in Virginia, or Maryland.

Eastern Pennsylvania, the first home of the iron-trade, is drained by the Lehigh and Schuylkill Rivers, so far as the coal-fields are concerned, both of which flow into the Delaware. The Susquehanna, a little further to the west, but still flowing into the Atlantic, was the next home of the iron industry; next, the Juniata Valley; but it was not until the Alleghany Mountains were crossed that the manufacture of iron may have said to have fairly "gone West."

Pittsburg, "where manufactured iron and steel are more largely produced than in any other point in the United States," became the next seat of iron-manufacture. At Pittsburg, the manufacture of steel obtained its first permanent "lodgment" in the United States. To-day, the skill and enterprise of her people are engaged in establishing the manufacture of phosphor-bronze, the new metallic alloy, which

seems likely to rival steel in many of its uses. The manufacture of iron "stopped to breathe" some time at Pittsburg. Before reaching there, coke had been substituted for anthracite coal as a fuel, and coke continues to be the principal fuel used at Pittsburg still. But not far from there, in Clarion County, Pennsylvania, and at Youngstown and Zanesville, Ohio, still farther west, they discovered a coal, called block-coal, which they could use in the raw state in their blast-furnaces, and make an iron of superior quality. This gave a new impetus to what may be now called "Western iron manufacture." Thus far, at all the various halting-places of the iron-trade, local ores had been used mainly, but the time had now arrived when the trade demanded the purest iron-ores available, and were prepared to pay for their transport from a distance, hoping to be remunerated in the end by the superiority of the product obtained, which the use of the raw block-coal with them was proved to secure.

Let us pause here for a moment to examine what this new fuel (block-coal) is, and what are its peculiarities, for this coal is found to exist not only in this isolated district comparatively, but in a larger field in the State of Indiana, where its use is giving peculiar value to the iron made with it for making Bessemer steel.

Dr. Foster, of Chicago, says, in a pamphlet on "Mineral Wealth and Railroad Development," that "the term 'block,' as descriptive of a peculiar class of coals, came in an unscientific way to the geological vocabulary, but it has now become so firmly rooted that it must hereafter be recognized as legitimate. The physical characters of this class of coals are these: there are two systems of joints traversing the seam perpendicularly, which cut the mass into quadrangular blocks, 2 feet or 3 feet long, and 1 foot or more broad, and the miner, availing himself of these natural divisions, after having undermined the base, is able to pry out the blocks without resort to gunpowder. He can easily take down three tons a day. The sides of the block are smooth, of a dull-bluish color, and are often stained white with fire-clay; but, if cleft longitudinally, there is seen a mass of mineral charcoal, so slightly cemented by bitumen, that it readily cracks on handling. This coal, when thrown upon a fire, at once ignites with a crackling sound, and burns with a bright-yellow flame. It is non-coking, or, in other words, does not run together, thus affording free air-passages. It is so free from sulphur, that it leaves behind a white or gray flocculent ash, and, subjected to the strongest drafts, it gives no clinker. From careful assays, it is ascertained that this class of coals gives from 87 to 62 per cent. of fixed carbon. These block-coals, when tested in a blast-furnace, have all the qualities of charcoal as a reducing agent. Two and a half tons are required to make a ton of iron. It is a significant fact that the puddled iron made at Indianapolis from block-coal pig is employed at Pittsburg in forging gun-barrels."

From the above description of Dr. Foster, the importance of this discovery to the Western manufacture of iron is not easy to be over-estimated. Using this fuel, and some Lake Superior magnetic with some local ores, soon brought the furnaces at Zanesville, Ohio, into notice. The demand for the Lake Superior, or iron-ores as celebrated for their purity, began to increase soon after the discovery of this block-coal. With a view of forming an economical junction of block-coal and Lake Superior iron-ore, the iron-trade took another step farther west, and located itself at Cleveland, on Lake Erie.

"The census of 1860 gave a total of 76 blast-furnaces located in Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Kentucky, and 24 rail-bar, sheet, and boiler-plate mills, with a capital of \$5,370,000, employing 2,804 hands, at a cost of \$1,094,160, and producing 55,723 tons, of which 40,000 were rails. In 1870, three works alone in these States have invested more than the capital of 1860, employ 2,800 hands,

at a cost of \$1,556,000 in wages, and produce 100,000 tons of rails, 90,000 tons of pig, and 10,000 tons of bar and plate iron."

The following figures of the production of iron-ore and pig-iron, from the Lake Superior district, speak for themselves: "In 1856, 7,000 tons of ore, no make of iron; value of the ore, \$28,000. In 1860, 116,908 tons ore, 5,600 tons pig-iron; value of both, \$786,496. In 1870, 856,471 tons of ore, 49,298 tons pig-iron; value of the ore and iron, \$6,300,170. Or, since 1866, the value of the total output of ore and iron is, \$23,069,883. In 1870, the product was from sixteen mines, and finds a market in all parts of the country. The largest portion of the ore is sent to Cleveland, Ohio, whence it is reshipped to the coal-fields of the Mahoning and Chenango Valleys by railroad. About 100 furnaces in Ohio and Pennsylvania use Lake Superior ore, while nearly all the charcoal-furnaces in the Northwest are supplied with it."

From Cleveland, following the progress of the pig-iron manufacture, we find no important cities dependent on this branch of business for their growth until we reach St. Louis. Neither Cincinnati nor Louisville has as yet become prominent as a manufacturing city, although it is likely both may do so before long, when the railroads now building are completed.

The gap from Cleveland, Ohio, and St. Louis, Missouri, is almost destitute of iron-works, except those built and building on the newly-discovered block-coal of Indiana, and mainly within that State.

At Terre Haute, one blast-furnace and a rail-mill are in successful operation. These all have taken their rise since 1860, many as late as 1867.

This coal-field is destined to supply St. Louis from the foundation of works within itself. At St. Louis, blast-furnaces have been erected on the most extensive scale, and more are building; one of the finest rolling-mills in America has been erected there, and, from the splendid situation of the city, she is destined to take a most important part in the iron-manufacture of the United States.

Over fifteen furnaces are in blast there, and several rolling-mills. Its proximity to the Indiana coal-field, and to the celebrated Iron Mountain, of Missouri, makes it a cheap as well as convenient point of manufacture. In 1868, 105,000 tons of ore were taken out from Iron Mountain; in 1869, 195,000 tons; in 1870, 316,000 tons, and last year it was confidently expected to reach, if not exceed, 500,000 tons.

The manufacture of Bessemer steel has in like manner followed the same path as that trodden by the iron-manufacture in its westward career—the first works, on the Hudson, at Troy, New York, then at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, in the valley of the Susquehanna, then at Lewistown, Pennsylvania, in the valley of the Juniata, at Cambria County, Johnstown, Pennsylvania, at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, Cleveland, Ohio, Wyandotte, Michigan, Joliet, Illinois, and at Chicago, and finally, at Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

The iron interest follows close upon the tide of immigration. The charges for transportation for such long distances encourage the building of furnaces and rolling-mills at the earliest practicable moment. Their erection marks very accurately the years in which wealth has been accumulated.

The total mileage of the railroads of the United States amounts to over 60,000 miles, and has increased in the last decade at the rate of 10 per cent. To supply this demand for rails, and to keep up the renewals of these roads, and to furnish other demands for iron, now keep "700 blast-furnaces, and 300 rolling-mills at work, which employ 140,000 men directly in the business." In addition, we are indebted to foreign countries for 511,059 tons of rails, to say nothing of the vast amount of imports of other forms of iron and steel manufacture, amounting to 826,088 tons.

ITALY, a kingdom in Southern Europe. King, Victor Emmanuel, born March 14, 1820;

succeeded his father as King of Sardinia, on March 23, 1849; assumed the title of King of Italy, on March 17, 1861. Heir-apparent to the throne, Prince Humbert, born March 14, 1844; married April 22, 1868, to Princess Marguerita of Savoy, daughter of the late Duke of Genoa, brother of King Victor Emmanuel; their son, Victor Emmanuel, Prince of Naples, was born at Naples, November 11, 1869. The ministry, in October, 1871, was composed as follows: I. Lanza, President and Minister of the Interior; E. Visconti-Venosta, Minister of Foreign Affairs; I. de Falco, Minister of Justice and of Public Worship; Lieutenant-General Ricotti Magnani, Minister of War; Q. Sella, Minister of Finances; Rear-Admiral A. Riboty, Minister of Marine; I. Devincenzi, Minister of Public Works; E. Castagnola, Minister of Commerce and Agriculture.

During the period from 1870 to 1872, the expenditures and receipts of the kingdom were as follows (value in lire; 1 lire = 19 cents):

	1870.	1871.	1872.
Expenditures	1,111,652,814	1,558,042,949	1,560,377,073
Receipts	950,506,162	1,397,030,390	1,287,352,590

The rentes and interests on the public debt are 403,738,462 lire.

According to the report of the inspector of military levies for the kingdom of Italy, General Federico Torre, the Italian Army numbered, on September 30, 1871, 536,039 men, including officers and the men of the second category of the classes of 1846, 1847, 1848, and 1849, not yet incorporated. Under arms there were 182,531, and on unlimited leave 353,508. Deducting the officers and the non-incorporated categories, the non-commissioned officers and men at the above date were 333,555, which may be considered the real strength fit for immediate service. About 170,000 were under arms, and the rest on leave. The whole number comprised 17,787 non-commissioned officers, 42,900 corporals, and 272,868 privates. The infantry of the line numbered 198,830; the *bersaglieri*, or specially-trained light infantry, organized in battalions like the French *chasseurs-à-pied*, 27,527; cavalry, 21,995; artillery, 41,029; engineers, 2,774; royal carbiniers or gendarmes, 19,500; officers on active service, 12,551; on half-pay, or in reserve, 1,519. In the conscription list for military service of men born in 1849, 271,846 names were inscribed. More than 25,000 of these were cancelled for various reasons, and 69,000 were struck off on account of infirmity, deformity, or insufficient stature. When the conscription was over, there were found to be more than 10,000 refractory recruits, the greater number belonging to the provinces of Genoa, Naples, Catania, Palermo, Messina, and Como. Finally, the effective force yielded by that conscription was, in the first category, 36,691, and in the second 47,696—together, 84,387 men of 21 years of age, selected out of

270,000 as the most able-bodied and apt for military service. Out of these 84,887, only 29,541 could read and write, and 3,897 could read; 51,194 were what the Italians call *inalfabeti* (illiterate), that is, more than 60 per cent. of the whole. The soldiers get some education during their time of service, but the great desideratum, as General Torre points out, is that they should be educated, at least as far as reading and writing go, before they enter the ranks, and it is to be hoped that this will soon be the case. The last conscription shows some slight improvement on previous ones. The returns of the marriages contracted in Italy in 1869 show a frightful state of ignorance. Out of about 205,000 men who married in that year, 125,000 could not sign their names to the register!

The imports and exports from 1869 to 1871 were as follows (in lire):

YEARS.	Imports.	Exports.
1869.....	936,500,000	791,600,000
1870.....	985,700,000	756,300,000
1871.....	963,700,000	1,085,500,000

The movement of shipping in 1870 was as follows:

VESSELS.	LOADED.		IN BALLAST.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Sailing-Vessels, Italian ...	8,289	836,631	1,433	108,539
" Foreign	3,488	571,124	1,263	238,422
Steamers, Italian	1,758	888,732	13	5,445
" Foreign	3,038	1,611,077	73	27,623
Total.....	16,683	3,407,564	2,783	880,029
COASTING-VESSELS.				
Sailing-Vessels, Italian ...	61,945	1,899,257	25,107	867,821
" Foreign	114	9,486	193	33,027
Steamers, Italian	10,612	2,792,373	627	71,738
" Foreign	697	238,826	15	5,731
Total.....	73,368	4,939,943	25,941	933,317
	90,001	8,347,506	28,723	1,303,346

The area of Italy is 112,622 square miles. A new census of the population was taken in 1871. The following table exhibits the population of the large divisions and of each province in 1871 and 1861:

DIVISIONS OF ITALY.	1871.	1861.	Increase.	P. ct. of Inc.
Piedmont.....	2,898,208	2,764,263	133,945	0.48
Liguria.....	843,386	771,473	71,853	0.93
Lombardy.....	3,455,471	3,261,000	194,471	0.59
Venetia.....	2,642,458	2,840,280	302,178	1.23
Emilia.....	2,113,244	2,005,834	107,410	0.53
Umbria.....	549,833	518,019	36,814	0.73
The Marches.....	915,443	888,073	32,370	0.36
Tuscany.....	2,142,127	1,967,067	175,060	0.89
Latiun.....	896,291	750,415	85,876	1.14
Abruzzi and Molise.....	1,282,608	1,212,835	69,773	0.58
Campania.....	2,753,354	2,625,890	127,524	0.48
Apulia.....	1,429,867	1,315,269	105,598	0.80
Basilicata.....	509,202	492,959	16,243	0.33
Calabria.....	1,206,104	1,140,396	65,708	0.58
Sicily.....	2,584,116	2,362,414	191,702	0.80
Sardinia.....	636,356	598,064	48,292	0.83
Total.....	29,789,008	25,024,191	1,764,817	0.70

PROVINCES OF ITALY.	1871.	1861.	Increase.	P. ct. of Inc.
Alessandria.....	683,361	645,607	37,754	0.58
Ancona.....	262,869	254,849	7,520	0.29
Aquila (Abruzzo Ult. II.).....	332,782	309,451	23,331	0.76
Arezzo.....	234,645	219,559	15,086	0.69
Ascoli Piceno.....	338,008	196,030	6,978	0.85
Avellino (Principato Ult.).....	375,805	355,631	20,374	0.54
Bari (Terra di Bari).....	604,540	554,402	50,138	0.90
Belluno.....	175,370	167,239	8,141	0.48
Benevento.....	232,012	220,506	11,506	0.51
Bergamo.....	368,152	347,235	20,917	0.60
Bologna.....	439,252	407,452	31,780	0.77
Brescia.....	460,750	434,219	16,531	0.38
Cagliari.....	392,951	372,097	20,854	0.56
Caltanissetta.....	230,066	223,178	6,888	0.30
Campo Basso (Molise).....	363,543	346,007	17,536	0.51
Caserta (Terra di Lavoro).....	695,754	653,464	42,290	0.65
Catania.....	495,420	450,460	44,960	1.00
Catanzaro (Calabria Ult. II.).....	412,236	384,159	28,067	0.73
Chieti (Abruzzo Cit.).....	340,299	327,316	12,983	0.40
Como.....	477,642	457,434	20,208	0.44
Cosenza (Calabria Cit.).....	404,272	431,691	8,581	0.20
Cremona.....	300,595	285,148	15,447	0.54
Cuneo.....	616,817	597,279	19,538	0.33
Ferrara.....	216,545	199,158	17,387	0.87
Firenze.....	766,434	696,214	70,220	1.00
Foggia (Capitanata).....	322,755	312,885	9,870	0.31
Forlì.....	234,090	224,663	9,627	0.42
Genoa.....	716,284	670,143	66,141	1.01
Grosseto.....	239,018	203,880	25,138	0.95
Lecco (Terra d'Otranto).....	107,457	100,686	6,831	0.67
Lecce (Terra d'Otranto).....	493,572	447,982	45,590	1.01
Livorno (Leghorn).....	118,851	116,811	2,040	1.97
Lucca.....	280,399	256,161	24,238	0.95
Macerata.....	236,994	229,636	7,358	0.32
Mantua.....	238,492	263,819	25,327	1.00
Massa.....	161,944	140,733	21,211	1.50
Messina.....	420,649	395,139	25,510	0.64
Milano.....	1,009,794	948,320	61,474	0.64
Modena.....	272,838	260,591	12,242	0.47
Naples.....	907,954	867,983	39,971	0.34
Novara.....	624,969	579,385	45,584	0.78
Padua.....	364,355	304,762	59,593	1.95
Palermo.....	617,690	585,163	32,497	0.55
Parma.....	264,509	256,029	8,480	0.33
Pavia.....	448,357	419,785	28,572	0.68
Perugia.....	549,833	513,019	36,814	0.71
Pesaro and Urbino (Umbria).....	213,072	202,568	10,504	0.51
Piacenza.....	235,775	218,569	7,206	0.33
Pisa.....	265,959	243,028	22,931	0.94
Porto Maurizio.....	127,042	121,390	5,712	0.47
Potenza (Basilicata).....	509,202	492,959	16,243	0.32
Ravenna.....	219,625	209,518	10,107	0.48
Reggio (Calabria Ult. I.).....	353,606	324,546	29,060	0.89
Reggio (Emilia).....	240,635	230,054	10,581	0.45
Roma.....	836,291	750,415	85,876	1.14
Rovigo.....	200,825	180,647	20,178	1.12
Salerno (Principato Cit.).....	541,739	528,256	13,483	0.25
Sassari.....	243,375	215,967	27,408	1.26
Siena.....	206,438	193,933	12,505	0.64
Stracena.....	294,915	259,613	35,302	1.35
Sondrio.....	111,239	106,040	5,199	0.49
Teramo (Abruzzo Ult. I.).....	245,684	230,061	15,623	0.67
Torino.....	973,061	941,992	31,069	0.33
Trapani.....	236,388	214,981	21,407	0.99
Treviso.....	352,538	308,483	44,055	1.42
Udine.....	481,786	440,542	41,234	0.93
Venezia.....	397,261	294,450	42,811	1.45
Verona.....	367,426	316,498	50,933	1.68
Vicenza.....	362,897	327,674	35,223	1.07

The following towns, according to the census of 1871, had a population of upward of 30,000:

Towns.	Population.	Towns.	Population.
Naples.....	448,743	Catania.....	84,397
Rome.....	244,484	Ferrara.....	72,447
Palermo.....	219,398	Lucca.....	68,204
Turin.....	207,770	Verona.....	67,080
Milan.....	199,009	Padua.....	66,107
Corpi Santi.....	62,976	Ravenna.....	58,904
Florence.....	167,093	Alessandria.....	57,079
Genoa.....	130,269	Modena.....	56,690
Venice.....	128,901	Reggio (Emilia).....	50,657
Bologna.....	115,957	Bari.....	50,524
Messina.....	111,554	Pisa.....	50,341
Leghorn.....	97,096	Perugia.....	49,503

TOWNS.	Population.	TOWNS.	Population.
Capannori.....	48,313	Acireale.....	35,787
Ancona.....	45,741	Reggio (Calabria)...	35,235
Parma.....	45,509	Piacenza.....	34,985
Prato.....	39,594	Marsala.....	34,202
Arezzo.....	38,907	Andria.....	34,024
Brescia.....	38,906	Rimini.....	33,886
Forlì.....	38,480	Trapani.....	33,634
Foggia.....	38,138	Modena.....	33,169
Vicenza.....	37,686	Cagliari.....	32,834
Bergamo.....	37,363	Sassari.....	32,674
Faenza.....	36,299	Asti.....	31,033
Cesena.....	35,870	Cremona.....	30,919

The navy, on January 1, 1872, consisted of 21 iron-clad steamers, carrying 201 guns; 18 screw-steamers, with 338 guns; and 19 side-wheel steamers, with 90 guns. The naval officers were: 1 admiral, 1 vice-admiral, 10 rear-admirals, 33 captains of ships-of-the-line, 50 captains of frigates.

The merchant navy consisted, on December 31, 1870, of 18,822 vessels, with an aggregate tonnage of 1,013,038, among which there were 118 steamers of 32,100 tons.

The aggregate length of railroads in operation was, at the close of the year 1871, 6,425 kilometres (1 kilometre=0.62 mile); the length of telegraph-lines, on January 1, 1871, 16,930 kilometres; the length of telegraph-wires, 49,946 miles. Receipts from railroads, 100,060,000 lire; from telegraphs, 4,816,689 lire; number of telegraph-offices, 1,237; of post-offices, 2,504; number of letters forwarded through the post-office, 87,600,000; of printed articles, 73,900,000.

The relations of the Italian Government with the Pope remained throughout the year unchanged. It repeatedly expressed a wish to come to an understanding, on the basis of the "legal guarantees" law of 1871, and the Pope steadfastly refused to recognize in any way whatever the overthrow of his temporal power. On January 1st, the King sent a special ambassador to the Vatican to tender his Majesty's congratulations to the Holy Father. The ambassador was met by Cardinal Antonelli, who informed him that his Holiness was indisposed and unable to receive visits. The Pope, in an address to a great number of Roman citizens, who called on him on March 10th, declared that it was impossible for two authorities to exist simultaneously at Rome, and to work together harmoniously. Similar addresses were, in the course of the year, made to many other deputations. On April 19th, Signor Ferrari asked, in the Chamber of Deputies, whether the ministry intended to present diplomatic documents relative to the relations with foreign powers. He also asked what had been the state of Italy's relations with the powers since the arrival of the Government at Rome, and in what relation she stood to the Vatican.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Signor Visconti-Venosta, said he had no intention of publishing diplomatic correspondence concerning Roman affairs. He added: "The Italian Government has wished to prove, not by dispatches, but by facts and experience, that the great re-

ligious institution of the papacy is respected in all its spiritual functions. There have not been any negotiations or exchange of documents. The Catholic Governments have manifested to us to the full extent their solicitude for the Pontiff and religious interests, but they have, at the same time, evinced their desire to maintain cordial relations with Italy upon the only possible basis, which is that of accomplished facts. All the powers give us proofs of a moderation which serves to facilitate the policy of peace, to which the Government persists in devoting all its efforts."

On June 19th the Pope addressed a letter to Cardinal Antonelli, deploring the threatened enforcement of the law suppressing convents in Italy, as a violation of international law. He says that the constant encroachments on the rights of the Church, by the Government of Italy, violate morality and justice. Only a regard for the highest interests prevents the head of the Church from leaving Rome. The conflict between the Holy See and the Italian Government is inevitable, and reconciliation is impossible. The Pope cannot submit to such usurpations, and he requests Antonelli to protest against them to the foreign powers. On November 16th the Government sent a parchment security for the annual sum allowed to his Holiness in accordance with the legal guarantees voted by the Italian Government off the book of the public debt of Italy. This security was accompanied by a letter from Signor Sella. Cardinal Antonelli replied that the Pope could not receive the sum offered, which was the application of one article of a law not accepted by the Holy See. In the Consistory, held on December 23d, the Pope delivered an allocution, in the course of which he severely censured the persecution of the Church by the Italian Government. The purpose to destroy her was shown in the acts of the Italian Government, which compelled the clergy to serve in the army, and imposed heavy taxes on church property. He solemnly protested against the bill then pending in the Italian Parliament for the suppression of religious corporations, and declared that title to property acquired by this means would be null and void. He repeated his censures of those who encroached on the rights of the Church.

The session of Parliament, which had been opened on November 27, 1871, was prorogued on July 5, 1872. The Parliament did little or nothing while awaiting the labors of a committee appointed to examine the financial solution proposed by Minister Sella. There was much important work which the body could have performed, but the great money question to such extent absorbed the general interest that the members preferred to indulge in repeated adjournments. On March 2d Signor Minghetti (ex-Premier) presented to the Chamber the report of the committee. The following are the principal conclusions of the report: The committee accepts the proposal to issue

notes to the amount of 300,000,000 lire in five years, on condition that the Chamber shall determine each year the portion of this amount that is to be issued. The committee agrees that the proceeds of the sale of ecclesiastical property bonds shall be paid into the treasury for the next five years. It postpones for a later period the consideration of the manner in which the duties of the treasury are to be performed. It assents to the voluntary conversion of the national loan into consolidated stock, at the rate of 5.40, and for that portion of the loan which is not exchangeable by the holders. It accepts the contract with the bank with this modification, namely, that the profit and loss shall be equally divided. It agrees to the proposal for doubling the capital of the bank without increasing its paper circulation. It approves the increase of the tax on petroleum, and partially also the tax on coffee. It rejects the tax on tissues as proposed, and approves the other secondary administrative propositions. The report also stated that Signor Sella, the Minister of Finance, agreed to the committee's conclusions, excepting the postponement of the question respecting the service of the treasury. Signor Sella, on March 18th, defended the proposals which he had brought forward. He agreed to postpone the question of taxing textile fabrics, and, after demonstrating the utility of confiding the service of the treasury to the bank, he announced his readiness nevertheless to accept also the postponement of this question. He said an equilibrium had, in consequence of political events, not been attained. He defended the increase in the circulation of bank-notes and the other proposals of his budget, entering into various calculations in support of his views. He also defended the conversion of the loan. The minister added that he especially trusted to the Right and Right Centre to support him. He contested the accuracy of Signor Rattazzi's assertion that the ministry had not got to Rome entirely by moral means, and in conclusion he called upon the Chamber to declare whether the Government did or did not possess its confidence. Signor Rattazzi, in making a personal explanation, defended his conduct at the period of Mentana. He said the policy he pursued was daring and perilous, but was necessary to avoid still greater dangers. On March 23d the Chamber adopted the whole of the financial projects of the Government by 208 votes against 160; on April 18th they passed the Senate by 72 votes against 2. The propositions of the Government for putting a stop to smuggling, suppressing the free port of Civita Vecchia from the 1st of January, 1874, and converting the free port of Genoa in three years into a general harbor, were also adopted.

In May the Minister of Public Instruction, Signor Correnti, tendered his resignation because his colleagues decided to withdraw a bill he drew up some two years previously, regulating the salaries, etc., of teachers in second-

ary schools, etc. In conformity with the policy adopted by the Italian Government since its arrival in Rome, and which has been applauded by the majority, the ministry resolved to withdraw the bill. Signor Correnti, egged on by the Left, to which he formerly belonged, urged his measure. Applauded by the opposition press, and cheered on by the bitterest opponents of the party from which his colleagues proceed, he would not give way. On May 16th, M. Sella announced that Signor Lanza, the President of the Council, had left for Naples to take the king's commands. On May 18th the President of the Council read the royal decree accepting the resignation of the Minister of Public Instruction, and appointing M. Sella temporarily to assume his functions; also another decree authorizing the withdrawal of the bill concerning the proposed improvements in the position of the masters of secondary schools. From the explanations that ensued, it appeared that Signor Correnti had accepted the suppression of the first article of the bill abolishing the spiritual directors (chaplains) of the schools in question, but had thought it inconsistent with his dignity to agree to the withdrawal of the whole bill, which his colleagues, on the contrary, considered indispensable, although proposing to bring it forward again at a future date, when the questions relating to religious instruction should have been settled. At the present period of the session the Government thought the long discussion was inopportune, which the measure would certainly provoke, and they had endeavored to postpone it by giving precedence to the budget; but the Opposition thwarted them in this, and they had no choice but to withdraw the bill, the more so as it was perfectly well understood that, if it came to a debate, the omitted article would be re-proposed in the form of an amendment by members of the committee which had reported on it. The Chamber ultimately, by 175 votes against 114, rejected an order of the day stating that the House did not consider the explanation given by Signor Lanza satisfactory.

The Italian Chambers reassembled on November 20th, without a speech from the throne or other ceremonies, and without reelection of the Board. The President of the ministry, in reply to a question, detailed the measures which the Government had adopted with regard to the damage caused by the inundations. In answer to Signor Oliva, the minister declared that the condition of public safety had improved, especially as regards acts of violence. The Minister of Justice then introduced the bill for the suppression of religious corporations, which, it was generally expected, would become the most exciting topic of debate. The bill declared that the laws of 1866, 1867, 1868, and 1870, relative to the suppression of religious corporations and the con-

version of their property, should be applied to the province and city of Rome. It, however, maintained the houses of the directors of those corporations that had a director or deputy-director in the city. The original property of such houses might be retained, but could not be increased, and they would not enjoy civil rights. The property of the suppressed corporations would continue to be applied to the charitable purposes for which they were originally established. The edifices appertaining to the religious establishments in Rome would remain at their disposal until such time as the pensions to be granted should have been decided upon, which decision must be arrived at within twelve months. The property of the religious corporations in the city would be converted into inalienable public rentes. The minister, in the course of his speech, added that the total net revenue of the corporations amounts to 7,192,000 francs. The bill provided for the pensioning of the members of the suppressed convents at rates varying from 150 lire to 600 lire per annum. The foreign religious bodies which were included in the expropriation bill might, during two years, constitute foundations in conformity with their institutions from the profits of the churches belonging to them. When the two years' term had expired, the Government would no longer recognize their civil individuality, but would treat with the foreign governments whose subjects they were, to determine what was to be done with their property. Their immovable property would be sold and the proceeds formed into a treasury for the payment of the pensions, under the control of the ministry. The special committee on this bill, on December 13th, all but unanimously adopted the first section. With regard to section 2, which deals with the heads of houses of religious corporations, several deputies of the Left opposed this preservation of the establishments assigned to the generals of orders, and proposed amendments, which, with the consent of the keeper of the seals, were referred back to the committee, which ultimately passed the section by 15 votes against 9. On December 15th the committee adopted a resolution declaring that the suppression of the Society of Jesus, including the chief establishment of the Order in Rome, was imperatively demanded by the interests of the nation. The announcement of this action was received by the Liberal deputies with enthusiastic applause.

In March the Radical party of Italy lost, by the death of Mazzini, its recognized leader. Great demonstrations took place in his honor throughout the peninsula. At his funeral, at Pisa, about 12,000 persons were present, among whom were many students, some deputations from the provinces and the communes, and from working-men's societies and freemasons. In Rome an immense procession, including all the working-men's societies, with banners, flags, and bands of music, carried the

bust of the deceased patriot through the principal streets to the capitol, where it was deposited with imposing ceremonies and eulogistic speeches. By the side of the bust, there was placed, on the car, a colossal statue of Italy, with one hand holding a crown of laurel over the image of the dead patriot, and with the other pointing to him as to one whose example should be followed. There were two accompanying bands of music, and the American flag was borne immediately in front of the car by a young American visitor, walking with Mr. T. Buchanan Read, the painter and poet. The bust, on arrival at the capitol, was received by a deputation of the municipality, and a short speech was delivered during the ceremonial of the reception. In the Italian Parliament, eulogies on the efforts of Mazzini in behalf of Italian unity were delivered by men of all parties. A committee was formed to erect a national monument in his honor, at the head of which was Garibaldi. During the remainder of the year, the Radical party made but few political demonstrations. On November 24th it proposed to hold, in Rome, a large meeting in favor of universal suffrage, but the Government prohibited it, and occupied the principal points of the city with troops and national guards, and arrested a number of persons connected with the movement. On November 25th Signor Nicotera, in the Chamber of Deputies, censured the Government for what he designated as the unnecessary and excessive display of military force in connection with the projected meeting in favor of universal suffrage. Signor Lanza, the president of the ministry, replied it was notorious that the delegates of the democratic societies intended disregarding the decision of the Government in prohibiting the meeting. It was therefore prudent to take measures against a surprise, so as to avoid a violation of the law, and prevent disorder. He believed the Government did its duty in this matter. Signor Lanza declared himself not satisfied with an order of the day, proposed by Signor Nicotera, deploring that the Government had not rightly understood the interests of public order and of the dignity of the state. He proposed that the debate on the subject should be adjourned. At the close of the sitting, Signor Nicotera withdrew his motion, believing that a debate upon it might unfavorably affect the persons arrested.

The municipal elections which were held in Italy derived a particular interest from the fact that, in the former States of the Church, and in several other of the annexed provinces, the Catholic party, for the first time, took an active part in them. In most of the large towns, the Liberal party gained great successes, but, in some places, the Catholics had a majority, and, in many others, they exhibited a strength unexpected by their opponents.

In the latter part of April the grandest eruption of Mount Vesuvius since the year

1631 took place. The devastation caused thereby was terrible. Thousands of acres of cultivated land were covered with ashes and lava, and vineyards and farms were buried out of sight. About twelve persons, as far as could be ascertained, were killed, and an equal number injured. The villages of San Sebastiano and Massa di Somma were almost entirely destroyed, and a considerable number of towns and villages were for a time threatened with destruction, and their inhabitants compelled to flee. On May 1st the eruption ceased. The Chamber of Deputies authorized the Government to take the necessary measures to provide for the comfort of the people who were so suddenly deprived of their homes.

During the month of October, terrific inundations laid waste almost every part of the peninsula, and especially the Lombard and

Emilian provinces, bordering on the Po. The disaster assumed the dimensions of a national calamity. The greatest sufferers were the provinces of Mantua and Ferrara. In the former, two-thirds of the area were inundated, and, in the latter, one-third. The number of houseless persons, in the two provinces, was estimated at over 60,000. Sermede, a town about half-way between Mantua and Ferrara, was completely inundated, the water rising up to the first floor of the houses. No lives were lost, but the amount of damage could not be estimated. At Mirandola, a town about twenty miles north of Modena, 7,000 fugitives arrived, and the local authorities were doing their best to supply them with food and shelter. Many houses had been destroyed, and the waters had risen more than a metre higher than in the floods of 1839.

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JAMAICA, Right Rev. AUBREY GEORGE SPENCER, D. D., Bishop of, born in London, February 12, 1795; died at Torquay, February 24, 1872. He was the eldest son of William R. Spencer, and great-grandson of Charles, second Duke of Marlborough, and was educated at Dr. Burney's school in Greenwich, and at Magdalen Hall, Oxford. He was ordained about 1820. After having held some parochial cures in England, and the archdeaconry of Bermuda, he was consecrated, in 1839, to the bishopric of Newfoundland, whence he was translated, in 1843, to the See of Jamaica; in which island the bishop was also a Privy Counsellor. The gross income of the diocese, which comprised Jamaica, British Honduras, the Bahamas, Turk's Islands, and the Bay Islands, was \$15,000 per annum, chargeable on the Consolidated Fund. Dr. Spencer published a volume of sermons, charges, etc., and contributed some poems to *Blackwood's Magazine* and other periodical publications. He resigned the administration of his diocese into the hands of the Right Rev. Dr. Courtenay, who, in 1856, was consecrated Bishop of Kingston, and suffragan and coadjutor to the Bishop of Jamaica.

JAPAN, an empire in Eastern Asia. The administration and the supreme executive power of the country are vested in the Mikado. The United States Government was represented at the imperial court, in 1871, by C. E. De Long, minister resident at Yeddo.

According to official sources, the population of Japan amounted, in 1870, to 34,786,321; the imperial family had 20 members; the families of the daimios, 3,186; the Samurai, officers, scholars, and warriors, represented a population of 1,872,959; the Buddhist priests, 244,869; the Sinto priests, 163,140; nuns, 6,711; peasants, traders, mechanics, etc., 31,954,821; beggars, 82,920; pariahs, tanners, etc., 459,695.

The area of the country, comprising Japan proper, and 3,850 islands, which are its dependencies, is reported as follows:

	BY ENGELHARDT. BY SIEBOLD.	
	Square Miles.	Square Miles.
Japan, or Nippon, with Sado, Oki, Awadsi, etc.	90,315	87,442
Stitkokf.....	6,974	8,919
Kiusiu and small islands.	17,264	15,685
Yesso and small islands..	31,147	27,535
Eighty-nine Bonin Islands	.....	132
Kuriles.....	3,699	1,606
Total.....	149,399	141,259

The government* is now organized on a basis which is partly European and partly Japanese. The Mikado is, theoretically, an absolute monarch, who reigns and governs, while, in reality, the work of the Government is done by the Great Council, which is divided into three sections, the Centre, Right, and Left. The Centre is composed of the Prime-Minister, Vice-Prime-Minister, and five advisers. The Left consists exclusively of the Council of State, whose functions are analogous to those of the French *Conseil d'Etat*, so far at least as the preparation and discussion of laws are concerned. The Right includes all the ministers and vice-ministers of the nine departments into which the administration has lately been divided. The ministers, either individually or united as a cabinet, decide all ordinary questions; but the more important points are reserved for the Great Council, presided over by the Mikado. A Parliament was formed in 1869, with deputies selected by the provincial governments, whose functions were purely consultative, and in no way legislative. But,

* The following information on the organization of the Government is abridged from an article on Japan, in *Blackwood's Magazine*, September, 1872, which is among the best that have been written on Japan.

being found to be of no use whatever, it was dropped so thoroughly out of sight, that it has not been called together since the Council of State was formed. The idea of an elective Parliament is now actively discussed, and the ministry is very desirous of seeing it realized. Japan is at present divided into seventy-five districts, each one being governed by a prefect. The powers of these functionaries are very extended; for, not only do they govern, but they collect taxes, manage the police, and sit as judges civilly and criminally. But they cannot carry into execution sentences involving punishment of death, until they have been confirmed by the Minister of Justice. A serious and carefully-calculated budget has, for the first time in the history of Japan, been prepared for the year 1872, showing both receipts and expenditures of the year, and series of detailed explanations are appended to it which testify the care used by its compilers. The receipts and expenditures are as follows:

RECEIPTS.		
Rice, at \$4.50 per koku.....	£11,444,556	
Customs.....	238,350	
Internal revenue (excise duties, etc.).....	225,675	
Miscellaneous.....	260,950	
Total receipts.....	£12,229,531	
EXPENDITURES.		
Imperial household.....	£113,050	
Ministry of Foreign Affairs.....	112,200	
Army.....	1,700,000	
Navy.....	382,500	
Colonization of Yesso.....	418,838	
Justice.....	16,150	
Education.....	73,312	
Finance Department (including cost of collecting taxes).....	369,962	
Public works.....	1,763,112	
Municipal and provincial governments.....	1,386,987	
Miscellaneous.....	452,412	
Cost of manufacturing new bank-notes and of establishing the Mint.....	210,375	
Pensions to daimios and retainers.....	4,024,112	
Balance of indemnity to European powers on the Simonosaki affair.....	818,750	
Interest on the English loan.....	78,625	
Total expenditures.....	£11,420,385	
Surplus.....	£809,146	

The public debt consists at present of £27,412,000, of which £15,204,000 are represented by paper currency, £10,412,000 are debts incurred to Japanese subjects by former local governments, and the balance, £1,796,000, is due to foreign creditors (the Simonosaki indemnity included). The old bank-notes are about to be replaced by very handsome new ones, which have just been manufactured at Frank-

fort. The debts of the former local governments are of three classes, each constituting about one-third of the whole amount. The first class is considered as being in no way binding upon the Government; the second is to be repaid at the rate of £10,000 a year; and the third is to be converted into bonds at 25 years' date bearing interest at 4 per cent. In 1871 a Ministry of Instruction was created, the results of which, in the short space of time which has since elapsed, are extraordinary. Public primary schools are increasing rapidly, especially in the towns; but the movement is far more marked in the western provinces and on the coast than in the interior, where the eagerness for improvement is less felt. Private schools are more abundant still; for, as anybody can establish them, subject to a permission which is always granted; they spring up with facility wherever they are wanted. Books, especially translations of foreign works, are much sought after; newspapers and printing-presses are rapidly increasing, and an earnest desire for knowledge is everywhere seen, throughout the middle and higher classes. The Government, to facilitate the acquirement of foreign languages, has brought out several professors, and has sent at its own expense over 500 students to America and Europe. Until now they were chosen by the ministers and provincial governors. But the demands for admission into the envied class of state students has been so large of late, that henceforth they will be chosen by competitive examination. The students, in addition to a free passage out and back, receive an annual allowance of £200.

The movement of commerce at the principal ports open to foreign nations was, in 1870, as follows:

PORTS.		Imports.	Exports.
Yokohama.....	1870	*7,966,675	*13,342,366
	1871	8,891,694	17,000,978
Hio-go and Osaka.....	1870	8,023,687	3,614,554
	1871	2,549,982	4,880,992
Nagasaki.....	(1870)	2,944,987	1,394,323
Hakodadi.....	(1870)	496,908	813,240
Nie-gata.....	(1870)	2,956,731	1,886,427
Total.....		43,830,664	43,021,606

The following table shows the number and nationality of the vessels entering the Japanese ports in 1870, as well as their tonnage:

PORTS.	NORTH AMERICAN.		ENGLISH.		GERMAN.		TOTAL.	
	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.
Yokohama.....(1870)	146	232,369	318	178,390	128	66,416	722	536,662
Hio-go.....(1870)	126	200,226	146	64,493	38	13,095	341	289,373
Nagasaki.....(1870)	?	?	?	?	?	?	324	246,588
Hakodadi.....(1870)	21	25,936	39	17,078	13	4,785	87	50,592
Nie-gata.....(1870)	?	?	?	?	?	?	25	7,773
Total.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,499	130,938

In March, an attempt was made by a party of twelve persons to assassinate the Mikado. It proved unsuccessful, and the guards in attendance succeeded in capturing two of the

party. The other ten escaped. It caused great uneasiness on the part of the Government, and orders were issued forbidding foreigners to go

* In Mexican dollars: 1=1 $\frac{1}{4}$ dollar.

beyond the limits of the city of Yeddo. Foreign papers in Yokohama claimed that the conspiracy was participated in by 40,000 men, the retainers of the dispossessed daimios, the object being to seize the Emperor and carry him back to Kioto, and then rise and exterminate the foreigners. The Government discovered the plot, beheaded a number of the leaders, and completely restored order. It resolved to commence settling the debts of the daimios, which policy it was thought would secure peace in the future; because without money the former daimios would be more than powerless.

The first Japanese fair, under the direction of the Government, took place at the sacred city of Kioto on April 10th, and lasted 50 days. Foreigners were allowed to visit it and the suburbs for a period of 64 days, enabling them to show their manufactures. This is considered the virtual abandonment of their exclusive policy, and one of the results from the visit of Iwakura to America. The fair was to be reopened on New-Year's day.

In April, the late Tycoon of Japan was invited by the Mikado to come out of his late retirement, and received an honorary appointment under the Government, accompanied by a highly-complimentary title. The leader of the rebel forces during the late revolution, Katori, has been appointed Minister of Finance. Ennomoto, the Tycoon's admiral who tried to take the island of Yesso, but was imprisoned for four years, has been appointed Superintendent of Yesso.

A frightful fire occurred in April in Yeddo during a severe gale, destroying habitations covering a space of six square miles. The fire originated in one of the prince's late palaces, which was occupied by troops. The flames leaped over whole blocks of buildings and set fire to places a mile distant from the building in which the fire began. An immense amount of property was destroyed; 20,000 persons were made houseless. The Government opened their rice storehouses and fed all who applied. The occurrence of this fire led the Government to permit foreigners to lease land in Yeddo, the owners being compelled to make monthly reports. It was expected that this act would cause foreign money to be invested there to improve the city. A new plan of the burnt district would be made, and wide streets and substantial buildings only would be allowed.

In June, Mr. Watson, the new *chargé d'affaires* for England, refused to meet the Mikado unless he would be allowed to stand in the presence of the Mikado, instead of squatting. Terashima-Tozo, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, refused to accede, and in consequence Mr. Watson declared that he would wait for instructions from home before he would present himself. The difficulty was subsequently settled by an arrangement that both parties would stand during the reception. The first

party so presented was Admiral Jenkins, of the United States Navy.

The sudden suspension of public proceedings by the Japanese embassy in America, and the return of some of the provincial members, attracted considerable attention. The facts in this case were reported to be as follows:

Although the time fixed for the general revision of the treaties had been extended until a period subsequent to the return home of the ambassadors, circumstances arose during their sojourn in Washington which made it appear expedient to them to begin at once the international discussion upon this subject. The credentials which they held did not, however, authorize them to undertake this labor, and it was to obtain a larger power that Ito and Okubo returned to Yeddo. The Government generally favored the proposition, thinking, perhaps, that more generous terms might be obtained by the distinguished visitors in the respective capitals of the treaty powers than would be agreed to by the accredited ministers in Japan. But it was strongly opposed by the heads of the Foreign Office, Soyeshima and Terashima, chiefly on the ground that the ambassadors abroad were unprotected by efficient legal assistance, and might therefore be led into indiscretions, while in their own country they would have the guidance of officers especially engaged for this purpose. The difference was not easily adjusted. At one time it seemed probable that the ambassadors would carry their point, but Soyeshima having threatened to resign, and, in fact, having surrendered his functions for a short interval, it was finally decided to adhere to the original plan.

The Mikado left Yeddo on June 28th, accompanied by eight war-steamers, on a visit to Kioto and other portions of the southern country. This is the first time in Japanese history that the Mikado has embarked on such an excursion, and much good is expected to result from it. He was dressed in a foreign style, with an ample supply of gold braid, and had several attendants who were similarly attired. The natives looked with amazement at these changes, inaugurated through the late civil war.

The relations between Japan and Corea have been for some time of an unfriendly character. The letter of the Mikado, on assuming power in Japan, to the Coreans, demanding tribute, was torn up and scattered with contempt. One of the ambassadors of Japan was imprisoned, and the other sent back to convey the threats of Coreans and their contempt for the new rule. The letter of the Mikado was sent three years ago, since which time America attempted to make a treaty with Corea. The foreign residents of Yokohama declared that, if the Japanese had been friendly disposed toward the United States, they would have informed the Americans of the state of affairs in Corea, and thus avoided a defeat of American

intentions there. During the year 1872 Corea sent more threatening letters to Japan. Sailing-vessels convoyed by a man-of-war were sent to Corea for the purpose of bringing back all Japanese in the country, preparatory to further measures on the part of the Japanese Government. Several foreign war-vessels congregated at Chee-foo, in anticipation of trouble to the Japanese. China was believed to sympathize with Corea.

The *Overland China Mail* has published what purports to be a translation of the treaty and trade regulations agreed upon, in 1871, between China and Japan, which gave so great offence to foreign powers. In framing the articles, the contracting parties have drawn largely on the foreign treaties as their models, and, hence, the opening passages teem with general expressions of good-will, to the extent, even, of saying that, in case of either experiencing injustice or wrong from another state, the one so injured shall "be entitled to assistance or good offices from the other." It is then solemnly agreed that "ambassadors of each country shall, with their families and suite, have access to Peking and Yeddo, respectively, either for permanent residence or on a visit," and, further, that it shall be lawful for the two states to appoint consuls at the ports open to trade. Each state shall "prohibit its consuls from engaging in trade." Article IX, provides that, if "either state have no consul at a treaty port, its subjects who may be resident there shall be subject to the local authorities." It is especially agreed that the books of either country may circulate freely in the other, and natives of Japan are prohibited from presenting themselves at the Chinese competitive examinations. The Chinese ports declared open to trade are the same as those known to us as the treaty ports, with the substitution of Kinchau in the Canton Province for Kiung Chau in Hainan; but the only ports at which Chinamen are to be allowed to trade in Japan are Yokohama, Hakodadi, Osaka, Niigata, and Pezo. At these places convenient sites are to be pointed out by the local authorities for the erection of houses either for residence or business. It is agreed that, if false entries or omissions be discovered in ships' manifests presented by Japanese captains to the Chinese custom-house, the goods shall be confiscated, and the captain fined 500 taels; but "in Japan omissions shall incur a fine equivalent to the duty, and for false entries the fine shall be \$125." If a Japanese captain "presumes to land cargo before the manifest has been examined, he shall be amerced 500 taels, and the goods shall be confiscated." If a Chinese captain is guilty of the same offence in Japan, the goods shall be confiscated. The same restrictions are to be enforced with regard to the trade in nitre, sulphur, and white copper, as are laid down in the English treaty with China, and rice is not to be transported from either country.

A report was extensively circulated in May, 1872, that the Japanese edicts against Christianity had been abolished. It appeared to have come directly by mail from Japan. A statement was also made in the newspapers of the United States that the members of the Japanese embassy, who were then in Washington, received notification from their Government of the abolition of the edicts. These reports were without foundation. The missionaries and official residents in Japan first heard of them from Europe and America. As late as August missionaries of the American societies, in their correspondence, stated that placards, warning the people to beware of Christianity, and threatening punishment to those who accepted it, were still to be found posted in public places. But, while the laws against Christianity have remained nominally in force, the administration of them has been varied and even capricious. A company of sixty-five Roman Catholic natives were arrested near Nagasaki, in December, 1871, and subjected to severe hardships for several months, notwithstanding the remonstrances of European and American ministers. A number of converts to the Russo-Greek Church, near Hakodadi, were arrested and imprisoned, but were released upon representations being made by diplomatic agents. The missionaries who have been permitted to reside in Japan have been restrained within the bounds which the Government has prescribed for them. In the few instances in which they have ventured to speak or hold meetings in other places, they have been rebuked, and those natives who attended their meetings, or associated with them, have been subjected to annoyance and persecution. The Rev. Mr. Gulick, of the American Board, visited Kioto during the exposition which was held there in 1872. A man in that city became acquainted with him, assisted him in renting a house, and attended with him daily at family prayers. This man was afterward arrested, and brought to trial for the offences of wishing to have Christianity spread in Kioto, and of assisting the missionaries. Mr. Ballagh, missionary at Yokohama of the Reformed Church in America, on one occasion, visited a point on the opposite side of the bay from that city, and held religious services, at which two Japanese converts offered prayer. The Japanese Government complained to the American consul that Mr. Ballagh had gone beyond the treaty limits without a pass, and had held religious services; and it made great exertions to discover who the two natives were who had participated in the worship. Mr. Gulick, while at Kioto, sought permission from the Government to remain there, and teach the English language gratuitously. The Government would not grant it, unless he would sign a contract to refrain from the mention of Christianity.

On the other hand, the missionaries have been allowed, and even encouraged, to estab-

lish schools within the limits in which their residence is authorized, and have there preached Christianity without molestation. Their converts have not been interfered with, and the native church at Yokohama has been organized without hindrance. In the absence of official statements, the impression of the missionaries is, that the Government is willing to tolerate Christianity, but does not yet venture, in the face of traditions of the empire, and the prejudices of the people, to take so bold a step as expressly to authorize the general preaching of its doctrines. In the mean time, the local officers are obliged to enforce the laws whenever complaint is made against Christians.

In July, a proclamation was issued abolishing the old Board of Religion (called "Ji-Gi-sho"), and instituting a new department of religion (called Ki-yo-bu-sho"). The old department was concerned exclusively with Sintoicism. It was announced, in the proclamation, that the new department would, after careful consultation with the most noted exponents of each sect, promulgate a new form of religion, to which all would be compelled to conform. "The new religion," it was declared, "will be enlightened, simple, and adapted to common-sense, and is likely to meet the approval of all classes." Notification was also given that "all applications of persons desiring to lecture on religious subjects, or to form societies for the purpose of hearing lectures on such subjects, must be made to the new Department of Religion."

The new department promulgates the following rules:

1. Thou shalt honor the gods and love thy country.
2. Thou shalt clearly understand the principles of Heaven and the duty of man.
3. Thou shalt revere the Emperor as thy sovereign, and obey the will of his court.

More recent advices from Japan speak of the appointment of a commission to visit the Western countries, for the purpose of obtaining information on the subject of religion.

A native Christian church was organized at Yokohama, on the 10th of March, with nine professing members. The number of members in this church had increased in September to twenty-five.

A convention of the Protestant missionaries in Japan was held at Yokohama, on the 20th of September. About twenty persons were present, representing the missions of the Presbyterian, Reformed, and American (Congregational) Boards, the Union churches of Yokohama and Yeddo, the native church, and the consular chaplaincies. The missionary of the English Church Missionary Society sent a letter. The convention resolved upon the appointment of a committee of one member from each mission for the translation of the Sacred Scriptures into the Japanese language. It was determined that the members of this committee should be appointed by the missions to

which they severally belonged. Besides their own work of translation, they are to examine and pass upon any other translations which may be presented to them for this purpose. All translations accepted by the committee are to be furnished to the several missions at as early a day as possible for general examination and criticism, and to be afterward carefully revised. The American Protestant Episcopal mission, the English Church mission, and Père Nicolai, of the Greek Church, who were not represented in the convention, were invited to coöperate with the committee in making the proposed translation.

The following resolution, with reference to the plan on which native churches shall be organized, was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The Church of Christ is one in Him, and the diversities of denominations among Protestants are but accidents which, though not affecting the vital unity of believers, do obscure the oneness of the Church in Christendom, and much more in pagan lands, where the history of the divisions cannot be understood; and, whereas, we, as Protestant missionaries, desire to secure uniformity in our modes and methods of evangelization, so as to avoid as far as possible the evil arising from marked differences, we therefore take the earliest opportunity offered by this convention to agree that we will use our influence to secure as far as possible identity of name and organization in the native churches, in the formation of which we may be called to assist, that name being as catholic as the Church of Christ; and the organization being that wherein the government of each church shall be by the ministry and eldership of the same, with the concurrence of the brethren.

Resolutions were also adopted in favor of the education of a native ministry; for the appointment of a committee to whom all books and tracts, in the Japanese language, shall be referred for criticism and approval, previous to publication; approving the organization of medical missionary societies in Japan; and recommending the adoption of a uniform system of writing Japanese in Roman letters.

JOHNSTON, WILLIAM FREAME, an eminent citizen and political leader of Pennsylvania, Governor of the State from 1848 to 1853, born in Greensburg, Northumberland County, Pa., November 29, 1808; died in Pittsburg, Pa., October 25, 1872. His early opportunities for education were limited, but he had an insatiable thirst for knowledge, and read every thing he could lay hands on, which would give him food for thought. He early became a good speaker and writer, and at the age of eighteen commenced the study of law under Major J. B. Alexander, and in May, 1829, was admitted to the bar. He removed to Armstrong County soon after, and was appointed District Attorney, which office he held to the close of 1832. Soon after he was sent to the Legislature, in which he served several terms. In 1847 he was elected to the State Senate from his senatorial district, and the same year chosen President of the Senate. In 1848 Governor Shunk, who had been reelected the previous autumn, found his health so much reduced that he was unable to perform his du-

ties, and resigned, July 9, 1848. By the constitution, the President of the Senate became his successor, but with the limitation that, if the vacancy occurred three months before the fall or October election, the acting Governor must order a new election; if not, he held over till a year from the fall election. Governor Shunk's resignation took place on the last day legally possible for giving an order for a new election, and, as Mr. Johnston could not reach Harrisburg until the 26th of July, he would have been fully within the provisions of the statute and constitution had he not ordered an election, and, indeed, his authority to order one might be open to some doubt. But he was too just and, at the same time, too modest to desire to usurp any powers to which he had not, by the *spirit* as well as by the *letter* of the law, a just claim, and, accordingly, immediately on his arrival at Harrisburg, he ordered an election, as being in accordance with the evident intent of the constitution. He was elected Governor at this election by a large majority. His administration was one of signal ability. He was a conscientious Whig, though not an ultra or a zealous partisan, and he placed Pennsylvania on the record as indorsing the protective policy in tariff matters, and as disposed to do nothing more in enforcing the Fugitive-slave law than was contained in the strictest and narrowest construction of the letter of the law. In the State he secured the perpetuation and preservation of the colonial and State records, and managed with signal success the complicated finances of the State. He was a candidate for reelection, but his party failed to carry the State, though he ran ahead of his ticket. After retiring from office, he took an active part in the building of railroads, the manufacture of iron and salt, and the production of petroleum. He was earnest and patriotic on the Union side in aiding in the prosecution of the war, was a member of the Committee of Public Safety, and rendered valuable service in preventing West Virginia from being overrun by the enemy. He was for some months collector of the port of Philadelphia.

JUAREZ, BENITO, a Mexican statesman, for fourteen years previous to his death President of the Mexican Republic, born in Villa Ixtlan, in the State of Oaxaca, in 1807; died in the city of Mexico, July 18, 1872. He was of pure Indian stock, his parents belonging to the Zapotecos tribe. He was adopted by the Arteaga family of Oaxaca in early childhood, and, manifesting a strong desire for mental improvement, he was sent to the best schools, and finally to the College of Oaxaca, where he graduated with the highest honors. He then studied law, and was admitted to practice in 1830, and the same year was elected a member of the Institute of Arts and Sciences. He gained distinction and wealth as a lawyer, practising for some years in the city of Mexico. In 1833 he was a member of the State Legislature of Oaxaca, and about the same

time Professor of Canonical Law in the Institute of Oaxaca. He was subsequently appointed Secretary of the Supreme Court, and after several years' service was elected a member of the Mexican Congress, in 1845. He took an active part in the proceedings of Congress, and was a zealous advocate of the law for the secularization of church property, to meet the expenses of the war with the United States in 1846-'48. From 1848 to 1852 he was Governor of his native State of Oaxaca, and at his retirement left a balance in the public treasury. In 1853 he was banished to Cuba by Santa Anna, and went thence to New Orleans, where he remained with his friend, General Montenegro, till 1855, the two supporting themselves by the manufacture of cigarritos. In 1855 he joined Alvarez at Acapulco, and was a representative in the Congress, and Minister of Justice under Alvarez until December, 1855, when the latter retired from the presidency, and his cabinet went out with him. Comonfort, who succeeded Alvarez, made Juarez again Governor of Oaxaca, and in November, 1857, appointed him Secretary of State, and about a month later he was elected President of the Supreme Court of Justice. By the Mexican Constitution, this officer becomes acting President of the Republic by the death or withdrawal of the President, and, though Comonfort had been defeated, and the presidency usurped by Zuloaga, Juarez adhered to his constitutional rights, and established his government first at Guadalajara, then at Colima, and in May, 1858, at Vera Cruz. He remained at the latter place till January, 1861, when, his army having compelled Miramon (who had succeeded Zuloaga) to abdicate, he entered the city of Mexico. In June, 1861, Juarez was elected President by the Congress which assembled in the city of Mexico. He decreed the dissolution of the religious orders, the secularization of church property, and the suspension for two years of payment to creditors of the republic. It is believed that these decrees gave rise to the difficulties with England, France, and Spain, and the armed intervention for the enforcement of their respective claims. After the withdrawal of the English and Spanish forces, the French army remained in Mexico in order to overthrow the republic and establish an empire. Having gained several victories, the French took the city of Mexico in June, 1863, and Maximilian of Austria assumed the imperial power, under the protection of Napoleon III. In view of the intervention, the Mexican Congress gave full powers to Juarez to resist the allies, and on the 28th of September he issued a proclamation calling the nation to arms. After the failure of the Convention of Soledad, and on the approach of the French on the capital, Juarez left Mexico City. He established himself first at Cuernavaca; thence, as the French forces penetrated the country, he retired to San Luis Potosi, and was subsequently compelled, for the same reason, to

betake himself to Zacatecas. Thus driven from place to place, he still continued to hold out against the enemies of his country, having confidence that the cause of which he was the representative would ultimately triumph. After years of disaster and severe trial, his noble courage and indomitable perseverance at length met their reward. With the downfall of the empire he returned in triumph to the city of Mexico, where he was received with the greatest enthusiasm, and in his reelection, in October, 1867, the Mexican people gave the most convincing proof of the esteem in which they held him as the saviour of the liberties of their country.

In the winter of 1867 he had captured Maximilian, and on the 16th of June ordered his execution. He was severely blamed for this act, especially by European writers, but his friends contended that he was unable to prevent it, though he used his utmost endeavors to do so. That Señor Juárez was a man of kind and gentle disposition is the testimony of all who knew him; and though Maximilian's own character was excellent, and great sympathy was felt for his unhappy young empress, yet there seems to have been no precedent among European governments which would have justified Juárez in sparing the life of a foreign usurper of the Government of Mexico, who had repeatedly declared that the Mexican President should be put to death instantly if he were captured.

His foreign enemies driven out of Mexico, and the permanency of his administration in some sense guaranteed by the moral sympathy

and support of the United States, the internal and external commerce of the country rapidly revived, and under the wise administration of President Juárez it attained a fair degree of prosperity. This prosperity, however, has continually been interrupted by revolutions and *pronunciamientos* of more or less importance. The strongest combination formed against Juárez was in May, 1868, when Rivera pronounced in favor of deposing Juárez. The revolutionists, however, frittered away their strength, and under the discreet management of Juárez the Government became solidified, and Lerdo de Tejada was made Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court, in place of Ortega. In 1871 Señor Juárez was again elected to the presidency, but the trying scenes of the previous thirteen years, and the loss, early in 1872, of his wife, to whom he was tenderly attached, had made serious inroads even upon his vigorous constitution, and he died of apoplexy. In person Juárez was thick-set and rather inelegant, having a heavy, slouching gait and coarse frame. His face bespoke his Indian origin—was dark, but with a kindly expression. His mouth was large and somewhat coarse, but when he spoke animatedly his expression was noble and commanding. His oratorical powers were considerable, but his chief strength was in his power of skilful organization, his tenacity and firmness of purpose. In all her history since her independence, Mexico has sustained the loss of no statesman of so much integrity and ability, or one she could so ill spare, as Benito Juárez.

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KANSAS. The growth of this State, in almost all the elements of material prosperity, since 1861, when she was admitted into the Union, has been remarkable. The following statistics exhibit her condition as it is at present, and as it was in 1862, when the first full reports were made by the several State officers on the affairs of their respective departments: The total value of all taxable property in the State, in 1862, was \$19,285,749. In 1872 it was \$127,690,937.13. In 1862 there were 534 organized school districts; in 1872 there were 3,418. In 1862 the number of children of school age was 13,976; in 1872 the number was 165,982. The number of teachers in the former year was 319; in the latter 3,795. The amount paid to teachers, in 1862 was \$14,009; in 1872 it was \$596,611. The amount raised by district tax, in 1862, was \$10,381; in 1872 it was \$822,644. The total value of school-houses, in 1862, was \$10,432; in 1872 it was \$2,845,262. The whole number of votes cast, in 1862, was 15,418; in 1872 the number was 101,488. In 1862 there were no asylums for the deaf and dumb, none

for the blind, and none for the insane; no State university, no agricultural college, no normal schools, no penitentiary, and no State capitol. In 1862 not a mile of railroad was in operation in the State. Now there are 2,039 miles in actual operation, while several new roads are in process of construction. Kansas has more miles of railroad than either of the twenty-six States named below: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas, California, Oregon, and Nevada.

The vote of 1870, and the census of that year, taken several months prior to the election, establish that the population averages at least six persons to each voter. The last vote was 101,488, which makes the present population 608,928; an increase since 1862 of half a million people.

While every county in the State is rapidly growing, the largest increase in the number

of inhabitants was in the new counties open to actual settlers, and not to the speculators in real estate.

The Kansas Legislature, whose regular annual sessions last fifty days, adjourned on the 2d day of March, 1872. Numerous acts, relating to general and local interests, were passed during this session, and considerable sums appropriated for public buildings and the support of State institutions, and white and colored schools. The appropriation of \$50,000 to complete the building of the State University at Lawrence was regarded as particularly praiseworthy, and likely to be largely beneficial to education in the higher branches of studies, and to enhance the reputation of the State. A bill for this appropriation had been laid before the Legislature of 1871, when it was rejected. Having been introduced again at the session of 1872, it was passed by both Houses, and unanimously by the Senate, where the measure had met considerable opposition in the preceding year.

The State law concerning usury was amended, so that, in cases where the payment of interest on money is expressly agreed to by the contracting parties at a higher rate than twelve per cent. per annum, the lender may legally collect it from the borrower up to that rate, and not forfeit the whole, as the previous law provided.

A herd law was also passed, to prevent cattle from destroying or injuring farm-crops. This interest is paramount in Kansas, where the industry of the people is exerted chiefly in agricultural pursuits. The bill was introduced in the Lower House, and conferred power on the county commissioners to provide such a law in particular townships belonging to their respective counties as they saw fit, considering the condition and circumstances of the several localities. The Senate passed the bill after making several amendments, the most important one taking from the county commissioners the power of providing a law for a township, and extending it to the whole county, if at all. The Senate amendments were discussed at length in the House, and finally concurred in by a very large majority. Under the provisions of the act, the county commissioners have power to declare a herd law in force in the county at their pleasure, without any vote of the people.

In the House of Representatives a number of members advocated the passage of the bill as originally proposed, while not a few were for the enactment of a general law operating uniformly in the whole State. Even these disagreed in their views; some of them advocating the necessity of fencing the farms, others maintaining that the owners of cattle should be made by law responsible for all damages done by them, and then compelled to restrain their animals, either by putting them under proper guard, or even by fencing the ground on which they were kept. It was

shown by comparative calculations that the expense of putting up and annually repairing the fences to restrain cattle would be by many hundred thousand dollars less than to fence the lands under culture.

The Texas cattle law was amended by the Senate, and the amendment concurred in by the House on the 27th. It forbids the driving of Texas cattle between the months of March and November.

Several matters of public interest, socially as well as politically, were proposed and warmly debated during this session, though finally defeated, or left undecided. Among these was the bill introduced in the House of Representatives, "to confer the right of suffrage on female persons." It was the subject of a protracted and animated debate, a large number of the members taking part in the discussion, but was finally defeated, or rather indefinitely postponed, by a vote of 42 yeas to 33 nays.

The Apportionment Bill, distributing the State into three congressional districts, was the occasion of very great excitement among the members of the legislative body in both Houses, though each of these appear to have arrived at a different conclusion. The plan of apportionment proposed and insisted upon by a vast majority in the House of Representatives was loudly denounced by many within and outside of the legislative halls, as giving representation to the land and not to the people. They characterized it as the effect of a conspiracy, entered into by the southern and northern portions of the State against the remaining portion, for the purpose of depriving the inhabitants of the latter of the full representation which they were entitled to in proportion to their number. The residents of this portion, which was commonly called, on that account, "The Pocket District," are represented as being unanimous in their opposition to the said apportionment. The House of Representatives firmly adhered to its plan, and steadily refused to agree to that proposed and passed in the Senate. The Senate offered a conference on the subject, to be held by a special joint committee, which the Lower House, after some hesitation, assented to; but when the conference had been held, and its result reported by the joint committee, the House refused to agree to it. A motion having then been made to ask for a new committee of conference, the motion was tabled by a large vote.

The most important business transacted by the Kansas Legislature at the session of 1872, was the investigation of the facts relating to the corrupt practices alleged to have been employed in the election of the United States Senator from Kansas in 1871. Explicit and specific statements of such practices having been published in a newspaper shortly after the beginning of the year, implicating several members of the present Legislature, as well as of that of 1871, a demand for an official investi-

gation of the facts in the case was made and successfully urged in both Houses. The measure was strongly opposed by some, on account of the generality, or irrelevancy, of the facts charged, and more, because of the uselessness of the proposed inquiry, even though those facts were ascertained to be true, by reason that the person who should be considered the chief offender was not amenable to the State Legislature, he being now a member of the Federal Senate. It was contended that such investigation should be left to that body, to which it properly belonged. Preambles and resolutions to that end were prepared and discussed; but the sentiment of those who asserted for the State Legislature the propriety and duty of instituting the inquiry prevailed, and, on motion, the work of investigation was extended to the senatorial election also, which had taken place in 1867, and which had been carried, it was stated, by the use of the like corrupt means as that of 1871.

The following joint resolution, having been discussed and severally amended in both Houses, was finally concurred in on the 24th of January, 1872:

Be it resolved by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring therein, That a committee, consisting of five members of the House of Representatives and three members of the Senate, be appointed to investigate all charges of bribery and corruption connected with the senatorial elections of 1867 and 1871, with power to send for persons and papers, and report to the Legislature as soon as possible; and that, for the purposes of this investigation, each member of the committee who shall be appointed under this resolution shall have power to administer oaths and affirmations.

The joint committee were appointed, and entered immediately upon the performance of the duty assigned them, and concluded their work in about a month. On the 24th of February, 1872, the chairman laid the result of the investigation before the Legislature in a report signed by all the members of the committee, in which the committee said:

From the testimony taken, your committee find that, at the senatorial election of 1867, a large sum of money was used, and attempted to be used in bribing and in attempts to bribe and influence members of the Legislature to secure the election of S. C. Pomeroy, E. C. Ross, and Thomas Carney, by S. C. Pomeroy, Thomas Carney, Perry Fuller, and others in their employ. * * * It also appears, in reference to that election, that S. C. Pomeroy and Sidney Clarke, in March, 1866, jointly paid one thousand dollars, and promised to pay a further sum of two thousand dollars, for which they executed their joint notes to M. W. Reynolds, who has recently been appointed Registrar of the Land-Office at Neodesha, in consideration that he would use the columns of the *State Journal*, at Lawrence, to secure the election of S. C. Pomeroy to the United States Senate in 1867, and Sidney Clarke to Congress in the fall of 1866. It also appears that S. C. Pomeroy paid in addition the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars to the said M. W. Reynolds. It further appears that M. W. Reynolds sued upon these notes, in the Douglas County District Court, and the defendants, Pomeroy and Clarke, pleaded therein an illegal consideration for the notes, and that the findings of the court, upon trial upon the merits, were for the defendants,

and the judgment against the plaintiff, Reynolds; that Reynolds had the case prepared for the Supreme Court, and then directed his counsel not to proceed further in the cause, and that shortly thereafter he was appointed to the public office he now holds.

In relation to the election of 1871, the committee find that the testimony shows that Sidney Clarke was a candidate for election to the office of United States Senator in 1871, and that his friends engaged for him, which act he afterward ratified, some eighty rooms at the Tefft House; that in addition thereto he rented and fitted up on the opposite side of the street from the Tefft House, on the corner of Kansas Avenue and Sixth Avenue, a suite of fine rooms, which was, during that canvass, designated as "The Soup House and the Bread Riot," where refreshments were kept; that he deposited with the Kansas Valley National Bank, when he came here, \$2,500, which was drawn out by Mr. Adams upon authority from Clarke; that Sidney Clarke offered to members of the Legislature appointments to office and payments of expenses of the election of members of the Legislature for their votes for himself for United States Senator; that he told R. S. Stevens to make whatever arrangement he pleased with Caldwell in regard to his (Clarke's) expenses. * * * It also appears that R. S. Stevens, who is a resident of Attica, N. Y., and general manager of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, and whose business headquarters were then, as now, in Sedalia, Missouri, was here in the interest of Mr. Clarke, and expended an amount of money for his use in the canvass. * * * In relation to the matters affecting Alexander Caldwell, the testimony shows that money was paid, and offered to be paid to various members of the Legislature by Caldwell's agents and friends; that George Smith paid out to members of the Legislature, for Caldwell, and with an understanding that it should be refunded to him by Caldwell, over \$20,000; that Caldwell promised appointments to office, and other favorable official acts, for votes; that Caldwell said after his election, at different times, that he paid for his seat in the United States Senate from this State twice as much as the salary of the office for the full term of six years would amount to, or about \$60,000, and that he paid Carney's election expenses, amounting to more than ten per cent. of the whole sum, or over \$6,000; that Caldwell offered twice, or oftener, to pay all of Sidney Clarke's election expenses, and that he did agree with R. S. Stevens to pay them upon consideration of Clarke's withdrawal, and Clarke's and his friends' support of Caldwell in the joint convention. From all the testimony your committee find that Alexander Caldwell used bribery and other corrupt and criminal means, by himself and his friends, with his full knowledge and consent, to secure his election in 1871 to the United States Senate from the State of Kansas.

The committee call the attention of the Legislature in an especial manner to the intentional absence, or concealment, of several among the most important witnesses, although duly summoned to appear, on which they say:

Your committee have also to report that the most important witnesses, Thomas Carney, Len. T. Smith, W. H. Carson, and T. J. Anderson, are now fugitives from the State for the purpose of depriving this committee of their testimony, and that their action is in contempt of the proper processes issued upon them, and as your committee is convinced, from all the circumstances attending their sudden and clandestine flight, for a cash consideration paid to at least two of them.

W. A. Martin and Joel Thomas, important witnesses, as we believe, have failed to appear, and we have been unable to hear of their whereabouts since they were served—Thomas being served by copy, Martin twice with personal service, once a subpoena, and once with the rule of the Senate.

Thomas Moonlight and John F. Belcher have failed to appear in obedience to process. Every reasonable effort has been used to get these witnesses.

Diligent inquiry does not discover that R. S. Stevens has been in the State during the pendency of this inquiry. Ever since this inquiry began, there has been an organized effort of persons in the interests of Mr. Caldwell, and perhaps others, to keep out of the reach of the committee witnesses whose attendance was greatly desired.

The committee make pointed remarks on the presumptive self-conviction of the above-named, and other persons, who absconded to avoid the necessity of testifying in the matters under inquiry, and aver that similar corrupt practices, by and for the same parties, were at the time of those two elections brought to bear on other voters besides those previously mentioned in the report, but could not be placed in their full light for want of witnesses and time, concluding as follows:

As our report must necessarily be made before this session closes, and as adjournment is near at hand, we are compelled to close our labors with the testimony of the sixty-four witnesses which we examined, and the documents attached to their testimony, all of which are respectfully submitted.

James D. Snoddy, E. S. Stover, H. C. Whitney, Committee on the part of Senate. W. H. Clarke, J. J. Wood, G. W. Clark, D. H. Johnson, J. B. Boynton, Committee of House.

The report was accepted, and five thousand copies of it, together with the accompanying evidence, ordered printed.

The following concurrent resolution was adopted by the Lower House on the same day:

Resolved by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring, That a printed certified copy of the report and evidence of the investigating committee, appointed to investigate the charges of bribery in the senatorial election of 1867 and 1871, be sent to each of our Senators in Congress; and that a certified copy of the report and evidence be placed in the hands of the Governor of this State, with the request that he forward the same to the Vice-President of the United States, asking that he lay said report and evidence before the Senate of the United States for its information.

In the Senate, where the resolution was taken up for concurrence, on the 28th, a Senator moved to amend it by striking out its second part, which relates to the sending a copy of the report and evidence to the Vice-President of the United States. The motion was carried, and the resolution, so amended, was adopted.

It is stated that this resolution was subsequently stolen from the official records of the Legislature, and that, on ascertaining its disappearance, the chief clerk of the Lower House, in which the resolution had originated, to clear himself from all suspicion, procured a copy of it from its author, and caused it to be duly inserted in its proper place. He also certified a copy of the document, and presented it to the Governor of Kansas that he might transmit it with the proceedings of the investigating committee to Washington under the seal of the State.

The Republicans held their State Convention

at Topeka, on the 21st of February, 1872, to nominate ten delegates to the general convention of the party to assemble at Philadelphia on the 9th of June, and give expression to their principles.

The committee on resolutions reported the following, which were adopted by the convention:

The Republicans of Kansas, in convention assembled, for the purpose of electing delegates to unite with delegates from other States, on June 5th, for the purpose of nominating the next President and Vice-President of the United States, desire to give renewed and most emphatic expression of their confidence in the principles, pride in the record, and faith in the future of that national political organization which carried the country through difficulties, and preserved it amid the disasters of one of the stormiest conflicts in all history; which has addressed itself to the solution of those delicate and difficult problems which are the general legacy of all wars, more especially such a civil strife as ours, in such manner and with such local exceptions as would be inseparable from any policy of pacification; to secure to the country a large degree of internal peace, organic unity, financial standing, and credit, and general business prosperity, which are the wonder and admiration of all countries of the earth. And, believing as the convention does that this satisfactory condition of public affairs is largely attributable to the patient courage and wisdom of the man who was first the trusted commander-in-chief of our armies, and then the honored President of the councils of the republic: it is therefore

Resolved, That the delegates this day chosen to attend the Philadelphia National Convention be, and they are hereby, instructed to cast their votes for the patriot President, citizen, and soldier, Ulysses S. Grant, who, in the dark and disastrous days of the republic, displayed those qualities, of courage, wisdom, loyalty, and unyielding persistency, which inspired the friends of freedom with new energy and hope, filled and fired the gallant soldiers of the Union with the spirit to fight, and, if need be, die in its defence, which crowned our long conflict with the inestimable boon of complete victory and permanent peace; who, in life less dangerous, but more difficult duties to which a grateful people have called him, has proved an able, steady, and successful pilot of the ship of state; amid conflicting opinions and trying exigencies, the earnest advocate of all judicious attempts at political reform, the foremost friend of all oppressed and distressed people, of whatever condition or color, who are struggling for the inalienable rights of perfect equality before the law; the undaunted defender of our national claims and equities in the great parliament of nations; whose Administration, in short, has brought us a degree of peace and prosperity at home, respect and dignity abroad, which it would be suicidal to attempt to interrupt or interfere with until time has been given to complete and cement the work so well begun, and so auspiciously prosecuted to the present time.

Two days after the adjournment of this convention, a number of Republicans, who disapproved its action, held a meeting in the same city, with a view to form themselves into a separate body. They appointed a committee of seven, who, early in March, issued an "Address to the People of the State of Kansas," declaring: "This action is preliminary to the contemplated organization of a movement having for its object the union of the people of our State in a concerted effort to rebuke the corruptions and usurpations which have

characterized our State and national politics." They condemn the proceedings of the Republican Convention which had just adjourned, and set forth several acts of the Republican party for some time past in detail, characterizing them as public wrongs.

In accordance with this address, a distinct party was organized, under the appellation of "Liberal," and a State Convention was held by them at Topeka, on the 10th of April, 1872, for the purpose of declaring their sentiments, and nominating delegates to the Liberal Republican Convention to assemble at Cincinnati on the 1st of May. The meeting was largely attended. A committee on resolutions reported the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That we, Liberal Republicans of Kansas, mindful of the early record of our State, so closely interwoven with the history of the Republican party, and the struggle for national existence, still steadfast and true to the vital principles which called that party into existence, would ever maintain, as a part of our birthright, the rightful sovereignty of the Union, emancipation, equality of civil rights, and enfranchisement, with a loyalty to principle that is higher and stronger than loyalty to party or party leaders; jealous and watchful of the fair fame of our young State, earnest and resolute now as in the struggle to save its soil from the encroachments of slave-power, we call upon the people of Kansas to unite in an effort to put a stop to the attempted absorption of civil functions by the military, and the encroachment of Executive power; to inaugurate a thorough and genuine reform in the civil service that shall put a stop to the abuse of official patronage for the control of conventions and elections, whether in the interest of an individual, faction, or party; to effect a modification of our revenue system so that no class, or special interest of the country, shall be encouraged at the expense of the rest; to secure a wise and just system of taxation which shall place no needless burden on the people; to save the public lands of the nation to actual settlers under the principles of the homestead law; to establish general amnesty as the direct avenue of impartial suffrage, and to extend our national sympathies to all people who are struggling to emulate our example of popular enfranchisement.

One hundred and ten delegates to the Cincinnati Convention were appointed at this meeting, all of them Republicans.

The Democrats met in State Convention at Topeka on the 11th of June, 1872, nearly every county in the State being represented. The following resolutions were adopted by the convention:

The Democrats of Kansas, in convention assembled, do declare, first, that the paramount duty of every citizen is devotion and obedience to the Constitution and laws of the republic, made as they were with the design and purpose to perpetuate individual liberty to its utmost limits, consistent with good government and public order.

2. That political organizations are useful and beneficial only when their purpose and action demonstrate that love of country controls their counsel and dictates their policy; but when lawless ambition, imbecility, corruption, and man-worship, shall dominate a political party, it is the duty of all citizens, without regard to previous political affiliation, and forgetful of past and buried differences, to join hands and hearts in the efforts to crush such party, and to drive its leaders from power.

3. Believing as we do, that the present chief Executive of the nation, and the nominee of the Repub-

lican party for reelection, is utterly unfitted for the high position he holds; that his administration of the Government stands alone in the history of the nation for shameless ignorance, nepotism, and gift-taking, for a reckless disregard of law, a forgetfulness of the ancient honor of the republic, for an utter want of that dignity and statesmanship which should characterize the executive government of the first republic of the earth, that his countenance and power would degrade the nation, and be dangerous to the liberties of the people; and so believing, we are willing to join with all good citizens in the pending campaign in the effort to drive him from place.

4. As this can, in our judgment, be most surely accomplished by accepting and supporting the platform and candidates of the Cincinnati Convention, the delegates this day accredited to the National Convention at Baltimore are hereby instructed that it is the desire of the Democracy of Kansas, that the national council of the party shall not place a ticket in the field, but that it shall, in the interests of the country, and to the end that a shameless Administration be driven from power, give its sanction and its powerful voice in favor of the nominees and platform of the Cincinnati Convention; and our delegates are directed to vote and act in accordance with this resolution.

Nine delegates were selected to represent the Kansas Democracy in the Baltimore Convention. The colored citizens of Kansas held a State Convention at Lawrence, on the 27th of March, 1872, for the purpose of nominating delegates to the General Colored Convention which was to assemble at New Orleans on the 10th of April; and also for the purpose of effecting an organization of the colored people throughout the State, with a view to assert and secure their rights as citizens against the encroachments attempted on them by the whites. The meeting seems to have been numerously attended by representatives from the several districts of the State.

The following preamble and resolutions were adopted by this convention:

Whereas, To the end that we may be better enabled to secure those civil rights which belong to us in common with other tax-paying citizens of the State, we deem it wise to recommend to the colored people in every city, town, and village in the State, the formation of civil rights clubs, as the best means of diffusing general information among us; and be it further

Resolved, That these clubs formed shall prepare, and send to the Legislature of the State, petitions demanding the repeal of all statutes and school-laws making a distinction of color or race.

Resolved, That we demand of the Republican party (that party being the dominant party of the State) the repeal of all laws upon the statute-books of the State, making a distinction of race, nationality, or color, among its citizens, and that the establishing of a State Normal School especially for colored teachers is another form of class legislation, which we denounce as unjust and uncalled for.

Resolved, That the signing of this school bill by his Excellency Governor James M. Harvey tends to foster, rather than diminish, the prejudice against a class of his citizens whose entire support he has always received.

They also adopted a resolution separately offered by a delegate, expressing their apprehension at the efforts then made, in the Constitutional Convention of West Virginia, to engraft on the organic law of that State distinc-

tions on account of color, by limiting to the whites the eligibility to office.

On September 4, 1872, the Republicans of Kansas held State Conventions in two different cities—Topeka and Lawrence, for the purpose of nominating candidates for State officers in the local government, members of Congress, and presidential electors. The purpose of the Topeka Convention was to nominate candidates for Governor and the other State officers. The final result of the contest for Governor was the nomination of Thomas H. Osborn on the tenth ballot. The candidates nominated for the other State offices were the following: For Lieutenant-Governor, E. S. Stover; for Auditor, D. W. Wilder; for Secretary of State, W. H. Smallwood; for Attorney-General, A. L. Williams; for Treasurer, T. E. Hayes; for Chief-Justice, Samuel A. Kingman; for Superintendent of Public Instruction, H. D. McCarthy. The five last-named candidates were nominated for reelection to the offices which they respectively filled already.

The resolutions adopted were as follows:

Resolved, That the Republicans of Kansas in delegate convention assembled, hereby heartily approve and indorse the platform of the national Republican party, adopted at Philadelphia on the 5th day of June, 1872, and we pledge our unswerving support to the nominees of that convention, U. S. Grant and Henry Wilson.

Resolved, That we hold that the laws protecting the rights of the citizens ought to be rigidly enforced, and that, in all cases where the local governments are powerless or inefficient, it is the imperative duty of the national Government to see that the laws are enforced, and here we squarely take issue with the fourth resolution of the Cincinnati platform.

Resolved, That the Republican party of Kansas, now, as in the past, is in favor of the free and uncorrupted exercise of the elective franchise, both at the polls and in legislative elections; and it condemns in unmeasured terms the use of any corrupt policies in efforts to procure election to any elective office; and here pledges uncompromising hostility to all men who have used or may use any corrupting influences to secure any position of profit or honor.

Resolved, That as there is a question at issue between the settlers upon the lands recently acquired from the Indians in this State and railroad corporations, which leaves no apparent recourse except through the courts, a resort to which must involve expense, that the occupants, on account of their poverty, are illy prepared to meet, we ask that the Government itself, without unnecessary delay, test the question to its fullest extent, and as a tangible solution of the question, should it be decided finally that the title to the lands in issue vests in the corporations, by virtue of grants and treaties, then our Senators and Representatives in Congress are earnestly requested to use their utmost endeavors to secure the adoption of measures that will result in satisfying all reasonable demands of the corporations, quiet the title, and vest the same in the occupying claimants under the homestead and preemption laws.

The other Republican Convention, at Lawrence, was held to nominate three members of Congress and five presidential electors.

A series of resolutions was adopted, of a similar nature with the preceding ones.

The Democratic and Liberal Republican

parties of Kansas, in pursuance of a call issued by their respective Central Committees, on June 26, 1872, met in conventions at Topeka, on the 10th of September, "for the nomination of presidential electors, members of Congress, and State officers." The two conventions met separately, but acted in concert. A summary of the result of the proceedings and action of both these conventions was reported and published on the day of their meeting, as follows:

"The joint committees reported the following division of offices, which was agreed to by the conventions. The Liberals are to nominate the Governor, two Congressmen, three electors, Treasurer, Auditor, and Superintendent of Public Instruction; and the Democrats are to nominate the Lieutenant-Governor, one Congressman, two electors, Attorney-General, Secretary of State, and Chief-Justice. Resolutions were adopted in both conventions accepting and indorsing the Cincinnati platform, ratifying the nomination of Greeley and Brown, opposing land grants, favoring the opening of the public domain to actual settlers only, denouncing corruption in the election of Senators, demanding legislation to protect labor, opposing extravagance in every form, denouncing the Indian policy of the Government as a failure, and demanding protection for settlers.

The election resulted in a complete victory of the Republicans, the candidates named in their respective tickets having been elected by a majority for each candidate of 31,198 up to 33,836. The whole number of votes polled was 101,488. In 1870 it was 61,162.

The financial affairs of the State at the end of the year were thus stated by the Governor:

The bonded indebtedness of the State is \$1,336,675. The outstanding State warrants amount to \$201,109.04. There is also outstanding of Territorial warrants, \$7,142.73. These three items comprise the total indebtedness of the State. The sinking fund in the Treasury, at the end of the fiscal year, for the payment of the bonded debt, amounted to \$135,527.34, of which \$119,800 is invested in the bonds of the State. There was in the Treasury, on the 30th of November, for general purposes, \$371.59. The total tax levied for revenue last year was \$1,085,872.95, of which \$829,991.08 was for general purposes.

It was anticipated that the payments made into the Treasury, during the first month of 1873, would probably suffice to redeem the outstanding State warrants mentioned above, and to meet current expenses.

The school-fund, which is mainly derived from the sale of school-lands, and is invested in Kansas State bonds, amounts to \$759,095.99.

The instruction of youth in Kansas seems to be well attended to, and the public schools are in a flourishing condition. "The increase of school districts during the year has been 772; of the number of children of school age, 23,624; of teachers, 717; in the number of school-houses, 669; in the value of school-houses, \$820,668. The total amount received from various sources for the public schools is \$1,701,950."

The State Normal Schools, at Emporia and Leavenworth, are under efficient management. The number of students in the former of these

schools during the year was 190, in the latter, it was 65.

The number of students in the State University, in 1872, was 253. The addition of a law and a medical department was in contemplation. The estimated cash value of the property of this institution is reckoned at \$224,000, exclusive of 46,080 acres of land donated by the General Government for an endowment fund.

The condition of the State Agricultural College appears to be very satisfactory. The number of students in it, during 1872, was 447, against 293 for the previous year. Besides the native scholars who represented twenty-seven counties of the State, there were students at this college from Colorado, Illinois, Iowa, Maryland, Missouri, Nebraska, Ohio, and Texas.

In the Asylum for the Insane the patients numbered 103, filling the capacity of the building to its utmost limit, and the trustees aver "that not more than one-half of the applicants have been admitted, for want of room."

The State Asylum for the Blind, and that for the Deaf and Dumb, are excellently conducted. The number of pupils enrolled in the latter during 1872 was 68, of whom there remained 65 in attendance at the end of the year, an increase of 17 over the number of the previous year. The present building of this institution is inadequate to its wants. The current expenses of the Asylum for the Blind, in 1872, amounted to \$10,100.

In the State Penitentiary there were 333 prisoners confined, 159 of that number having been received into it during the year 1872. Out of these 159, there were 93 convicts under the age of twenty-five years.

A bill concerning convicts was introduced and passed in the Senate of Kansas, at the session of 1872, which seems to be worthy of notice. It enacts that "prisoners convicted of murder be confined in the penitentiary for one year, and then only be hanged on the warrant of the Governor." The House of Representatives also passed the bill, on its third reading, by a vote of 50 to 25.

There were 574 libraries, having 218,676 volumes. Of these, 364, with 126,251 volumes, were private, and 190, with 92,425 volumes, were other than private, including 4 circulating libraries, with 6,550 volumes.

The total number of religious organizations was 530, having 301 edifices, with 102,085 sittings, and property valued at \$1,722,700. The leading denominations were:

DENOMINATIONS.	Organizations.	Sittings.
Baptist.....	92	18,540
Christian.....	25	4,550
Congregational.....	43	835
Episcopal.....	14	3,280
Methodist.....	166	23,525
Presbyterian.....	14	22,310
Roman Catholic.....	37	14,605
United Brethren in Christ.....	24	2,200

The statistics of pauperism and crime were as follows:

Number of persons supported during the year ending June 1, 1870.....	361
Cost of annual support.....	\$46,475
Total receiving support June 1, 1870.....	336
Native.....	190
Foreign.....	146
White.....	105
Colored.....	85
Number of persons convicted during the year.....	151
Number of persons in prison, June 1, 1870.....	323
Native.....	262
Foreign.....	67
White.....	202
Colored.....	60

The number of persons engaged in all classes of occupations was 123,852, of whom 117,843 were males and 6,509 females. Of the population (258,051) ten years of age and over, there were engaged in agriculture, 73,228, of whom 72,918 were males and 310 females; in professional and personal services, 20,736—15,286 males and 5,450 females; in trade and transportation, 11,762—11,736 males and 26 females; in manufactures, mechanical and mining industries, 18,126—17,403 males and 723 females.

KEIGHTLEY, THOMAS, an English historian and classical writer, born in Dublin, October, 1789; died in London, November, 1872. He received an ordinary education at a country school, and entered Trinity College, Dublin. He was intended for the bar, but delicacy of constitution and other considerations changed his plans, and in 1824 he settled in England, in order to devote himself to literary pursuits, becoming a voluminous contributor to the educational literature of the day. He was the author of histories of England, Greece, and Rome, and abridgments of the same for schools; "War of Independence in Greece," 1837; "History of the Roman Empire," 1840; "Notes on the Bucolics and Georgics of Virgil," 1846; "History of India," 1847; "Epistles and Satires of Horace, with Notes and Exercises," 1848; "Mythology of Ancient Greece and Italy," also an abridgment; "Fairy Mythology," 1851; "Scenes, Events, etc., of the Times of the Crusaders," 1853; "Account of the Life, Writings, and Opinions of John Milton," 1855. He also translated from the Dutch an edition of Shakespeare's plays, in 1864, and published "The Shakespeare's Expositor" in 1867.

KELLY, WILLIAM, an eminent citizen and political leader of New York, born in New York City in 1807; died in Torquay, England, January 14, 1872. His father, one of the political exiles from the north of Ireland, was a prominent and successful merchant, and his three sons, of whom William was the second, were well-educated, refined, and courteous gentlemen. The brothers were for some years in business together, and, being very successful, were able to retire on ample fortunes while yet quite young men. But they did not retire to lives of indolence. The elder and younger brothers died some years since, and William,

on his noble estate of Ellerslie at Rhinebeck, on the Hudson, was actively engaged in such measures as would benefit and enlighten his fellow-men. He had served two terms in the State Senate, and in 1860 was with great difficulty persuaded to be the nominee of his party for Governor of the State. For several years he was president of the State Agricultural Society, and on his own estate practically demonstrated what was the best farming of which New York lands were capable. But it was in the cause of higher education that he was most deeply interested. He was president of the Board of Trustees of the Rochester University, of the Board of Vassar College, and of the National Baptist Educational Commission, bore an honorable part in the successful effort to establish a State Agricultural College at Ovid, and was one of the original trustees of Cornell University. In all these cases it was not merely his name and influence which he gave to these organizations; he also bestowed on them a liberal share of hard, earnest work, and where money was needed he was equally liberal with that. He was also an active officer in the great benevolent societies of his denomination, and presided over several of them with great dignity and ability. He had made the voyage to Europe for the benefit of his health, which had been for some time impaired, but became suddenly worse, and died at Torquay.

KENSETT, JOHN FREDERICK, N. A., a distinguished landscape-painter, born in Cheshire, Conn., March 22, 1818; died in New York City, December 14, 1872. He began life as an engraver, having been apprenticed to his uncle, Alfred Daggett, an engraver of bank-note vignettes. Devoting his spare hours to experimenting in oil-colors, a desire to learn the art of painting was awakened, and in 1840 he went to England for that purpose. On his arrival in London he became known to Durand, Casilear, and Rossiter, and shared their studies. For five years he studied oil-painting, supporting himself by engraving. At the end of this time he exhibited a view of Windsor Castle in the exhibition of the Society of British Artists, at the rooms in Suffolk Street, Pall Mall East. It is the custom of this association to have a lottery at a guinea a head, and the holders of the two lucky numbers are allowed to choose a picture each as a prize. The winner of the first prize on this occasion selected Kensett's picture, which was admitted by every one to be the best landscape-painting in the collection. The next two years he spent in Rome, whence he sent home a number of Italian views, which gave him a high reputation. Among these, his "View on the Arno" was exhibited in the National Academy of Design, and on its merits he was made an associate of that institution. In the following year he was elected an Academician. In 1848 he returned to the United States, and fixed his residence in New York City, devoting him-

self assiduously to his art. Among his most popular works are: "View of Mount Washington from North Conway," 1849; "Frankonia Mountains," 1855; "October Day in the White Mountains," 1853; "Hudson River from Fort Putnam," 1856; "Falls of the Bashbish;" "Sunset on the Coast," 1858; "Lake George;" "Sunset in the Adirondacks;" "Noon on the Sea-shore;" "Housatonic Valley;" "Coast Scenery;" "Niagara;" and "Narragansett Bay." In 1859 he was appointed a member of the National Art Commission, having the direction of the ornamentation of the Capitol at Washington, and the superintendence of the works deposited there. Mr. Kensett was unquestionably one of the most conscientious landscape-painters of modern times; an indefatigable worker, and thoroughly devoted to his art. His works were highly esteemed in France, Belgium, and England, as well as in this country.

KENTUCKY. The financial condition of the State of Kentucky appears to be sound and satisfactory, except that the revenue laws are so far defective that the expenditures of the government regularly exceed the receipts. The debt at the beginning of the last fiscal year, October 11, 1871, amounted to \$1,069,594, exclusive of the school debt, which is a permanent loan, and amounts to \$1,625,068.60. During the year bonds were redeemed to the amount of \$303,000. A new issue of \$200,000 was, however, made, under an act of January last, to cover the deficit in the Treasury. The bonds outstanding at the end of the fiscal year, October 10th, were as follows:

6 per cent. bonds past due.....	\$85,394 00
5 per cent. bonds past due.....	5,000 00
6 per cent. bonds falling due between the 10th October, 1872, and the 1st of January, 1873.....	37,000 00
6 per cent. bonds maturing in 1873.....	246,000 00
5 per cent. bonds maturing in 1873.....	66,000 00
6 per cent. bonds maturing in 1874.....	129,000 00
6 per cent. bonds maturing in 1875.....	20,400 00
6 per cent. bonds maturing in 1876.....	2,000 00
6 per cent. bonds maturing in 1894.....	111,000 00
6 per cent. bonds maturing in 1895.....	60,000 00
6 per cent. bonds maturing in 1896.....	5,000 00
8 per cent. bonds maturing in 1875 or 1877....	200,000 00
Total.....	\$966,394 00

The means at the command of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund for the redemption of the indebtedness are as follows:

Balance in Treasury on the 10th of October, 1872.....	\$544,623 80
Loan to Farmers' Bank, at 5 per cent.....	200,368 00
Loan to Bank of Kentucky, at 5 per cent.....	400,000 00
Balance of proceeds of sale of Kentucky Bank stock, at 6 per cent.....	547,000 00
Amount in Treasury not transferred.....	12,028 23
Balance due on loan to Kentucky River Navigation Company.....	4,000 00
406 shares of stock in Bank of Louisville.....	40,600 00
280 shares of preferred stock in Louisville, Cincinnati & Lexington Railroad Company.....	26,000 00
2,178 shares of stock in Lexington & Frankfort Railroad Company.....	108,900 00
Bonds of Louisville & Frankfort Railroad Company.....	74,519 50
Stock in turnpike-roads.....	254,433 96
Amount borrowed by Revenue Department under sundry acts of the Legislature.....	207,919 13
Total resources.....	\$2,420,392 72

In addition to the foregoing resources, the State has unadjusted claims against the Federal Government, for advances made during the war, amounting to \$505,478.52.

Holders of the bonds have been notified of the readiness and desire of the State Treasury to pay the principal, with accrued interest and without discount, but they have declined to receive the money and surrender the bonds.

While the sinking fund yields more than is required for the redemption of the State indebtedness as it falls due, the revenue is insufficient to meet the expenses of the government. The Governor for two years past has urged upon the Legislature some action which should remedy this difficulty. In his last message he recommended that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund be authorized to invest so much of the cash and cash assets on hand, belonging to the sinking fund, in 5-20 bonds of the United States, or other equally good and convertible securities, as will be sufficient to pay off the outstanding redeemable bonds, and that such securities should be held by the commissioners for that purpose and no other, and that all the other resources of the fund, "except the five cents now imposed by law on the \$100 of taxable property," be diverted to the revenue proper. The amounts paid out of the Treasury during the past two years to various charitable institutions and other objects named, together with the revenue collected and the surplus remaining for general purposes, are exhibited in the following statement:

INSTITUTIONS.	1871.	1872.
Eastern Lunatic Asylum.....	\$119,464 00	\$138,977 00
Western Lunatic Asylum.....	69,843 60	82,416 64
Blind Asylum.....	22,758 28	23,105 00
Deaf and Dumb Asylum.....	20,890 95	23,569 15
Feeble-minded Institute.....	31,010 39	24,270 72
Kentucky Penitentiary.....	4,631 50	25,203 33
Criminal prosecutions.....	93,336 13	115,400 43
Jailers.....	90,966 70	119,566 03
Idiots.....	19,656 95	26,751 59
American Printing House for the Blind.....	.....	3,580 00
Conveyance of lunatics.....	4,111 15	3,896 69
Conveyance of convicts.....	.....	11,763 85
House of Reform.....	28,710 00	15,862 40
Revenue collected (proper)...	\$505,410 40	\$614,362 88
Surplus.....	993,076 63	1,008,617 88
	\$487,666 23	\$394,255 05

The expenses of the penitentiary for the year were \$28,083.53, and its revenues, \$9,912.15. The House of Reform for Juvenile Delinquents has been completed, and placed under the charge of a Board of Managers. The other public institutions show a favorable record.

Rapid progress has been made in establishing railroad communications between different parts of the State. The Elizabethtown & Paducah Railroad, 185 miles in length, has been opened for travel during the year. It penetrates the coal and iron region of Western Kentucky, and will aid greatly in developing

the mineral wealth of that section. The Elizabethtown, Lexington & Big Sandy Road has been completed from Lexington to Mount Sterling, and during the year 1873 will probably be extended to the mouth of the Big Sandy, to connect with the Chesapeake & Ohio.

Great improvement has been made in the matter of public education, though much still remains to be done. During the year ending June, schools were taught in 5,308 of the 5,381 districts of the State. The total number of pupils was 416,763, an increase of 10,925 over the preceding year. There is now no general tax for educational purposes, either by the State at large, or by local authorities. The Superintendent, in his last report, lays down the following as "the grand desiderata" for an effective school system: 1. A general statute allowing the districts to tax themselves, without the necessity of procuring special legislation; 2. A law providing for the building of good school-houses upon a uniform plan; 3. A Normal School for training teachers; 4. A general law allowing cities and towns to tax themselves to establish graded schools. On the subject of popular education, the Governor says in his message to the Legislature of 1873:

Whatever political or other differences may obtain among us, this is one about which we cannot afford to differ. It is, and should be, the pride of the State to preserve her own schools, regulated and controlled in her own way, and to keep in her own hands the education of her children. We have witnessed various efforts that have been made to induce the Congress of the United States to set up a system of "national education," which, if done, would virtually take away from the State the control of this subject. It is alarming to contemplate the success of such a scheme. Its direct and inevitable tendency would be to destroy our identity as States, and as the people of separate States; to promote, at once, the consolidation and centralization of all political power in a Federal Government; and alter, at least, those forms and institutions of freedom which we have ever regarded as essential to the maintenance of our constitutional liberty.

He renews a recommendation made in his previous message on the subject of organizing a system of education for the colored population:

The education of this race is not a duty of charity alone, but is demanded by the best interests of society. They form a numerous class of our citizens, sharing with us in civil and political rights, upon whom, too, we are largely dependent for carrying on the industry, especially the agriculture, of the State; and, just in proportion as they shall be left in ignorance and vice, or improved in morals and intelligence by the discipline of a suitable system of education, they will become to the Commonwealth, on the one hand, an incubus of pauperism and crime; on the other, a useful part of our population. Many of these people are struggling hard in the direction of educating their children, and have shown a wonderful measure of success. I trust you will not fail to provide for a system of schools for this portion of our population, and offer them encouragement and assistance in this important department.

The session of the Legislature which began in December, 1871, continued until the 25th

of March. There were 1,015 acts and 41 joint resolutions passed, a very large proportion of which were of a private or special character, and nearly all the rest of purely local interest. Many of the special acts were to prohibit the sale of spirituous liquors in particular localities, or to authorize a tax for schools in single towns or counties. The bill which elicited the greatest amount of discussion was one permitting the Cincinnati Southern Railroad to cross the State. This appears not to have become a law, owing to the inability of the two Houses to agree as to the restrictions to be placed upon the company. An act was passed "to regulate foreign corporations engaged in operating railroads in the State of Kentucky." It requires all such corporations to adopt an order or resolution "authorizing its agents to contract and be contracted with in the name of such corporation, and further agreeing that all citizens resident, and bodies corporate of this State, having claims or demands against said corporation, may sue for, and prosecute to final judgment, all such matters in any of the courts of competent jurisdiction in any of the counties through which said road may be constructed, subject, however, to the same right of removal, by change of venue, as is or may be given to citizens of this State, which authority shall be put to record in the County Court Clerk's office of some one of the counties through which said road runs, a certified copy of which shall be competent evidence in any of the courts of this Commonwealth." If they fail to comply with this provision, or cause any suit or matter of litigation with a citizen or corporation of the State to be removed from the State court to a United States District or Circuit Court, they "shall thereafter be prohibited from doing business in this State; and all contracts thereafter made by such corporation, through its agents, shall be null and void as to such parties; and all parties and persons continuing to contract and do business in this State, either in their own name or that of others, in violation of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and for each day he or they shall so offend may, upon indictment, be fined not less than fifty dollars, and imprisoned not less than one week for each day they so offend, either or both, in the discretion of a petit jury." Any discrimination in carrying freight on such roads is prohibited.

An act was also passed making some important changes in the laws of evidence. It declares that no person shall be disqualified as a witness in a suit on account of his interest in the result, that "neither husband nor wife shall be competent for or against each other, or concerning any communication made by one to the other during marriage," and that no one shall be incompetent as a witness on account of his or her race or color.

An act was also passed providing for the election of representatives in Congress by bal-

lot, which makes the State law conform to an act of Congress of February 28, 1871. All other votes in Kentucky are still given *viva voce*.

A provision is made for appointing persons to take charge of pauper lunatics who cannot be taken at either of the asylums, such persons to be paid \$200 a year.

The State was laid off into ten districts, for congressional representation.

The subject of providing for the encouragement of immigration occupied much attention, but no plan was adopted.

The law exempting homesteads from sale for debt was extended in its operation to "every bona-fide house-keeper with a family, irrespective of race or color."

An act amending the charter of the city of Lexington was vetoed by the Governor, on account of the following provisions:

That an act, entitled "An act to amend the charter of the city of Lexington, approved March 8, 1870," be so amended that the councilmen elected under the provisions of an act entitled "An act to amend the charter of the city of Lexington, approved January 24, 1870," shall remain in office for four years from the first Thursday after the first Saturday in March, 1873, and until their successors are duly elected and qualified: *Provided, however*, That the term of office of one councilman from each ward of the city shall expire on the first Thursday after the first Saturday in March, 1873, and of each succeeding year; and it shall be determined by lot, to be drawn among the councilmen from each respective ward, who shall retire from office as above prescribed: *And provided further*, That the councilmen so retiring shall be deemed ineligible to the office of councilman for one year thereafter.

SECTION 2. That upon the termination of the term of office of four councilmen, as provided for in the first section of this act, the eight remaining councilmen shall, on the first Thursday after the first Saturday in March, 1873, and in each succeeding year, elect, by ballot, one councilman from each ward in the city, to fill the vacancies thus occasioned, and whose term of office shall be three years from said date, and until their successors are duly elected and qualified.

These elections, he said, contained "a legislation which is not only extraordinary, but in my opinion violative, if not of the letter, at least the spirit, of the constitution; a legislation not in harmony with the genius of our republican institutions, and certainly subversive of the time-honored traditions and cherished principles of American democracy. They apply, as it seems to me, to a municipal arena, measures kindred to those which we have so strongly and justly reprobated when imposed by Federal authority upon the Southern States. However grieved and indignant we may be, that the real proprietors of a city distinguished for its intelligence, culture, and wealth, should be controlled by the mere numerical strength of an ignorant and thriftless race, just emerged from slavery; and, however anxious we may be to relieve them, we should bear in mind that, though we may for a time repress, we can never truly and effectually remedy a political evil by excep-

tional laws, especially if those laws contravene the theory and fundamental principles of the organic law."

An act was passed providing that "upon the petition of any two or more respectable citizens, verified by affidavit, that any person has, by the habitual or excessive use of opium, arsenic, hashish, or any drug, become incompetent to manage himself or his estates with ordinary prudence and discretion, or upon information and application of the attorney for the Commonwealth, it shall be the duty of the Circuit or Chancery Court of the county in which such person resides to cause an inquest to be held by a jury, in open court, to inquire into the fact. Upon such person being found incompetent to manage himself or estate with ordinary prudence and discretion, the court may order him or his estate, or both, into the custody and control of a committee of one or more persons, with power to confine such person in any private asylum, or in one of the lunatic asylums of this Commonwealth: *Provided*, That no such person shall be maintained in a public asylum at the expense of the Commonwealth."

By an act amending the act of 1871, which provides for a revision and digest of the laws of the State, the Governor and Judges of the Court of Appeals were required to nominate, and with the consent of the Senate to appoint, five commissioners to make the revision. The commissioners subsequently appointed were James M. Nesbitt and E. J. Bullock for revision of the Statutes, Richard A. Buckner, and Joshua F. Bullitt for the Codes of Practice, and Judge Geo. W. Craddock umpire of both boards.

The Military Committee of the House of Representatives was engaged during a large portion of the session in investigating alleged outrages and disorders in Franklin County, and finally made a report, stating that "a number of gross injuries to the persons and property of citizens of Franklin County have been perpetrated by armed and disguised bodies of men unlawfully banded together. These bands generally move in numbers of from ten to twenty, and their operations are usually confined to the night-time. All the indications are that they are of a low and illiterate class of white men. They are generally mounted, and appear to disperse as soon as the immediate purpose of their combination has been accomplished. Their disguises seem to have been sufficient, in most of the cases brought to the knowledge of the committee, to prevent their full identification; but in many instances the identity of the intruder has been suspected from a supposed recognition of the voice. It has, however, been stated to the committee, on the very highest authority, that many men who have engaged in these unlawful acts are well known." The investigations covered a period of about eighteen months. In a majority of cases the outrages

had been inflicted on negroes, some of whom had been killed, and others whipped, and otherwise maltreated. The effect had been to drive colored laborers from Franklin County. In the opinion of the committee, "these organizations had their inception in the disordered state of the country consequent upon the late war, and were originally intended to suppress anticipated disturbances among the emancipated slaves, and to summarily punish the unlawful acts of bad white men. This condition of affairs afforded an opportunity to evil-disposed white men to engage in unlawful acts, under the guise of these organizations, for the gratification of private vengeance, the indulgence of their prejudices against, and jealousy of, free negro labor, and for an opportunity to plunder." The true and only remedy they declare to be the enforcement of the laws.

"If our judges," they say, "will do their whole duty in forming their grand-juries and in properly instructing them and compelling a performance of their duties, and the grand-juries will use the diligence that the committee has used in the investigation of these alleged outrages, many of the mysteries of the so-called Ku-klux will be dispelled, and sufficient evidence may be discovered upon which to base more indictments."

The report concludes: "The present provisions of the law appear to be sufficient to cover all the offences of which these unlawful bands were guilty, except that of sending anonymous and threatening letters, or posting threatening notices, and intimidating quiet and law-abiding people by riding about armed and disguised. The committee, therefore, recommend that the matter be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, with instructions to prepare and report a bill covering these or other defects, if any, relating to the same subject in our criminal laws."

There was no election for State officers during the year, but conventions were held by both political parties, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the national nominating bodies, and selecting candidates for presidential electors. The Republican Convention was held at Louisville, on the 13th of March. There was some discussion arising from the opposition of a few delegates to the renomination of President Grant by the National Convention. These were, however, in a small minority, and, after the delegates had been chosen and electors nominated, the following platform was unanimously adopted, the delegates opposing the renomination of Grant having withdrawn from the convention:

We, the Republicans of Kentucky, in convention assembled, declare—

1. That we reaffirm our adherence to the Republican party, pledging ourselves to maintain them as the best safeguard of our liberties. We also reaffirm our adherence to the right of all American citizens—according to the Constitution—to exercise, without diminution or restriction, the elective franchise

in all elections, national, State, or municipal, and hereby express our condemnation of the acts of the Democracy in this State in contravention of this principle.

2. To the people of Kentucky and of the nation we send congratulation upon the fulfilment of the promises given by the Republican party in National Convention assembled in 1868—resulting in the restoration to the Union of all the States—in giving equal rights to all men before the law—surrounding us with prosperity at home, and increased honor among all the nations of the civilized world.

3. We recognize with pride the beneficial achievements of the present Administration in the management of national affairs, in executing the wishes of the people as declared by law, in condemning and punishing corruption, and in relieving the industries of the country from grievous burdens thrust upon them.

4. To an extent beyond our most sanguine expectation, the Republican party has reduced the public debt, and at the same time appreciated to a high standard the national currency and the securities of the Government.

5. We express an undiminished confidence in the personal and official integrity and honor of President Grant, and have witnessed with satisfaction the refutation and exposure of the falsehoods and calumnies directed against him.

6. We pledge ourselves to support the nominees of the convention which is to assemble on the 5th day of June, in the city of Philadelphia, and, believing that President Grant has met his pledges given to the country in the administration of his high office, he deserves our thanks and support, and our delegates are instructed to vote for his renomination for the presidency of the United States.

7. For sacrifices and services in behalf of his country, the Republicans of Kentucky are indebted to General John M. Harlan, and we present his name with pride to the Republicans of the United States as our choice for Vice-President.

The Democratic Convention took place at Frankfort, on the 20th of June. There was also some disagreement in this body, owing to the disposition of some to support the platform and nominations of the Liberal Republicans adopted at Cincinnati, and of others to favor an independent Democrat ticket. The course finally agreed upon is indicated in the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Administration of the Federal Government, with President Grant as its executive head, has persistently violated the Constitution, and the purity of its administration, and the elective franchise, and, unless arrested in its centralizing doctrines and corrupt practices, will subvert and destroy our liberties.

Resolved, That the Democracy of the State of Kentucky now reaffirm the principles contained in the platform adopted by the former conventions of the party, since and including the conventions of the first day of May, 1866. These platforms contain substantially the theory and practice which, we believe, if carried out, will secure the protection of life, liberty, and property, and all the essential ends of free government.

Resolved, That, while we adhere to the principles declared in said platforms, and while we are deeply impressed with the conviction that the peace, prosperity, freedom, and happiness of the people of the United States will be best secured and promoted by a strict adherence to said principles in the administration of both State and Federal Governments, yet, recognizing and appreciating the necessity of preventing, if possible, the continuance in power of the

present corrupt Administration, while we do not expressly instruct our delegates to the National Convention as to the course they shall pursue, we expect them, after consultation with the representatives of the Democracy of the whole country, to take such action as will most likely insure a perfect union of all the elements of opposition to the nominees of the Philadelphia Convention; and that the Democrats of Kentucky unhesitatingly pledge themselves to give to the ticket that may be presented to the country by the Baltimore Convention an earnest and active support, not only because it will be the representative body of the whole party, but because in party organization it is the ultimate judge of the line of policy which the members of the party should pursue.

Resolved, That the delegates from Kentucky to the Baltimore Convention are instructed to vote as a unit on all questions.

At the election for President in November, the whole number of votes cast was 191,402, of which the Grant and Wilson electors received 88,816, and the Greeley and Brown electors 100,212, while 2,374 were cast for O'Connor and Adams. The majority of Greeley and Brown over Grant and Wilson was 11,396; over all 9,022. The total vote for Governor, in 1871, was 215,142; and Leslie, the Democratic candidate, had a majority of 36,976; in 1868 the total vote for President was 155,455, and Seymour and Blair's majority was 76,325. A Representative to Congress was also chosen in each of the ten congressional districts at the election in November. All of these were Democrats. The State Legislature consists of 34 Democrats and 4 Republicans in the Senate, and 82 Democrats and 18 Republicans in the House.

According to the census of 1870, the State contained 8,103,850 acres of improved, 9,134,658 of wood land, and 1,421,598 of other unimproved land. The cash value of farms was \$311,238,916; of farming implements and machinery, \$8,572,896; total amount of wages paid during the year, including value of board, \$10,709,382; total (estimated) value of all farm-productions, including betterments and additions to stock, \$87,477,374; orchard-products, \$1,281,885; produce of market-gardens, \$527,329; forest-products, 574,994; value of home manufactures, \$1,683,972; value of all animals slaughtered, or sold for slaughter, \$24,121,861; value of all live-stock, \$66,287,343. There were 317,034 horses, 99,230 mules and asses, 247,615 milch-cows, 69,716 working-oxen, 382,993 other cattle, 936,765 sheep, and 1,838,227 swine. The chief productions were 38,532 bushels of spring, and 5,690,172 of winter, wheat; 1,108,903 of rye; 50,091,006 of Indian-corn; 6,620,103 of oats; 238,486 of barley; 3,443 of buckwheat; 105,305,869 pounds of tobacco; 1,080 bales of cotton; 2,284,450 pounds of wool; 119,926 bushels of peas and beans; 2,391,062 bushels of Irish, and 802,114 of sweet, potatoes; 62,360 gallons of wine; 11,874,978 pounds of butter; 115,219 of cheese; 1,345,779 gallons of milk sold; 204,399 tons of hay; 2,551 bushels of clover-seed; 35,896 of grass-seed; 7,777 pounds of

hemp; 237,268 of flax; 14,657 bushels of flaxseed; 269,416 pounds of maple-sugar; 1,740,453 gallons of sorghum; and 49,073 of maple-molasses; 1,171,500 pounds of honey; and 32,557 of wax.

The total number of manufacturing establishments was 5,390, having 1,147 steam-engines, of 31,928 horse-power, and 459 water-wheels, of 7,640 horse-power, and employing 30,636 hands, of whom 27,687 were males above sixteen years of age, 1,159 females above fifteen, and 1,790 youth. The invested capital amounted to \$29,277,809; wages paid during the year, \$9,444,524; value of materials consumed, \$29,497,535; products, \$54,625,809.

There were 89 newspapers and periodicals, having an aggregate circulation of 197,130, and issuing 18,270,160 copies annually. There were 6 daily, with a circulation of 31,000; 4 tri-weekly, circulation 3,500; 4 semi-weekly, circulation 4,100; 68 weekly, circulation 137,930; 7 monthly, circulation 19,700.

The total number of libraries was 5,546, containing 1,909,230 volumes. Of these, 4,374, with 1,590,245 volumes, were private, and 1,172, with 318,985, other than private.

The number of religious organizations, of all denominations was 2,967, having 2,694 edifices, with 876,439 sittings, and property valued at \$9,801,465. The leading denominations are as follows:

DENOMINATIONS.	Organizations.	Sittings.
Baptist.....	1,004	288,936
Christian.....	490	141,585
Episcopal.....	38	15,800
Evangelical Association.....	5	3,000
Lutheran.....	7	1,650
Methodist.....	978	244,918
Presbyterian.....	306	100,750
Roman Catholic.....	130	72,550

Of the total population (930,136) ten years of age and over, there were engaged in all classes of occupation, 414,593, of whom 364,300 were males, and 50,293 females. There were engaged in agriculture, 261,080, of whom 257,426 were males, and 3,654 females; in professional and personal services, 84,024—41,974 males, and 42,050 females; in trade and transportation, 25,292—24,961 male and 331 female; and in manufactures and mechanical and mining industries, 44,197—39,939 males, and 4,258 females. The condition of pauperism and crime is here given:

Number of persons supported during the year ending June 1, 1870.....	2,050
Cost of annual support.....	\$160,717
Total number receiving support June 1, 1870....	1,784
Native.....	1,667
White.....	963
Colored.....	704
Foreign.....	117
Number of persons convicted during the year.....	603
" " in prison June 1, 1870.....	1,067
Native.....	968
White.....	535
Colored.....	443
Foreign.....	99

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LEE, CHARLES ALFRED, M. D., a physician, medical professor, and author, born at Salisbury, Conn., March 3, 1801; died in Peekskill, N. Y., February 14, 1872. He graduated from Williams College, and soon after commenced the study of medicine with his brother-in-law Luther Ticknor, M. D. Subsequently he entered the Berkshire Medical College, where he received the degree of M. D. in 1825. In 1826 he removed to New York City, and in connection with Dr. James Stewart founded the Northern Dispensary of that city, where he was for about ten years attending physician-in-chief. During a long series of years he gave instruction in the following institutions: The medical schools of the University of New York, and Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me.; the Berkshire Medical School at Pittsfield, Mass.; and the medical colleges at Geneva, N. Y., Woodstock, Vt., Columbus, O., and Buffalo, N. Y. He was one of the founders of the Medical College of the University of New York, and the Buffalo Medical College, in which he was Professor Emeritus at the time of his death. He was editor of the *New York Journal of Medicine* at one time, and during his long life was a voluminous writer on scientific and medical subjects, a volume on Physiology and another on the Elements of Geology being among his numerous works.

He also edited the American edition of "Copland's Medical Dictionary." His attention during his later years had been devoted to the subject of the treatment of the insane, and his views on the colonization or out-door system, which he personally investigated while he was in Europe in 1865, were adopted after his return by some prominent institutions for the insane in this country. His advanced age had compelled him to retire from his professional labors, and his useful life ended abruptly after a brief illness.

LEVER, CHARLES JAMES, M. D., Ph. D., LL. D., an Irish novelist, born in Dublin, August 31, 1806; died in Trieste, June 3, 1872. His parents were wealthy, and he received a careful and thorough education at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took his degree of medicine; afterward passing through a course of study at Göttingen, where he also obtained a degree. In youth he was noted for personal bravery, especially for a daring and reckless spirit as an equestrian. This trait seemed to impart to his writings a lively, vivacious spirit, sometimes running even into a boisterous mirth. His ladies and gentlemen seemed under the influence of champagne, his peasants and servants of "potheen." For a time, at the beginning of his career, he practised as a physician; and it is recorded that, when the cholera raged

in Ireland in 1832, he became a member of the medical council of Londonderry, and manifested equal courage and skill in combating that fearful and potent scourge. At a later period he went to Brussels, as physician to the English embassy in that place. There he remained three years, and there he wrote "The Confessions of Harry Lorrequer"—sounding therein the joyous key-note of all the stories that are distinctively his own, and by which he will hold a place in British literature. The quick invention, the abundant incident, the prodigality of comic climax, the fine flow of animal spirits, and the off-hand, dashing style of this novel made it at once and universally popular, and brought him a success such as might have confirmed a less confident genius in the choice of the vocation of authorship. After this came "Charles O'Malley," "Jack Hinton," "Tom Burke of Ours," "The O'Donoghue," "St. Patrick's Eve," and "The Knight of Gwynne." In 1842 Mr. Lever became the editor of the *Dublin University Magazine*, which periodical he conducted, with most competent ability, for three years, and to which he contributed, among other things, "Maurice Tiernay," "Con Cregan," and "The Diary and Notes of Horace Templeton." In 1845 he retired to the Continent, establishing himself first in a castle in the Tyrol, and afterward at Florence. In 1858 he was appointed by Lord Derby vice-consul at Spezzia, and was transferred to Trieste, in 1867. In addition to the works already mentioned, Mr. Lever wrote "One of Them," "Roland Cashel," "Tony Butler," "Barrington," "Luttrell of Arran," "Sir Brook Fossebrooke," "Tales of the Trains," "The Daltons," "Gerald Fitzgerald," "Glencore and his Fortunes," "The Nevilles of Garrettstown," "The Dodd Family Abroad," "Davenport Dunn," "Arthur O'Leary," "Sir Jasper Carrew," "The Commissioner," "The Mystic Vial," "The Heirs of Randolph Abbey," "The Martins of Cro' Martin," "The Bramleighs of Bishop's Folly" (1868), "A Day's Ride: a Life's Romance," "A Rent in the Cloud," "That Boy of Norcott's," and his last novel, "Lord Kilgobbin."

LIEBER, FRANCIS, J. U. D., LL. D., an eminent publicist, author and professor; born in Berlin, Prussia, March 18, 1800; died in New York City, October 20, 1872. His early life was one of remarkable vicissitudes. He entered the Prussian Army at the age of fifteen as a volunteer, took part in the battles of Ligny and Waterloo, and was severely wounded at the siege of Namur. Like most of the students of the German universities, he was opposed to the reactionary tendencies of the Government, and was arrested as a Liberal. Obtaining his release, he continued his studies at the University of Jena. But the Government spies were still watching him, and preventing his advancement, and, at the age of twenty-one, he determined to visit Greece with the Byron expedition, and aid in the struggle

for her independence. The journey and his services there were attended with great hardships and privations; but, when, after much suffering, he reached Italy on his return, he was welcomed by Niebuhr, the historian, who was then ambassador from Prussia to Rome. He remained in Niebuhr's family during the years 1822 and 1823, and while there prepared a narrative of his experiences in Greece, which was published in Leipsic, and translated into other languages. On his return to Germany, though he had been promised safety, he was arrested and thrown into prison at Kopnich. Here he was detained for two years, and he spent the time in study and in the composition of a volume of poems, which, through the influence of Niebuhr, were published in Berlin, under the pseudonym of Franz Arnold. After his release in 1825, finding that he would still be subjected to persecution and annoyances if he remained in Germany, he crossed to England, and, during a year's residence in London, supported himself by private teaching and contributing to German periodicals. In 1827 he emigrated to the United States, and delivered, with but moderate pecuniary success, a series of lectures on history and politics in the principal cities. Returning to Boston, he founded a swimming-school there, on the system of General Pfuhl. The same year he entered into an engagement with Matthew Carey & Sons (afterward, Carey, Lea & Blanchard), of Philadelphia, to edit the "Encyclopædia Americana" for them, in 13 volumes, on the basis of Brockhaus's German "Conversations-Lexicon." This enterprise was completed between 1829 and 1833. During this period he also translated a French work on the Revolution of July, 1830, and the elder Feuerbach's life of Kaspar Hauser. In 1832, having removed to New York, he translated the able work of De Beaumont and De Tocqueville on the "Prisons and Penitentiary Systems of the United States," with an introduction and notes. After the completion of the "Encyclopædia," he was requested, by the trustees of Girard College, to draw up a plan of instruction for that institution. This he published in 1834, and his "Letters to a Gentleman in Germany, written after a Trip from Philadelphia to Niagara," were published the same year. This is not so much a volume of travels as a series of anecdotes, essays, and philosophical discussions, for which the journey furnishes the connecting thread of narrative. In 1835, he published his "Reminiscences of Niebuhr," a charming work, which gives a portraiture of the every-day life of the historian. The same year he was elected to the professorship of History and Political Economy in the College of South Carolina, at Columbia, the capital of that State. He filled this position till 1858, when he removed to New York, and was almost immediately called to a similar chair in Columbia College, which position he filled at the time of his death. During his residence

in South Carolina, he published a large number of important works, among which were the following: "A Manual of Political Ethics" (2 vols., 8vo, Boston, 1838), adopted as a text-book by Harvard, and commended by Kent and Story; "Legal and Political Hermeneutics, or Principles of Interpretation and Construction in Law and Politics;" "Laws of Property: Essays on Property and Labor" (18mo, New York, 1842); "Civil Liberty and Self-Government" (2 vols., 12mo, Philadelphia, 1853). Special branches of civil polity also largely occupied his attention, particularly the subject of penal legislation, on which he wrote "Essays on Subjects of Penal Law and the Penitentiary System," published by the Philadelphia Prison Discipline Society; "Abuse of the Penitentiary Power," published by the Legislature of New York; "Remarks on Mrs. Fry's Views of Solitary Confinement," published in England; "Letter on the Pardoning System," published by the Legislature of South Carolina. Among his more notable occasional papers are: "Letter on Anglican and Gallian Liberty," translated into German, and annotated by the distinguished jurist, Mittermaier, who also superintended a translation of "Civil Liberty;" a paper on the vocal sounds of Laura Bridgman, the blind deaf-mute, compared with the elements of phonetic language, published in the "Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge;" a series of political articles in *Putnam's Monthly*, on "Napoleon and Utah," and numerous anniversary and other addresses. Among his valuable writings, since assuming the professorship in Columbia College, are, his inaugural address, entitled "Individualism and Socialism, or Communism," in which he maintains that these are the two elements on which human life hinges, and that the problem is, to exclude neither, but to ascertain their true limits; and his discourse, introductory to a course of lectures on the State, in the Columbia Law School, entitled "The Ancient and the Modern Teacher of Politics." He also prepared two or three important State papers at the request of the Government, during the late war: one on the exchanges of prisoners, and another on the principles to be observed in the intercourse between the contending forces. He was appointed arbitrator of the Mexican claims, and held that position at the time of his death.

LITERATURE AND LITERARY PROGRESS IN 1872. The preoccupation of the public mind with politics in the year of a presidential election, with causes affecting the general interests of trade, might be expected to limit the production of books, and by this sign to indicate a diminished literary activity. If the aggregate of publications, good, bad, and indifferent, has not been much, if any, diminished, the number of works that can be said to bear witness to "literary progress" is relatively smaller. But it is sufficiently large to show that the impulse to production is constant,

and their quality is sufficiently meritorious to be a favorable augury for American culture. And it is superfluous to say that, in this point of view, a small number, having the insignia of original power and of genuine art, are worth more than the most voluminous catalogue of dilutions, compilations, and imitations. It will be seen that the year is honored by some of this select worth, the presence of which more than compensates for any deficiency in other respects. The question once asked, with more justice than our national susceptibility permitted us to see, "Who reads an American book?" now admits of no doubtful or hesitating answer. And, as we are every year becoming more characteristically a nation of readers, the question in a commercial version of it, "Who *buys* an American book?" need concern none but ourselves. But books that are worth buying for ourselves cannot fail to be in request abroad, and—whatever doubt may be raised as to some of the conclusions of political economy—nothing but good can come from the freest interchange of thought. With due security for literary property, we may at once do justice to foreign authors, and place our own in a condition to exact justice for themselves.

The question of an international copyright has made no apparent progress. Any thing not involving "politics" or "money," has little chance of gaining the attention of Congress, or of keeping for any length of time the attention of the general public. But a change in the British copyright law, by which Canadian publishers are placed in a condition to become rivals of ours in the business of reprinting English books on terms of advantage, promises to diminish, in a sensible degree, the commercial obstacles to a just treatment of foreign authors. It is to be hoped that the improved tone of sentiment in England upon the copyright question, and the response of eminent authors to the suggestion (*AMERICAN ANNUAL CYCLOPEDIA* for 1871, p. 455) of an authors' as distinguished from a publishers' international copyright, will have a favorable effect upon public opinion in this country.

A noticeable feature in the publishing business is the increase in the number of books sold by subscription. This was formerly a business by itself, never adopted by the regular book-trade except in the issue of works the great cost of which made it necessary for the publisher to assure himself, beforehand, of a remunerative patronage. The inferior character of many of the works sold in this way, by those who made it a specialty, was an occasion of prejudice against the very name of a subscription-book. But it is undeniable that it is a method of sale by which books can be pushed into a larger circulation than they would reach, save in very exceptional instances, by the ordinary channels of trade, and it is coming to be adopted by some of the largest houses. With this extension of the business,

books of a higher character are thus sold. The innovation is regarded with dislike and distrust by those whose interests are identified exclusively with "the old line," but it is not easy to see how it can be injurious to any real and legitimate business. The more really good books are sent into the remoter channels of circulation, the greater will be the demand for other good books, to the profit of those by whom they are published.

The whole number of copyrights entered in the office of the Librarian of Congress during 1872 was: of books, 3,175; of pamphlets, 2,728; of musical productions, 2,312; of dramatic pieces, 18; of maps and charts, 221; and of photographs, engravings, chromos, and prints, 2,621. It is much to be desired that, from time to time, lists of copyrighted titles should be published, to give opportunity for comparing the demand and supply of the different departments of literature. The report we attempt here is neither exhaustive nor minutely analytic. Many of the works recorded have been, like bills on their introduction into a legislative body, "read by their titles" only, and a brief acquaintance with books is enough to teach one that, between the promise of the title and the performance of the contents, there is sometimes a marked disparity. In such cases, the only ill-consequence likely to happen is the entry of a title under the wrong head.

SCIENCE AND PHILOSOPHY.—The works in these departments worthy of mention are not numerous, but are enough to show that our scholars and thinkers recognize the tendency to the implication of physical with metaphysical and moral science. A work that has attracted attention from the union in the author's mind of a hearty interest and large attainments in zoology, with a firm hold upon the principles of psychology, as discoverable in the consciousness, and of a proper metaphysical and spiritual philosophy, is "Instinct in Men and Animals," by Paul A. Chadbourne, LL. D., (now) President of Williams College. Dr. Chadbourne's statements are sometimes wanting in scientific precision, but, in the main, his discussion is marked by freshness and force of thought. The venerable Dr. Martin Payne, in his "Physiology of the Soul, and Instinct, as distinguished from Materialism," brings the resources gathered in a long and successful life, during which his mind has been busy with the highest problems of medical science and physiology, to refute materialistic theories. In connection with this, he reviews the theories of geology now generally accepted, and, with a courage not often found, argues for the literal interpretation of the narratives, in Genesis, of the Creation and the Deluge, and their consistency with all that is known to be true of the structure of the earth's crust. At present, he will find scarcely more among the clergy than among the scientists to concur in these views. Prof. H. N. Day, of Yale College, has added to his other meritorious philo-

sophical treatises "The Science of Æsthetics; or, the Nature, Kinds, Laws, and Uses, of Beauty," in form a school text-book; in substance, an original investigation into a subject of research that is far from being hackneyed. Prof. James D. Dana, LL. D., of the same institution, by his "Corals and Coral Islands," has laid the public under new obligations to himself; and the "Oriental and Linguistic Studies" of Prof. W. D. Whitney are an honor to American scholarship and critical culture. From the youngest of our seats of learning, Cornell University, issues a volume of "Lectures on the Psychology of Thought and Action, Comparative and Human," and "An Introduction to Metaphysics," by W. D. Wilson, M. D. The so-called "Science of Religion" is yet in its speculative infancy, but the essays of Prof. Whitney, just mentioned, are proofs of a strong bent of speculation to that region of thought, which is still further indicated by "Oriental Religions, and their Relations to Universal Religion," by Samuel Johnson. The author reverses the tendency commonly shown to look on pagan religions as at an infinite remove downward from the Christian faith; he is so determined to be impartial that he seems to lean away from Christianity. To these we add the following titles:

Appendix to the Fifth Edition of Dana's Mineralogy. By George J. Brush.

How the World was Peopled. Ethnological Lectures. By Rev. Edward Fontaine.

The Sun, and the Phenomena of its Atmosphere. By Prof. C. A. Young, Ph. D.

About Spiritualism. By E. F. Burr, D. D.

Lectures on Mineralogy, delivered at the School of Mines, Columbia College. With 84 Lithographic Plates. By Prof. T. Eggleston.

The Physiology of Man; designed to represent the Existing State of Physiological Science, as applied to the Functions of the Human Body. By Austin Flint, M. D.

The Child, its Nature and Relations; an Elucidation of Froebel's System of Education.

On Certain New Phenomena in Chemistry. Read before the American Institute. By Verplanck Colvin.

Non-Existence of Projectile Forces in Nature. A Paper read before the American Institute. By John A. Parker.

A Paper on Botany, read as a Report before the American Institute. By Charles H. Peck, A. M.

The Evolution of Life. By Henry C. Chapman, M. D.

Geometrical Analysis. By Benjamin Hallowell.

The Problem of Life and Immortality. By Loring Moody.

Spectrum Analysis explained. By Schellen, Roscoe, Huggins, Lockyer, Young, and others.

On Nebulæ, Comets, and Meteoric Showers. By Schellen and others; and Corals and Coral Islands. By J. D. Dana (in "Half-Hour Recreations in Natural Science").

The Unity of Law as exhibited in the Relations of Physical, Social, Mental, and Moral Science. By H. C. Carey.

Myths and Myth-makers. Old Tales and Superstitions interpreted by Comparative Mythology. By John Fiske.

Chemistry, Inorganic and Organic. With Experiments and a Comparison of Equivalent and Molecular Formule; 276 Engravings on Wood. By C. L. Bloxam.

Lectures on the Nature of Spirit; and of Man as a Spiritual Being. By Chauncey Giles, Minister of the New Jerusalem Church.

HISTORY.—This department of literature, in which so abundant laurels have been won by American authors, is still cultivated with zeal and success. Prof. George W. Greene, whose memoirs of his grandfather, General Nathaniel Greene, are worthy of a distinguished place among the literary monuments of our War of Independence, has published a volume of wider scope, entitled "Historical View of the American Revolution." Mr. Richard Frothingham has made a solid contribution to our political history in his "Rise of the Republic of the United States." The initial volume of the "Rise and Fall of the Slave Power in America," by Henry Wilson (now Vice-President of the United States), relates the political and social prelude of the great internecine struggle in which the institution of slavery perished. Of the later stages of the struggle Mr. Wilson may adopt the words, "all of which I saw, and part of which I was." But, while frankly avowing his own opinions, he has written with candor and in a temperate and composed style. Another phase of the antislavery struggle is commemorated in the "History of the Underground Railroad," by William Still. The same general subject, looked at from an opposite point of view, is treated in "Seven Decades of the Union," by Henry A. Wise. A memento of the less pleasing incidents of the civil war is "Memoirs of the United States Secret Service, compiled by Permission from the Department Records," by Captain George P. Burnham. "An Account of the Battle of Bunker Hill, compiled from authentic sources: with General Burgoyne's Account of the Battle," by David Pulsifer, A. M., gathers up what is known of an affair which has been the subject of many a literary controversy. "Princeton College during the Eighteenth Century," by the Rev. Samuel Davies Alexander, though seemingly a local theme, is a work of wide general interest; the history of the college connecting itself at different points with the history of the country as well as that of the church with which the name of Princeton is identified. A new and enlarged edition, containing the author's latest additions, of "The History of Spanish Literature," by George Ticknor, is to be received, we suppose, as the final form of what has already become a monumental work. The "History of the Oriental Missions of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions," by the Rev. Rufus Anderson, D. D., LL. D., for forty years Corresponding Secretary of the Board, has the value of unimpeachable authenticity, with the charms of a lucid and graceful style. "The Life and Times of Philip Schuyler," by Benson J. Lossing, LL. D., records and vindicates the career of a man whom his country honored, but whom Mr. Bancroft has disparaged. "Journalism in the

United States, from 1690 to 1872," by Frederic Hudson, is a work of permanent value and great interest. Other works in this department we must merely record:

Ancient America, in Notes on American Archaeology. By J. D. Baldwin.

History of the Indian Tribes of Hudson River; their Origin, Manners, and Customs, Tribal and Sub-tribal Organizations, Wars, Treaties, etc., etc. By E. M. Rittenber.

History of Annapolis and the United States Naval Academy. By Owen M. Taylor.

The Newspaper Press of Charleston, S. C. A Chronological and Biographical History, embracing a Period of One Hundred and Forty Years. By William L. King.

History of the Empire of Russia, from the Earliest Period to the Present Time. By John S. C. Abbott.

History of Christianity. By J. S. C. Abbott.

The Principles of Church History. By the Rev. Edward D. Van Antwerp, A. M.

A Church History of the First Seven Centuries, to the Close of the Sixth General Council. By Milo Mahan, D. D.

An Ecclesiastical History from the Thirteenth to the Nineteenth Century. By Clement M. Butler, D. D.

Ancient History of Universalism. By H. Ballou, D. D.

The Theory and Use of the Church Calendar in the Measurement and Distribution of Time; being an Account of the Origin and Use of the Calendar, etc. By Samuel Seabury, D. D.

The Vatican Council. By L. W. Bacon, D. D.

Sketches of the Establishment of the Church in New England. By Rev. James Fulton.

History of Methodism in Texas, Statistical, Biographical, Anecdotal. By the Rev. H. S. Thrall.

The History of St. Albans and of Sheldon, Vt. From the *Vermont Historical Gazetteer*.

History of Lexington, Ky. Its Early Annals and Recent Progress, including Biographical Sketches and Personal Reminiscences of the Pioneer Settlers, Notices of Prominent Citizens, etc. By George W. Rank.

History of Mayne County, Indiana, from its First Settlement to the Present Time, with Numerous Biographical and Family Sketches, embellished with upward of Fifty Portraits and Views of Buildings. By Andrew W. Young.

BIOGRAPHY.—Mr. Hawthorne's biography, by the expressed determination of those without whose assistance a satisfactory view of his life and personal character cannot be given, is to remain unwritten. But the "Passages from the French and Italian Note-Books" are valuable biographical *indicia*, and, in connection with previous volumes compiled from the like sources, suggest the portrait which is not to be painted. We are disposed to ask with an English journalist whether there are not many extant letters of Hawthorne, the publication of which would be as legitimate as that of his private journals, and would be, if possible, still more welcome to the multitude of his admirers. "The Life of Abraham Lincoln, being the Private and Public Life of President Lincoln, from his Birth to the Fourth of March, 1861," by Ward H. Lamon, embodies a vast amount of hitherto unpublished matter respecting the early life of its illustrious subject, and his professional and political career previous to his election to the presidency. But in

the selection of materials the author shows a strange want of consideration for the feelings of Mr. Lincoln's family, and it may be doubted whether his insight into Mr. Lincoln's character was equal to his knowledge of the facts of his life. "The Life of John J. Crittenden, with Selections from his Correspondence and Speeches," edited by his daughter, Mrs. Chapman Coleman, recalls—it is to be feared, for a short time only—the memory of a statesman and jurist who in his day deserved well of his country, but left no durable mark upon the national history. The same observation is applicable to the memoirs of a less distinguished man—the "Autobiography of Amos Kendall," whose political career was not particularly brilliant, but whose later connection with the development of the magnetic telegraph was a higher title to remembrance. It is not often that a man's life is first written two centuries after his death. But "The Life of Henry Dunster, the First President of Harvard College," by Jeremiah Chaplin, D.D., records a career and delineates a character worthy of reverent admiration, and which, for reasons apparent in the record, failed of due recognition by contemporaries. Dr. Chaplin has made a book worthy of its subject. "Incidents and Anecdotes of the Rev. Edward T. Taylor, for over Forty Years Pastor of the Seamen's Bethel, Boston," by Gilbert Haven, is an inadequate memorial of a strange pulpit genius. The inadequacy is not the writer's fault. "Father Taylor" powerfully affected not merely the perceptions and judgment, but the imagination, of those who heard him. This must be conceded, for the testimony is various and unanimous, from men whose praise is an honor, and whose penetration was not likely to be deceived. But no report of any thing he ever said produces the same effect, or any thing like it, upon the reader. His biographer tells the outward history of his life, with striking evidences of the impression he produced on others; and some of the anecdotes reveal the man, while others merely reflect his moods, pleasant or otherwise.

Lives of the Deceased Bishops of the Catholic Church in the United States. By R. H. Clark.

The Character and Career of Francis Asbury, Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church. By Edwin L. Jones.

Pillars in the Temple; or, Sketches of Deceased Laymen in the Methodist Episcopal Church. By Rev. W. C. Smith.

A Western Pioneer; or, Incidents of the Life and Times of the Rev. Alfred Brunson, D.D. Written by Himself.

The Life of General Grant. By J. S. C. Abbott. Keel and Saddle. A Retrospect of Forty Years in the Naval and Military Service of the United States. By Joseph W. Revere.

Forty Years' Fight with the Drink Demon. By Charles Jewett, M.D.

The Life of Horace Greeley. By James Parton. Memoir of Colonel Charles Stewart Todd. By G. W. Griffin.

Autobiography and Journal. By Rev. Heman Bangs.

Life of Ethan Allen. By Henry W. De Puy.

Walter Powell, of Melbourne and London. Merchant, Philanthropist, and Christian. By L. P. Brockett, M.D.

POETRY.—Our elder poets show no signs of frost upon their laurels. Whittier's volume, "The Pennsylvania Pilgrim, and other Poems," contains some of the choicest work he has wrought. The principal poem has not the charm of "moving incident," but the sketches of character and of scenery are drawn with masterly skill, and the whole is suffused in softened light and an atmosphere of soothing calm. Some of the minor pieces are among his most striking compositions. The completion of Bryant's version of the *Odyssey* adds another to the undying treasures of English verse. And Longfellow's "Three Books of Song" has given pleasure to a multitude of admirers on two continents. Nor have our younger poets been idle. Bayard Taylor, in his "Masque of the Gods," evinced a high degree of imaginative power and command of the resources of poetic art, with a daring which in some passages jars upon a not over-scrupulous religious reverence. J. G. Holland is conquering for himself an honorable recognition among our poets. His immense popularity has made him the laureate of the sovereign people. The verdict of the many finds now an echo in the "fit audience, though few," by whom criticism is dispensed. "The Marble Prophecy, and Other Poems"—particularly some of the "other poems"—have met with a generous appreciation. Our sturdy satirist, J. G. Saxe, whose robust verse fitly expresses both his "sound roundabout sense" and a playful fancy, gives us "Fables and Legends of Many Countries, rendered in Rhyme." That unique genius, Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney, a writer combining quaint fancy, unexpectedness of thought, and a faint tinge of mysticism that reminds us sometimes of Hawthorne in his lighter moods, puts forth a volume of poems under the odd title "*Pansies* '...for Thoughts.'" Some of her pieces are so slight as to be unsubstantial, and some are obscure, and when unriddled yield a meaning that hardly compensates for the trouble. But most are of such merit as will add to her already enviable reputation. Mr. C. G. Leland, after his success in dialect, returns to the vernacular in a volume entitled "The Music Lesson of Confucius, and Other Poems." A new venture in literature, "Out of Door Rhymes," by Eliza Sprout Turner, might be called a book of high promise, if the rare finish of some of the pieces did not suggest rather an ample fulfilment of promise. Another name, new in poetic authorship, is Mr. Charles Frederick Johnson, who appears as translator of Lucretius into English verse. He shows a degree of skill in the management of blank verse—with occasional marks of carelessness or of capricious license—to raise a question whether there is not here an augury of success in original composition. "Mireio, a Provençal Poem,"

by Frédéric Mistral, translated by Harriet W. Preston, introduces to us a very pleasing poem, and at the same time to a writer of musical English verse. But the most noteworthy publication of the year, judging by the impression it produced on critical opinions, was "The Book, and Other Poems," by William B. Wright. It seems the unsealing of a new fountain of poetic inspiration. The following have also appeared :

Poems; to which is appended the *Antigone* of Sophocles, literally translated. By J. G. Brinklé.
Dream Life, and Other Poems. By Stockton Bates.
Songs of Early and Later Years. By Mrs. M. J. E. Crawford.

Poems. By Amanda M. Edmonds.
Legends and Lyrics. By Paul H. Hayne.
Poems. By S. Z. Shores.
Idyls of Gettysburg. By Miss E. Latimer.
Robert of Woodleigh, and Other Poems. By Philip Stoner.

My Recreations. By Emily E. Ford.
Imogen, and Other Poems.
Broken Dreams: a Novel in Verse. By Celia Gardner.

Riego; or, The Spanish Martyr. A Tragedy. By Judge John Robinson.
The Outcast, and Other Poems. By J. Watson.
Vesta (and Other Poems). By Hester A. Benedict.
Rhymes of Yankee Land. By Aella Greene.
Poems. By Mary E. Pope.
The Village Picnic, and Other Poems. By Thomas Durfee.

Rymes atween Times. By Thomas Mackellar.
The Architect of Cologne, and Other Poems. By Mary A. Atkinson.

ESSAYS AND CRITICISM.—The Rev. Henry N. Hudson, whose edition of Shakespeare's works has been received with high appreciation both in this country and in England, has recast his "Lectures on Shakespeare," published in 1847, making virtually a new book, under the title "Shakespeare: His Life, Art, and Characters." The proof of much study, of ripe thought, of patient labor, of insight into the meaning and spirit of his author, that has become like a sure instinct, appears on every page. The style is more chastened than that of his earlier work, as well as richer in substance and in the variety of pertinent illustration from the wide field of literature. Mr. Hudson has also published a selection from the plays of Shakespeare, edited, slightly expurgated, and annotated, for schools and families. "Goethe: His Life and Works," by G. H. Calvert, as a biography, shows too great a readiness to condone its hero's faults, but, as a criticism, deserves the praise it has had awarded to it. Mr. A. Bronson Alcott, whose fame, as one of the original "Transcendentalists" of New England and a conversational oracle, has been widely bruited, converses with the public in a volume which is in form made up of a diary and other essays, but, in outward incident, or, rather, in the lack of it, one day is so much like another that one discovers no special significance in the dates. The essays are serious, bookish, meditative, rather than reflective, and express moods rather than any distinct purposes. The absence of humor and of practical suggestive-

ness makes the author's utterance somewhat unimpressive. A volume, coming from a like social seclusion, but representing a vigorous out-of-doors life, is Mr. Wilson Flagg's "Woods and By-ways of New England." The traits of that rural life which, in this emigrating and manufacturing era, is becoming a thing of the past, are delineated by Mr. Flagg with hearty appreciation, while his intimate familiarity with the habits of the forest-trees on the North Atlantic slope gives truth and picturesqueness to his descriptions, and adds force to his plea for the preservation of forests from wanton destruction. Mr. Charles Dudley Warner, who was felicitously introduced to the public by "My Summer in a Garden," meets with a warm welcome when coming to us with a volume of "Backlog Studies." Fireside literature in our language is abundant, and seems to show no signs of decay. Mr. Warner's "Studies" are full of witty suggestion and humorous surprises, on a solid substratum of shrewd common-sense. "The Poets and Poetry of America," by the late Rev. R. W. Griswold, when it first appeared, stood comparatively alone among such compilations for extent of research and liberality of inclusiveness, perhaps erring, as the amiable editor was inclined to err, in the tendency to a too favorable estimate of the merits of contemporary writers. It has not been superseded, and now, revised and brought down to the present time by R. H. Stoddard, it is given a new lease of life. "Essays and Sketches," by the late George B. Woods, is one of those collections which add to their intrinsic merits the pathos of regret for what seems the premature close of a promising career. The same remark applies to the vivacious essays of the just-departed Mrs. Parton, collected under the title, "Caper-Sauce, by Fanny Fern." The "Pennsylvania Dutch" and their curious manners are embalmed in an entertaining volume, with the title above cited, which opens to the general reader a peculiar and primitive state of society. A work of similar character, but having reference to a state of things that has passed away, is "Black Robes; or, Sketches of Ministers and Missionaries in the Wilderness and on the Border"—or what was the border, Western Pennsylvania—by Robert P. Nevin. It is readily done, though not without some traces of theological antipathy. "The Olden Time in New York," by the Rt. Rev. W. Ingraham Kip, draws a pleasing picture of society and manners in the metropolis before the levelling influence of trade and politics had swept away the ancient aristocracy. "Yesterdays with Authors," by James T. Fields, relates, with a little pardonable complacency and in a manner to keep himself on the best terms with his readers, incidents of his personal relations, as a publisher, with Dickens, Thackeray, Hawthorne, Miss Mitford, and other eminent writers, and transcribes numerous letters received from them, not elsewhere published.

THEOLOGY AND RELIGION.—In number, and

perhaps in extent of circulation, this class of publications ranks any other, and includes some that are worthy of particular reference. "Humanity Immortal, or, Man Tried, Fallen, and Redeemed," by Laurens P. Hickok, D. D., might, perhaps, have been, with equal propriety, included under the head of philosophy; for Dr. Hickok's plane of thought, whatever his theme, is always on the high level and in the serene atmosphere of philosophic reasoning. He may fail of the reader's assent, and sometimes of his full apprehension, but never of his profound respect and admiration. The Rev. Dr. Thomas J. Conant has added to the series of biblical works for which the religious world is his debtor, "The Book of Proverbs: The Common English Version revised, with Introduction and Copious Notes." It is a monument of sound, varied, and well-digested learning, employed to aid the popular knowledge of the Scriptures. "Sermons on Living Subjects," by Dr. Horace Bushnell, is a title that might be applied to any volume of discourses by that eminent preacher, though, perhaps, more especially appropriate to this. The strong and rich thought has usually an equally forcible and racy expression, though now and then his "felicity" of language is over "curious." Dr. Charles Hodge has completed his "Systematic Theology," perhaps the ablest modern statement and defence of confessional Calvinism. The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher has struck a new vein by his "Yale Lectures on Preaching." Those who most incline to criticise his style of pulpit discourse agree to commend his exposition of the theory of preaching. The publication of the seventh series of his reported sermons shows his undiminished hold upon the public mind. Dr. Henry Cowles, author of several commentaries that have been well received, publishes a work on "The Psalms," upon the same general plan. "In Christ, or The Believer's Union with his Lord," by the Rev. A. J. Gordon, has met with a cordial reception as an admirable work of devout meditation. "The Fourth Gospel, the Heart of Christ," by the Rev. Edmund H. Sears, is at once a critical vindication of St. John's Gospel, and an exposition of its Christology, not technically "orthodox" in its definitions, but profoundly spiritual in its tone of thought. "Radical Problems," by Cyrus A. Bartol, D. D., is at the opposite pole of thought, regarding the most elementary doctrines of Christianity as problematical. The style is brilliant, but rather aphoristic than consecutive or logical. "Christianity and Modern Thought" is the collective title of a series of discourses and essays by eminent Unitarians, having for their common object the reconciliation of the scientific and speculative tendencies of the time with religion. "The Genuineness and Authenticity of the Gospels," by B. A. Hinsdale, A. M., presents a popular view of the critical evidence for the credibility of the Gospels, as against current objections, which,

with their grounds, are very candidly stated and ably dealt with. "The Resurrection: Sermons by the Rev. Eliphalet Nott, D. D., LL. D.," sets forth the evidence for that cardinal doctrine of Christianity, in the fashion of eloquence, now obsolete, of which President Nott was so great a master. Prof. Tayler Lewis, LL. D., contributes an introduction, arguing with much force the sufficiency and the present availability of the "evidences of Christianity," as presented by the apologists of the last century. "The Seal of Heaven," by the Rev. J. B. Jeter, D. D., exhibits what is termed the experimental evidence for the truth of Christianity. "Sacred Geography and Antiquities," by E. P. Barrows, D. D., is a popular manual prepared by a scholar whose name is a voucher for the fulness and exactness of the information communicated. Lange's voluminous commentary on the Bible, as translated and edited by Dr. Schaff and his large corps of coadjutors, makes steady progress: volumes on the Psalms and on the books of the Kings have been added, and have met with a warm approval.

From the mass of religious books we select the following titles:

The Philosophy of God and the World. By Thomas Mitchell.

The Holy Spirit's Work. By Rev. G. Draper.

The Christian Marriage Ceremony; its History, Significance and Curiosities, etc. By J. Foote Bingham, D. D.

Day unto Day [daily texts, meditation, etc., for a year].

The Golden Rule; or The Book for All. By a Member of a Religious Order.

The Council of the Vatican and the Events of the Time. By Thomas Canon Pope.

The Young Ruler who had Great Possessions; and Other Discourses, chiefly Practical. By J. A. Spencer, S. T. D.

Thought Hives. By T. L. Cuyler, D. D.

The New View of Hell. Showing its Nature, Whereabouts, Duration, and how to escape it. By B. F. Barrett.

Heart Life. By Rev. T. L. Cuyler, D. D.

The Healthy Christian. By Howard Crosby, D. D., LL. D.

Facts in Aid of Faith. By Rev. E. F. Burr, D. D.

The Christian Use of Money. By J. G. Wyckoff, Esq.

Modern Skepticism. By Mark Hopkins, D. D., LL. D.

The Abominations of Modern Society. By Rev. T. De Witt Talmage.

Light on the Pathway of Holiness. By Rev. L. D. McCabe, D. D.

The Faith of Abraham and of Christ. By Henry Dana Ward.

Via Crucis Via Lucis. Forty-six Meditations for Every Day in Lent. Translated from the German of Rev. Dr. John Emanuel Verth, by Rev. Theodor Noethen, D. D.

Unity in Variety. A Series of Arguments, based on the Divine Workmanship in our Planet, the Constitution of the Human Mind, and the Inspired History of Religion. By George Warburton Weldon.

Moses and Modern Science. By Rev. George S. Weaver.

Agreement of Science and Revelation. By Rev. Joseph H. Wythe, M. D.

Lectures on the Church. By Rev. D. W. Merri-
rick.

Walking with God: the Life Hid with Christ in God. By the Rev. S. I. Prime, D. D.

A Rosary for Lent; or, Devotional Readings, Original and Compiled, by the author of "Rutledge." Helps to a Holy Lent. By the Right Rev. F. D. Huntington, D. D.

The Social Evil. By the Right Rev. F. D. Huntington, D. D.

The Liquefaction of the Blood of St. Januarius at Naples. An Historical and Critical Examination of the Miracle.

Gladness in Jesus. By Rev. W. E. Boardman.

The Papal System. By Rev. William Cathcart.

Immortality of the Soul, and Destiny of the Wicked. By N. L. Rice, D. D.

Christ Liveth in Me. By N. L. Rice, D. D.

Hebrew Men and Times. From the Patriarchs to the Messiah. By Joseph Henry Allen. New edition, enlarged.

A Treatise on Early Confirmation and Communion. By Rev. S. M. Haskins, D. D.

Jesus. By Rev. Charles F. Deems.

The Ritual Law of the Church, with its Application to the Baptismal Offices. By Murray Hoffmann.

Park Street Pulpit. Second Series. Containing Twenty Sermons. By the Rev. W. H. H. Murray.

The Great Revival of 1800. By the Rev. W. Speer, D. D.

Woman in the Bible. By Aaron Williams, D. D.

The Scripture Doctrine in reference to the Seat of Sin in the Regenerate Man. By P. J. Easton.

Self-Will and Repentance. By Franz Hoffmann. Translated by C. A. Small, D. D.

The Annihilation of the Wicked Scripturally considered. By the Rev. W. McDonald.

Sunday-School Institutes and Normal Classes. By J. H. Vincent, D. D. With an Introduction by Rev. Alfred Taylor.

The Church School and its Officers. By J. H. Vincent, D. D.

Women Helpers in the Church. Their Sayings and Doings. By William Welsh.

The House of God; or, Claims of Public Worship, with Designs and Estimates of Church Buildings. By W. W. Everts, D. D.

Among the Lilies and Elsewhere, with Jesus. By C. A. Smith, D. D.

The Captive Orphan: Esther, the Queen of Persia. By the Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, D. D.

Wesley and Swedenborg. A Fraternal Appeal to Methodist Ministers. By E. R. Keyes.

The Order and Ceremonial of the Most Holy and Adorable Sacrifice of the Mass, explained in a Dialogue between a Priest and a Catechumen. By Frederick Oakely.

Copy. Essays from an Editor's Drawer on Religion, Literature, and Life. By Hugh Miller Thompson, D. D.

The Foreign Missionary, his Field and his Work. By the Rev. M. J. Knowlton, D. D.

Itinerant Preaching in the Early Days of Methodism. By T. W. Tucker.

God-Man: Search and Manifestation. By L. T. Townsend.

The Object of Christian Worship. By the Rev. Rufus Ellis.

Sermons for the Times. By the Rev. D. A. Merrick.

Christ in the Soul. By Thomas C. Upham.

The Two Estates. That of Wedded in the Lord, and that of the Single for the Kingdom of Heaven's Sake. By the Rev. Morgan Dix, S. T. D.

Studies in the Church: being Letters to an Old-fashioned Layman. By H. C. Lay, D. D., LL. D.

Sermons delivered in the Brooklyn Tabernacle. By T. De Witt Talmage.

The Wandering Jew. A Statement to a Christian Audience of the Jewish View of Judaism. By Rabbi B. Felsenthal.

The Witch of Endor and Modern Spiritualism. By George C. Baldwin, D. D.

Life in the Exode. By Rev. A. D. Pollock.

The Promises of God: Their Nature and Properties, Variety and Value. By W. S. Plumer, D. D.

The Spoken Word; or, the Art of Extemporary Preaching. By the Rev. Thomas J. Potter.

The Book of the Holy Rosary; a Full, Popular, Doctrinal Exposition of its Fifteen Mysteries, and of their Corresponding Types in the Old Testament. By the Rev. H. Formby. Illustrated.

Guide to a Devout Life. By G. H. Wilkinson.

With Introductory Note by Bishop Huntington.

Present Issues; or, Facts observable in the Consciousness of the Age. By the Rev. Robert Witkers Memminger.

Talks to Bereans. By Rev. Isaac Errett.

Dr. Oldham at Greystones, and His Talk There. [By C. S. Henry, D. D.]

Sermons. By Rev. C. D. H. Campbell, D. D.

A Concise Dictionary of the Bible. Preface by the Rev. G. T. Day, D. D. Supplemented by Rev. H. Lincoln, D. D.

Outlines of Christian Evidences. By Joseph Alden, D. D., LL. D.

Fifteen Years of Prayer. By S. I. Prime, D. D.

Life Lessons on the Book of Proverbs. By the Rev. W. S. Perry.

Letters on the Future Life. Addressed to Henry Ward Beecher. By B. F. Barrett.

The City of God and the Church-Makers. An Examination of Structural Christianity, and Criticism of Christian Scribes and Doctors of the Law. By Richard Abbey, D. D.

The Doctrine of the Lord's Supper, as set forth in the Book of Concord, Critically examined, and its Fallacy demonstrated. By the Rev. J. B. Gross.

Light on the Last Things. By William H. Hayden.

Presbyterianism Three Hundred Years ago. By Rev. Wm. P. Breed, D. D.

Autobiography and Journal. By Rev. Heman Bangs.

The Revision of the English Version of the New Testament. [Reprint of Treatises by Archbishop Trench, Bishop Ellicott, and Prof. Lightfoot.] With an Introduction by the Rev. Philip Schaff, D. D.

Hand-Book on Teaching. [For Sunday-Schools.] By Joseph Alden, D. D.

From Atheism to Christianity. By Rev. G. P. Porter.

Love Revealed. By Rev. Geo. Bowen, Bombay.

The Religion of Humanity. By O. B. Frothingham.

Ecclesiastical Polity: the Government and Communion practised by the Congregational Churches in the United States of America.

The Perfect Life. In Twelve Discourses, by William Ellery Channing. Edited by William H. Channing.

GEOGRAPHY, TRAVEL, AND ADVENTURE.—

This is a department of literature which in our time and land is not likely to be neglected.

Three volumes, of more than ordinary merit, conduct the reader on the voyage around the world—the establishing of regular routes of travel across the Pacific, in connection with that of railway communication across the continent, having made this almost as easy of accomplishment as an Atlantic voyage was, forty years ago. "A Voyage Around the World," by N. Adams, D. D., is a slight sketch, but indicating intelligent observation, and executed throughout with such grace of style and suggestive thoughtfulness as to win steadily upon the reader's attention. "Around the World: Sketches of Travel through Many Lands and over Many Seas," by E. D. G. Prime, D. D.,

describes wider and more detailed observations, narrated in a lively style, and marked by good sense and good feeling. But, the most remarkable work, describing a circumnavigation of the earth, is, the Honorable William H. Seward's "Travels around the World," edited by Olive Risley Seward. Mr. Seward's eminence as the most prominent American statesman then living procured him opportunities for observation such as no ordinary traveller could expect. The account of what he saw and heard, as well as of what he said in the interviews he held with distinguished people, is highly interesting and characteristic of the man. His patriotism and his philanthropy—his strong, undissembled Americanism, not excluding a cosmical breadth of sympathy—his sensitiveness to the "report of wrong," and his sanguine optimism—appear by turns without giving the reader any sense of inconsistency. The volume is beautifully printed and illustrated by two hundred engravings and cuts. Still another circumnavigating experience of a more rapid character is reported in "A Seven Months' Run Up and Down and Around the World," by James Brooks. Yet, rapid as was the "run," and hasty the sketches Mr. Brooks made for his journal, and collected in his book, his experience as a journalist secured his work, in good part, from the disadvantages naturally attendant upon improvisation. He is well trained to quick and accurate perception, and to an intuitive grasp of the salient points of a topic. With undeniable traces of the effect of "easy writing," the book on the whole is creditable to the author. "California, for Health, Pleasure, and Residence," by Charles Nordhoff; also, a collection mainly of articles written for periodicals and newspapers, by its clear and fluent style, its careful selection of interesting facts, the fulness of practical information, answering just the questions that almost everybody would ask who had any idea of undertaking the trip to the Pacific, won a welcome from both the critical and uncritical public. "Mountaineering in the Sierra Madre," by Clarence King, is admirable for its traits of description and adventure—its pictures both of Nature and of human nature. The same may be said of "The Land of Desolation; being a Personal Narrative of Observation and Adventure in Greenland," by Isaac J. Hayes, M. D. "Saunterings," by Charles Dudley Warner, is avowedly a book to entertain, not to instruct, and what can be more entertaining than the wit and humor, the alternately bold and sly utterance of Mr. Warner? "The Oregon Trail," by Francis Parkman, is the republication of a work nearly thirty years old; a faithful delineation of what the Oregon trail was, when as yet California was Mexican territory, and Oregon disputed territory. It is worth reading, for its contrast with the scenes of to-day. "Wonders of the Yellowstone," by James Richardson, a compilation, reveals the striking features of a region just beginning to be known

by searchers after the picturesque, and which will reward the search. "The Greeks of To-Day," by C. K. Tuckerman, an ardent "Philhellenist," tells, no doubt, much unfamiliar truth about a people against whom, unfortunately, prejudices exist; but friendly prejudice, though much more tolerable than unfriendly, equally unfits for impartial statement, and our sympathy for the author does not dispense with the need of vigilance in regarding his statements. "An American Girl Abroad," by Adeline Trafton, has all the sparkle, and more of the clear sense than we should naturally look for under the title: "My Last Cruise; where we Went, and What we Saw," an account of visits to the Malay and Loo-Choo Islands, the coasts of China, Formosa, Japan, Kamtschatka, Siberia, and the mouth of the Amoor River, by A. W. Habersham, U. S. N., has the merit of intelligent observation and a graphic style. A monument of remarkable enterprise, and a more than ordinarily meritorious literary record of it, is "How I found Livingstone: Travels, Adventures, and Discoveries in Central Africa," by Henry M. Stanley. There are also to be noted:

The Land of the Veda; being Personal Reminiscences of India, its People, Religion, Mythology, etc., with Incidents of the Great Sepoy Rebellion. By Rev. William Allen Butler, D. D.

Ten Months in Brazil. With Notes on the Paraguayan War. By John Cadman.

Arabia. Compiled by Bayard Taylor.

South Africa. Compiled by the same.

At Home and Abroad. By John P. Kennedy.

A Woman's Experiences in Europe, including England, France, Germany, and Italy. By Mrs. E. D. Wallace.

Six Weeks Abroad, in England, Ireland, and Belgium. By the Rev. George Foxcroft Haskins.

The Wonders of the Yosemite Valley of California. Illustrated with Original Photographs. By Samuel Kneland. New and enlarged edition.

A Satchel Guide for Vacation Tourists in Europe.

The Diamond-Fields of South Africa.

Diary of a Spring Holiday in Cuba. By R. J. Levis, M. D.

Over the Plains, and on the Mountains—Kansas and Colorado. By J. H. Tice.

A Journey to Egypt and the Holy Land in 1869-'70.

By Henry M. Harman, D. D., Professor of Ancient Languages in Dickinson College, Pa.

Remarkable Voyages; or, Man upon the Sea. By Frank B. Goodrich.

Wild Oats Sown Abroad; or, on and Off Soundings. By Theodore B. Wittmer.

FICTION.—The chief reliance of readers for prose fiction of a high order continues to be on the reprint of English novels. Of the highest quality of invention there has been no example, unless in the unfinished story left by Hawthorne, "Septimius Felton," a study rather than a work; more valuable for its suggestions to the literary artist than adapted to the taste of the novel-reader. It is the plan only that is imperfect—the style has all the purity, the grace, and the subtle suggestiveness found in the composition of the author's most highly-finished productions. Perhaps there should be mentioned in this

category "Never Again," the tale with which Dr. Mayo, author of "Kaloolah," has surprised the public after so long a silence. It is certainly a work of more than ordinary merit, especially in its characters. "A Good Investment: a Story of the Upper Ohio," by William Flagg, is a vivid picture of the manners and characters not long since to be found in the region named. "Romance of the Harem," by Mrs. Leonowens, purports to be derived from authentic sources, and to be credible fact rather than admirable fiction; some portion of it is obviously historical. But it will not, we trust, be regarded as an imputation of bad faith if we assume that some of the stories received a little Oriental embellishment in being told to her, as they certainly are indebted to her for the grace with which the incidents are narrated to us. Literary partnerships of two persons—as Beaumont and Fletcher, or the French novelists, Erckmann and Chatrian—have not been uncommon. But the combination of six persons to write one story was unprecedented; and though it was a strong partnership which included Mrs. H. B. Stowe, Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney, Miss Lucretia Hale, the Rev. Edward Everett Hale, and Mr. F. B. Perkins—the sixth was the lamented and promising writer, Mr. F. W. Loring—we think most readers of "Six of One by Half a Dozen of the Other" will agree that almost any one of them working alone would have made a better book. The story never flags, but the several parts of the story do not dovetail together smoothly. Mr. Hale, the head of this happy family, excels in the production of short stories, written with a Defoe-like, matter-of-fact humor, that makes the wildest fancies seem like sober realities. A collection of these, entitled "His Level Best, and Other Stories," will hold no inferior place among recent humorous productions. Similar praise is deserved by "Coupon Bonds, and Other Stories," by J. T. Trowbridge, whose skill in devising ludicrous situations is matched by the genuineness of his characters as representatives of the genus American, species Yankee. A religious tale superior to most of its class, as pleasant as it is truthful, is "Laicus, or, The Experiences of a Layman in a Country Parish," by Lyman Abbott.

Our stores of fiction are enriched by translations from Continental writers. The most distinguished of them, lately introduced to us, is Turgenev, the Russian novelist, three of whose works, "Smoke," "Liza," and "On the Eve," have been translated, and others are in course of publication; they are warmly appreciated. The Swedish tales of Marie Sophie Schwartz and August Blanche, and those of the French author Cherbuliez, have met with a reception that must gratify their translators. At the same time, the reissue of the novels of such a veteran in our literature as Cooper shows a healthy taste for the olden simplicity.

Some of the works whose titles follow are

of considerable merit, and some have had a popularity which, if not deserved, is at least significant:

Mabel Lee. A Novel. By the author of Valerie Aylmer.
Kate Beaumont. By J. W. De Forest.
The End of the World. By Edward Eggleston.
The Thief in the Night. By Harriet Prescott Spofford.
Beauty and the Beast, and Other Novelettes. By Bayard Taylor.
Dr. Vandyke. A Novel. By John Esten Cooke.
The Reigning Belle. By Mrs. Ann S. Stephens.
Aytoun. A Romance.
True as Steel. A Novel. By Marion Harland.
The American Baron. By James De Mille.
Lucia: Her Problem. By Amanda A. Douglas.
Love in High Life. By T. S. Arthur.

The following list of tales and translations is not exhaustive, but probably leaves few unmentioned that have any representative value:

Athalie, or, A Southern Villegiature. A Winter's Tale. By Flina.
How will it End? A Romance. By J. C. Heywood.
Myself. A Romance of New England Life.
Mystery of Orceival. Translated from the French, by G. M. Towle.
A Leaf in the Storm, and Other Novelettes. By "Ouida."
Dead Men's Shoes. A Novel. By J. R. Halderman.
Fifty Years Ago. A Story of New England Life. By Mrs. C. A. Willard.
Wanted—A Pedigree. By Martha Finlay.
Five Hundred Majority; or, The Days of Tammany. A Political Romance. By Wyllis Niles.
The Merchant of Antwerp. A Tale, by Hendrick Conscience. Translated by R. Lyle.
The Story of a Shower. By Anna H. Drury.
The Cancelled Will. By Miss Eliza A. Dupuy.
Who shall be Victor? A Sequel to "The Cancelled Will." By the same.
Beverly, or, The White Mask. A Novel. By Mansfield Tracy Walworth.
It is the Fashion. A Novel. From the German of Adelheid von Auer, by Mrs. A. L. Wistar.
The House of Yorke. A story of American Life. Alban; or, The History of a Young Puritan. By J. V. Huntington.
Edna Browning; or, The Leighton Homestead. By Mary J. Holmes.
Minna Monté. A Novel. By Stella.
Château Morville. From the French, by E. R. Eleonore. A Novel. By E. Rothenfels. From the German, by Frances Elizabeth Bennett.
Three Generations. A Novel. By Miss Sarah A. Emery. Illustrated by Miss L. B. Humphrey.
Going Home. A Catholic Novel. By Eliza Martin.
By His Own Might. From the German of N. von Hillern.
Thrown Together. By the author of "Misunderstood."
Fitz Hugh St. Clair; or, It is no Crime to be Born a Gentleman. By Mrs. Sallie F. Chapin.
Not Pretty but Precious; and other Short Stories. By John Hay, Clara F. Guernsey, Margaret Hosmer, Harriet Prescott Spofford, Lucy Hamilton Hooper, etc.
Under the Cedars; or, What the Years Brought. By Miss A. J. Hatch.
Myrrha Lake; or, Into the Light of Catholicity. By Minnie Mary Lee.
At the Altar. A Romance. From the German of E. Werner. By J. L. L.
Hope Deferred. By Eliza F. Pollard.
Victor Norman, Rector. By Mary A. Denison.

POLITICS AND SOCIOLOGY.—The political publications of the year were mostly of party and transient interest. Of more permanent value, or, at least, having regard to more permanent interests, are, "The Dangerous Classes of New York, and Twenty Years' Work among Them," by C. L. Brace, and "The Nether Side of New York," by Edward Crapsey. Quite descriptive and suggestive is the title, "The Recent Financial, Industrial, and Commercial Experiences of the United States; a Curious Chapter in Politico-Economical History," by D. A. Wells. A subject that is undoubtedly destined to draw to itself an increasing measure of popular interest is treated in "Minority or Proportional Representation; its Nature, Aims, History, Processes, and Practical Operation," by Salem Dutcher. The protective system is zealously defended in "The American System: Speeches on the Tariff Question and Internal Improvements," by Andrew Stewart, late M. C. from Pennsylvania. The copyright question is discussed adversely to any international arrangement in "The International Copyright Question considered with Special Reference to the Interests of American Authors, American Printers and Publishers, and American Readers," by Henry C. Carey. The *rights* of authors do not weigh heavily in this scale of considerations. A related subject is dealt with in "The Duty on Books: Argument in behalf of the Book-Trade of Philadelphia, before the Finance Committee of the Senate." We find also the following:

The Duty on Coal. By Israel W. Morris.
How to Pay Off the National Debt. By Duff Green.

The Labor Question, Thoughts on Paper Currency and Lending on Interest, as affecting the Prosperity of Labor, Commerce, and Manufactures. By W. Brown.

The Constitution of the United States, with a Complete Index; and Washington's Farewell Address; to which are appended the exceedingly interesting 115 Items and Paragraphs in Washington's Original Manuscript, that he afterward either omitted or amended. By Joseph Bulett Burleigh, LL. D.

Paper Money the Root of Evil. An Examination of the Currency of the United States, with Practical Suggestions for Restoring Specie Payments without Robbing Debtors. By Charles A. Mann.

Dream of a Free-Trade Paradise, and Other Sketches. By Cyrus Elder.

Review of Stephens's "War between the States." By a Constitutionalist.

The Black Man at the South, and the Rebels. By Charles Stearns.

A Handbook of Politics for 1872; being a Record of Political Action, National and State, from July 15, 1870, to July 15, 1872. By Hon. Edward McPherson.

The Issues of American Politics. By Orrin Skinner, of the New York Bar.

THE USEFUL ARTS.—Under this head is included a large variety of publications, in which the practical habit of our countrymen is expressed—not excluding the ornamental arts, and the destructive art of war:

Mines, Mills, and Furnaces of the Pacific States

and Territories. By R. W. Raymond, U. S. Mining Commissioner.

Treatise on Acoustics, in Connection with Ventilation. By Alexander Saelzler, Architect.

The Metric System of Weights and Measures, By Frederick A. P. Barnard.

The Elements of Agriculture. A Book for Young Farmers. By George E. Waring, Jr.

Manual of Qualitative and Quantitative Analysis with the Blowpipe. From the last German edition, revised and enlarged, by W. Richter. Translated by Henry B. Cornwall, E. M., and John H. Caswell, A. M.

The Civil Engineer's Pocket-Book of Mensuration, Trigonometry, Surveying, Hydraulics, Hydrostatics, Instruments, and their Adjustment, etc. By John C. Trautwine.

Practical Treatise on Limes, Hydraulic Cements, Mortar, etc. Fourth edition. By Q. A. Gillmore.

Pottery: Observations on the Materials and Manufacture of Terra-Cotta, Stone-Ware, Fire-Brick, Earthen-ware, etc. By Arthur Beekwith.

Church Architecture. By H. Hudson Holley.

The Kedge-Anchor; or, Young Sailor's Assistant.

Practical Dairy Husbandry. By X. Willard, A. M.

The American Stud Book. By S. D. Bruce.

Tachyhippodamia; or, The Art of Taming Horses.

By Willis J. Powell.

Practical Rules in Music, with Tabular Illustrations. By John P. Marsh.

Piano Text-Book; containing a Complete System of Musical Notation, together with Rules for Fingering the Scales, Practical Hints to the Pupil, etc. By Addison P. Wyman.

The Manufacture of Steel. By Prof. M. L. Gruner. From the French. By Lenox Smith, A. M., E. M.

The Complete Phonographer. By Jas. E. Munson.

A Dictionary of Words and Phrases used in Commerce. By Thomas McElrath.

The Origin and Antiquity of Engraving; with some Remarks on the Utility and Pleasures of Prints. By W. S. B.

What to Do, and Why, and How to Educate Each Man for his Proper Work, describing Seventy-five Trades and Professions, and the Talents and Temperaments required for Each. By Nelson Sizer.

Notes on the Bastion System of Fortification; its Defects and their Remedies. By E. S. Holden, B. S.

Annual Record of Science and Industry. Edited, with the Assistance of Eminent Men of Science, by Spencer F. Baird.

Farm-Gardening and Seed-Growing. By Francis Brill.

A Treatise on Diseases incident to the Horse. By Alexander Dunbar.

Hints to Army Officers on the Care of Troops. By Benjamin Rush, M. D. First published in 1777.

A Manual of Guard-Mounting, and Duties of Sentinels.

Easy Rules for the Measurement of Earthworks by Means of the Prismoidal Formula, with an Extensive Table for finding the Solidity in Cubic Yards, from Mean Areas. By Morris Elwood.

The Art of Graining; How Acquired, and How Produced; with Description of Colors and their Application. Illustrated with 42 colored Plates on Stone. By Charles A. Pickett and A. Metcalf.

The Immigrant Builder; or, Practical Hints for Handy Men; showing clearly how to construct Dwellings in the Bush, on the Prairies, or elsewhere, cheaply and well, with Wood, Earth, or Gravel. Copiously illustrated. By C. P. Dwyer, Architect.

Window Gardening. Devoted specially to the Culture of Flowers and Ornamental Plants for Indoor Use and Parlor Decoration. By Henry T. Williams.

The Fruit and Fruit-Trees of America. Second Revision and Correction, with Large Additions, and an Appendix for 1872, containing Many New Varieties.

The New Poultry-Book. A Practical Treatise on

Selecting, Housing, and Breeding Domestic Fowls, and Raising Poultry and Eggs for Market. By George P. Burnham. New edition.

The Appledore Cook-Book; containing Practical Recipes for Plain and Rich Cooking.

The Model Potato. An Exposition of its Proper Cultivation; the Causes of its Disease, or Rotting; the Remedy therefor; its Renewal, Preservation, Productiveness, and Cooking. By John McLaurin, M. D. Edited, with Annotations, by R. T. Trall, M. D.

A Pocket Dictionary of Technical Terms used in Arts and Manufactures, with the Addition of Commercial Terms. By Rumph, Mothes & Unverzagt.

A Private Book of Useful Alloys, and Memoranda for Goldsmiths, Jewellers, etc. By J. E. Collins.

Healthy Houses. A Hand-Book to the History, Defects, and Remedies of Drainage, Ventilation, Warming, and Kindred Subjects. With Estimates for the Best Systems in Use, and upward of Three Hundred Illustrations. By William Eassie, C. E.

The School of Chemical Manures; or, Elementary Ideas on the Use of Fertilizing Agents. From the French of Ville. By A. A. Ferquet.

Galvanoplastic Manipulations. A Practical Guide for the Gold and Silver Electrotyper and Galvanoplastic Operator. From the French of Alfred Roseleur. By A. A. Ferquet.

What I Know about Cooking. By S. Annie Frost. The Jersey, Alderney, and Guernsey Cow.

Hints on Dress. By an American Woman.

The Trotting-Horse of America. By Hiram Woodruff.

The Practical Carpenter and Joiner. Containing 34 Plates, nine of which are Card-board mounted on linen, showing Actual Construction, which can be understood by any one. By Robert Riddell.

Every-Day Cookery: containing One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty Distinct Receipts. Compiled and edited by Mary Jewry.

Handbook of the Toilet in Ancient and Modern Times. By Arnold J. Cooley.

House-Building. By C. J. Richardson.

The Window Gardener. By Edward L. Rand, Jr. Flowers for the Parlor and Garden. By the same. How to Paint. By F. B. Gardner.

Taxidermist's Manual.

The Horse-Owner's Companion; or, Hints on the Selection, Purchase, and General Management of the Horse.

Treatment of the Horse. By Charles Wharton.

The Banjo, and How to Play it. By Frank Converse.

TEXT-BOOKS.—It were a useless task to attempt to chronicle the endless series of new school-books, of which so many are but the working over of the common stock of materials, with some questionable novelties to make a factitious distinction from the old. But it is undeniable that, with the necessity which the progress of science imposes, of recasting elementary books, together with the rising standard of educational efficiency, there is a perceptible improvement in the manuals for the classroom. The effect upon the culture of taste and refinement of mind, by the more elegant typography and make-up of school-books, must be considerable. It is a sign of advance, when selections of Shakespeare's plays, such as Mr. Hudson's "School and Family Shakespeare," with the needful notes for the aid of the youthful student, or Mr. W. J. Rolfe's selection of plays, including "The Tempest," "Julius Cæsar," "Henry VIII.," and "The Merchant of Venice," gotten up in elegant style, with a full apparatus of grammatical and exegetical illustration,

are found among the appliances of elementary education. A work of the same class is "The English of Bunyan" by Prof. J. B. Grier, of Lafayette College, surely a model of homely prose worth study. The manuals in "English Literature," by Prof. A. S. Hart and Mr. F. H. Underwood, are a marked advance on works of their class heretofore in use. Another noticeable work in the same department is "English Literature considered as the Interpreter of English History, designed as a Manual of Instruction," by Henry Coppée, LL. D.; and, perhaps, equally so is "A Progressive Grammar of the English Tongue, based on the Results of Modern Philology," by Prof. William Swinton, A. M., and several among the following:

Logical Praxis. By Prof. H. N. Day.

An Elementary Manual of Chemistry. Abridged from Eliot and Storer's Manual of Inorganic Chemistry. By Wm. Ripley Nichols.

An Elementary Grammar of the Greek Language, based on the twenty-eighth edition of Kühner. By Samuel H. Taylor, LL. D.

Ganot's Natural Philosophy, translated, with the author's sanction, by E. Atkinson.

A Guide to the Reading of the Hebrew Text, for the Use of Beginners. By Rev. W. H. Vibbert, M. A.

The Science of Wealth: A Manual of Political Economy, embracing the Laws of Trade, Currency, and Finance. Condensed and arranged for Popular Reading and Use as a Text-Book. By Amasa Walker.

Elementary Drawing-Book. By J. G. Chapman, M. A.

Drawing for Children.

How to Draw: The Right and the Wrong Way. By A. S. Avery.

First Lessons in Language and Drawing; designed to Teach, at Home and at School, How to Talk, How to Read, How to Draw, on the Object-Lesson Plan. By J. Russell Webb.

Art Education. By Walter Smith, State Director of Art Education in Massachusetts.

Drawing Copies. By the same.

Independent Sixth Reader, including a Complete Treatise on Elocution. By J. Madison Watson.

The Art of Singing. By Carl Gaertner.

Sunday-School Geography. By Rev. George A. Starkweather.

Declamations and Dialogues for Sunday-School Exhibitions. By J. H. Gilmore.

First Lessons in Analytical Arithmetic, comprising Mental and Written Exercises. By Shelton P. Sanford, A. M.

Elementary Geometry. By William F. Bradbury.

Elementary Trigonometry. By the same. Both in one volume, or separately.

New School Dialogues; or, Dramatic Selections either for Reading, Recitation, or Exhibition. By John E. Lovell.

A Practical and Theoretical French Grammar. By Felix J. B. Koestler.

The First German Reader, to succeed "The First Book in German." By George F. Comfort, A. M.

The United States Reader; comprising Selections from eminent American Orators, Statesmen, and Poets, with Explanatory Observations and Notes. By John J. Anderson, A. M.

A School History of the United States. By W. H. Venable.

Latin School Series. Selections from Latin Classic Authors—Phædrus, Justin, Nepos. By Francis Gardner, A. M. Gay, and A. H. Black.

First Lessons in our Country's History. By William Swinton, A. M.

Elementary Tabular System of Instruction in

French. By H. R. Aquel, Professor of French in the U. S. Military Academy.

Normal Class Outlines on Teaching. By J. Alden, D. D., LL. D.

The Art of Singing. By Prof. Ferdinand Sieber. Translated, with an Original Chapter on the Hygiene of the Voice, by Dr. F. Seeger.

A Manual of Ancient History, from the Earliest Times to the Fall of the Western Empire, A. D. 476. With a Complete Index and Pronouncing Vocabulary. By M. E. Thalheime.

Ars Oratorica: Selections from Cicero and Quintilian, on Oratory, with Notes. By Martin Kellogg.

A Test Spelling-Book for Advanced Classes. By W. D. Henkle.

A Manual of American Literature. By N. K. Royce.

The Chandler Drawing-Book. By John S. Woodman, of Dartmouth College.

Logic, Theoretical and Practical. A Text-Book for Teachers and Students. By W. D. Wilson, D. D. Introduction to Metaphysics. By the same.

Comprehensive Geography. Comprising Civil, Physical, Descriptive, Historical, Mathematical, Comparative, Topical, and Ancient Geography, with Map Drawing, and Relief Maps. By James Monteth.

Histories of Livy. Books I., XXI., XXII., with Extracts from Books IX., XXVI., XXXVIII., XXXIX., XLV. By Thomas Chase, M. A.

Latin Lessons. Adapted to Allen and Greenough's Latin Grammar. By R. F. Leighton.

Smaller History of the United States. By David B. Scott.

Elements of Geometry and Trigonometry. By Prof. Edward Olney.

Intermediate Arithmetic. By Prof. C. S. Venable. Sixth Reader. By Prof. G. F. Holmes, LL. D.

Key to Elementary Algebra. By Prof. C. S. Venable.

English Literature. By Profs. Johnston and Browne.

JUVENILES.—The mass of books for juvenile readers continues to be fictitious, and the grades of fiction provided for them are parallel with those that exist in the same department of literature as purveyed for maturer minds. But efforts are not wanting to allure their tender minds in the directions that promise a higher culture, some of which are of such merit as to deserve success. Of this class of books, intended to stimulate thought and rational curiosity, the volumes of Jacob Abbott having the general title "Science for the Young," deserve honorable mention; as do the biographical volumes of J. S. C. Abbott, commemorating "American Pioneers and Patriots," of which lives of Daniel Boone and Miles Standish have appeared. Of a lighter character, mingling fact and fiction, or rather, making fiction a vehicle for truthful observation, improving sentiment, and a rich, and sometimes droll humor, are the contents of "Aunt Jo's Scrap-bag," by Miss Alcott. Of fiction in matter-of-fact style, Jacob Abbott's "August Stones," four volumes, are good examples. Similar, but with more of the spice of adventure, and the flavor of Young America, are the volumes of "Our Young Yachtsman's Series," by C. A. Stephens, of which "Camping Out," and "Left off Labrador," have appeared, and more are promised. In the same vein, but in a "louder" style, are the various nau-

tical and other stories of William T. Adams ("Oliver Optic"). Mr. De Mille, who has no peer in the invention of startling plots, directs his talents to the amusement and astonishment of youth, in "The Young Dodge Club," and the volumes of the "B. O. W. C." One of the best story-tellers for the boys is J. T. Trowbridge, who has pursued the career of "Jack Hazard" through a second volume, entitled "A Chance for Himself." Boy nature, as well as that of the children of larger growth, is delineated with exquisite art. Another voluminous writer for the young is Elijah Kellogg, whose "Whispering Pine," and "Pleasant Cove," give titles each to a series. The genus "street Arab" is generously dealt with by Horatio Alger, Jr., in "Phil the Fiddler; or, The Young Street Musician," as in former works that have had no little popularity. The lady who writes under the name of "Sophie May" has won general applause by her story, "The Doctor's Daughter." "Little Folk Life," by Gail Hamilton, has in large measure the author's strong sense and high spirit, and occasional tendency to overdrawing. She has also given us "The Child-World," "Boarding-school Days," by Vieux Moustache, under a thin veil of fiction, details a real experience of boy-life. "Derwent, or Recollections of Boy Life in the Country," describes faithfully, a little too prosaically, the traits of a state of society long past. Edward Everett Hale shows the versatility of his genius by ten Christmas stories grouped under the title "Christmas Eve and Christmas Day." "Roundabout Rambles," by Frank R. Stockton, with the aid of a profusion of engraved illustrations, entertains the young reader with descriptions and tales that will give unwearied pleasure. "Marjorie's Quest," by Jeanie T. Gould, though commonplace in some features of the plot, more than makes up for that by the lifelike characterization and the pure sentiment that pervades it. "Very Young Americans," by Laura W. Ledyard, is happy in conception, and amusing to readers of any age.

Among moral and religious tales, of which there is a very large supply, yet not exceeding the growing demands of Sunday-school and family libraries, a decided success has been gained by "Barriers Burned Away," by Rev. E. P. Roe—a first attempt, we believe—a tale of such literary merit as not to need the plea of good intentions to excuse its existence. "What Katy Did," by Susan Coolidge, is an exquisite production in style and moral. "Home and Abroad; or, The Wonders of Familiar Objects," by the Rev. Sidney Dyer, shows the beauty and the wonder that may be seen in familiar natural objects, and the lessons of reverence they suggest. The effect of the instruction is heightened by beautiful engraved illustrations.

But why attempt to particularize? The above titles are selected with care from a total of more than two hundred, all or nearly all from

the pens of American authors or translators, besides the large number of reprints. The productions, some of them of great value, issued by the English societies and publishers who make such works a specialty, are republished here with great regularity, and swell the supply of juvenile literature. Respecting that portion of the mass which is of American origin, the impression gained by a pretty extensive examination is that their average worth increases year by year. There is still room for improvement. The largeness of the demand makes purchasers too indiscriminating. But the amount of wholesome—sometimes wholesome—criticism that has been directed to the subject of literature for children, has had a salutary effect upon its purveyors, and every year a larger number of able and accomplished writers turn their attention to this department of writing.

LAW.—Excluding reports and practical manuals, the following works are noted:

A Treatise on the Conflict of Laws; or, Private International Law, including a Comparative View of Anglo-American, German, and French Jurisprudence. By Francis Wharton, LL. D.

Draft Outlines of an International Code. By David Dudley Field.

Law and Practice in Bankruptcy. By O. F. Bump.

Law of Bankruptcy in the United States. By A. W. Gazzam.

Patent and Copyright Laws of the United States, with Notes of Judicial Decisions. By S. D. Law.

American Corporation Cases. Embracing the Decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, and the Courts of Last Resort in the several States, of Questions peculiar to the Law of Corporations, announced since January 1, 1868. By Thomas F. Withrow, Esq. Vol. 1., Private Corporations.

A Digest of Statutes and Cases upon Divorce and Alimony in the United States. By William Hardcastle Browne.

The Law and Practice of Injunctions. By William Joyce.

History of a Lawsuit. A Treatise on the Practice in Suits and Proceedings of Every Description, from the Beginning to the End in Courts of Law. By Abraham Caruthers.

The Law of Arbitration and Award. By John T. Morse, Jr.

Law of Fraud and Mistake. With Notes of American Decisions. By M. W. Kerr, Esq. Edited by O. F. Bump, Esq.

Law of Slander and Libel. By John Townsend, Esq.

American Trade-Mark Cases prior to 1871. Edited by Rowland Cox.

The Statutory Jurisdiction and Practice of the Supreme Court of the United States, together with the Forms of Process and Rules established for the Supreme Court, the Court of Claims, the Court of Equity, the Court of Admiralty, and the Court in Bankruptcy. By P. Phillips.

A Selection of Cases, or Sales of Personal Property. With References and Citations. By C. C. Langdell, Dane Professor of Law in Harvard University.

A Treatise on the Law of Estoppel, and its Application in Practice. By Melville M. Bigelow, Esq.

A Treatise on New York City Water-Rights, Streets, Real Estate, etc. By James W. Gerard, Jr.

A Digest of the Law of Partnership. By Charles Fox.

A Treatise on the Law of Set-off, Recoupment, and Counter-Claim. By Thomas W. Waterman.

A Treatise upon Conveyances made by Debtors to Defraud Creditors. By O. F. Bump.

An Analysis of Blackstone's Commentaries. By Frederick S. Dickson.

Commentaries on the Law of Statutory Crimes, embracing General Principles of Statutory Interpretation; Particular Principles applicable in Criminal Cases; Leading Doctrines of the Common Law of Crimes, and Discussions of the Various Statutory Crimes as respects both the Law and the Procedure. By Joel Prentiss Bishop.

A Treatise on the Law of Trade-Marks and Analogous Subjects. By W. H. Browne.

MEDICINE.—Including some practical treatises on health, the following are noted:

History of Medicine, from the Earliest Ages to the Commencement of the Nineteenth Century. By Robley Dunglison, M. D., LL. D. Now first collected and arranged from the Author's Manuscripts, by his Son, Richard J. Dunglison, M. D.

Diseases of Women. By T. G. Thomas, M. D.

Diseases of Children. By J. L. Smith, M. D.

Diseases of the Hair. A Popular Treatise upon the Affections of the Hair System, and the Management of the Hair. By Benjamin Godfrey, M. D.

Voice-Building: A Theory for the Mechanical Formation of the Human Voice. By Dr. H. R. Streeter.

Diseases of the Nerves of the Human Body. By William H. F. Cowes. Edited, with Additions, by William W. Keen, M. D.

Earth as a Topical Application in Surgery. By Ardenell Hewson, M. D.

When and How: A Collection of the More Recent Facts and Ideas upon Raising Healthy Children. By D. Newcomb, M. D.

Injuries of Nerves, and their Consequences. By S. Weir Mitchell, M. D.

The Physiological and Therapeutical Action of the Bromide of Potassium and Bromide of Ammonium. By Edward H. Clarke, M. D., and Robert Amory, M. D.

A Clinical Manual of Diseases of the Ear. By Laurence Turnbull, M. D.

Lectures on Aural Catarrh; or, The Commonest Forms of Deafness and their Cure. By Peter Allen, M. D.

The Treatment of Venereal Diseases; A Monograph of the Methods pursued in the Vienna Hospital under the Direction of Prof. von Lignorm, including all the Formulæ. By M. H. Henry, M. D.

Lithotomy and Lithotripsy, illustrated by Cases in the Practice of Gordon Buck, M. D.

Doctor in Medicine; and Other Papers on Professional Subjects. By Stephen Smith, M. D.

Medical Electricity. Showing its most Scientific and Rational Application to all Forms of Acute and Chronic Disease, by the Different Combinations of Electricity, Galvanism, Electro-Magnetism, Magneto-Electricity, and Human Electricity. By William White, M. D.

Thermic Fever, or Sunstroke. By H. C. Wood, M. D.

Disease Germs. A New Edition, much enlarged, with an Entirely New Part added, with Twenty-eight Plates, and many Colored Illustrations. By Lionel S. Beale, M. D.

On Renal Diseases. By William Roberts, M. D. Transactions of the Ohio Medical Society. Reported by J. W. Hadlock, M. D.

The Ten Laws of Health; or, How Disease is Produced and can be Prevented. By J. R. Black, M. D.

A Complete Practical Treatise on Surgery. By Frank Hastings Hamilton, M. D.

Diseases of the Throat. By J. Solis Cohen, M. D.

Hysterology. By E. N. Chapman, M. D.

Morbus Brightii. By Joseph Buckner, M. D.

Scrofulous Affections, and the Advantages of their Treatment according to the Principles and Experi-

ences of Homœopathy. Translated from the German of Emil Tietze, by H. Goullon, M. D.

Epidemic Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis. By Meredith Clymer, M. D. With an Appendix and Map showing the Locality of the Disease in the City of New York.

Ovarian Tumors. By Washington L. Atlee, M. D. A Manual of Histology. By Prof. S. Stricker, in Cooperation with Theodore Mynert F. von Recklinghausen, Max Scheutze, and Others. Edited by A. Buck.

Illustrations of the Influence of the Mind upon the Body. By Daniel S. Tuke, M. D.

The Heart and its Diseases, with their Treatment. By J. Milnor Fothergill, M. D.

Dental Pathology, with Special Reference to the Anatomy and Physiology of the Teeth. By Prof. Wed, of the University of Vienna. Translated, with Notes, by W. E. Boardman, M. D., and Prof. Hitchcock, of Harvard University.

A Manual of Hypodermic Medication. By Roberts Bartholow, A. M., M. D.

Autumnal Catarrh (Hay-Fever). By Morrill Wyman, M. D. With Three Maps.

A System of Oral Surgery, being a Consideration of the Diseases of the Mouth, Jaws, etc. By James E. Garretson, M. D.

Modern Medicine. By J. M. Da Costa, M. D.

Bioplasma; an Introduction to Medicine and Physiology for Students. By Lionel S. Beale, M. D.

Fœticide; or, Criminal Abortion; a Lecture Introductory to the Course on Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children; University of Pennsylvania. By Hugh L. Hodge, M. D.

Aids to Diagnosis of Diseases of the Kidneys, with Ten Full-page Microscopical Plates containing Sixty Illustrations. By W. B. Rusham, M. D.

Surgical Diseases of Women and Children. By M. P. Guersant. Translated from the French, by Richard J. Dunglison, M. D.

The Debilities of Our Boys. By James Jackson, M. D.

ILLUSTRATED BOOKS.—Illustration plays a much larger part in the making of books that admit of it, than formerly. But illustration for ornament's sake, as exemplified in the production of books in which the letter-press is for the sake of the engravings, rather than the engravings for the text, seems to be less in favor. Fewer volumes appear, expressly prepared for the holidays, and those that are published are generally works which would be attractive without being artistically "clothed upon." As heretofore, one of Mr. Bryant's exquisite poems, "The Little People of the Snow," has been honored with a very tasteful and richly-pictured dress. "The Courtin'," by James Russell Lowell, illustrated in silhouette; an illustrated edition of "A Russian Journey," by Edna Dean Proctor; "Frithiof's Saga," illustrated; "The Cotter's Saturday Night," with fifty illustrations; "Songs of Nature;" Wilson Flagg's "Woods and Byways of New England," already mentioned in another connection; and "Songs from the Old Dramatists," are among the principal works of this class prepared by our publishers for the last holiday season. Some very elegant volumes of English manufacture were imported. But there is an increasing tendency to value artistic adornment chiefly as a mode of expressing the admiration that is felt for books worthy of honor.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Some works not easy of classification, and some of merely temporary intrinsic interest, but of value as indications of current opinion and feeling, are grouped together under this head:

A Dictionary of American Biography. By Francis S. Drake. [A work of the highest value for fullness, accuracy, and adaptation to the needs of those who may consult it.]

The Chronicles of Gotham, Book II., by the author of "The New Gospel of Peace."

The Words of Washington, selected and arranged by James Parton.

A Treasury of Thought: An Encyclopædia of Quotations. By Maturin M. Ballou.

Musings of a Middle-aged Woman.

The Debatable Land between this World and the Next. By Robert Dale Owen.

The Laws of Fermentation, and Wines of the Ancients. By William Patton, D. D.

How to Live on a Dime and a Half a Day. By T. L. Nichols, M. D.

The Basic Outline of Universology. By Stephen Pearl Andrews.

Allegories of Life. By Mrs. J. S. Adams.

The Great Republic. A Descriptive, Statistical, and Historical View of the States and Territories of the American Union. By James D. McCabe, Jr.

The Great Fires in Chicago and the West. By E. J. Goodspeed, D. D.

The Great Industries of the United States; being an Historical Summary of the Origin, Growth, and Perfection of the Chief Industrial Arts of this Country. Including Personal Sketches of the Men who best represent its Inventive Genius and Mechanical Enterprise, by Horace Greeley, G. B. Lyman, Albert Brisbane, and other Eminent Writers.

Mesmerism, Spiritualism, Witchcraft, and Miracle. A Treatise showing that Mesmerism is a Key which will unlock Many Chambers of Mystery. By Allen Putnam.

The Priest, Calvin, and Wesley. By David Robinson.

The Isthmus of Tehuantepec. By Theron Skeel.

Three Years in a Man-Trap. By T. S. Arthur.

The Life and Times of James Fisk, Jr. By R. W. McAlpine.

Short-Trip Guide to Europe. By H. Morford.

The Japanese in America. By Charles Lanman.

Relief; a Humorous Drama. By a Chicago Lady.

New Cyclopædia of Poetical Illustrations. By Elon Foster.

The Blazing Star; with an Appendix, treating of the Jewish Kabbala. Also, a Tract on the Philosophy of Mr. Herbert Spencer, and one on New England Transcendentalism. By William B. Green.

Flashes of Light from the Spirit Land, through the Mediumship of J. H. Conant. Compiled and arranged by Allen Putnam.

A Practical Guide to Business. By Lewis B. Welsh.

Work and Play. Annual of Home Amusements and Social Sports.

Pens and Types; or, Hints and Helps for those who Write, Print, or Read. By Benjamin Drew.

Homer and Socrates. From the French of A. de Lamartine. With a Brief Biography. By Mrs. Eliza W. Smith.

The Yale Naught-ical Almanac. A Modestly-Economical Rejuvenescence of some very Ancient Chronicles, unblushingly appropriated.

The Best Reading. Hints on the Selection of Books; on the Formation of Libraries, Public and Private; on Courses of Reading, etc. With a Classified Bibliography for Easy Reference.

Public and Parlor Readings. Prose and Poetry for the Use of Reading Clubs, and for Public and Social Entertainments. By Lewis B. Monroe.

Roughing it. By Mark Twain.

What I Know about Polygamy. A Lady's Life among the Mormons. A Record of Personal Experience as one of the Wives of a Mormon Elder. By Mrs. T. B. H. Stenhouse.

The Stranger's Guide to the Cities of New York, Brooklyn, and Adjacent Places.

The Voices of Seven Thunders. By J. S. Martin. Nature's Laws in Human Life. An Exposition of Spiritualism, embracing the Various Opinions of Extremists, pro and con, together with the Author's Experience. By the author of Vital Magnetic Cure. The Good Health Annual.

Resources of the State of Arkansas. By James P. Henry.

Landlord and Tenant's Lawyer, adapted to Every State in the Union. By an Attorney-at-Law. A Book of Law, but not a Law-Book, giving the Legal Rights and Liabilities of Landlords and Tenants, and Purchasers and Sellers of Real Estate.

The Duties of Young Men. By Silvio Pellico. Translated from the Italian by R. A. Vain.

Half-Hours with the Great Preachers. With Brief Biographical Notices. By M. Laird Simons.

A Dictionary of Every-Day Wants, containing Twenty Thousand Receipts in nearly Every Department of Human Effort. By A. E. Youman, M. D. The Destiny of Man. By W. Irwin.

Waifs from the Way-bills of an Expressman. By T. W. Tucker.

Our Digestion; or, My Jolly Friend's Secret. Get Thee behind Me, Satan! A Home-born Book of Home-Truths. By Olive Logan.

Hours with the Lonely. By Maria J. Bishop. Public School Education. By Rev. Michael Mul-len, C. S., S. R.

The Dickens Dictionary. A Key to the Characters and Principal Incidents in the Works of Charles Dickens. By Gilbert A. Pierce. With Additions, by William A. Wheeler.

The To-morrow of Death; or, The Future Life according to Science. By Lewis Figuier. Translated by S. R. Crocker.

The National Political Manual for 1872. Non-partisan. Comprising Facts, and Figures, Historical, Documentary, Statistical, and Political, from the Formation of the Government to the Present Time. With a Full Chronology of the Rebellion. By E. B. Treat.

Boston Illustrated. With Supplement. Healthy Houses. A Hand-Book to the History, Defects, and Remedies of Drainage, Ventilation, Warming, and Kindred Subjects. With Estimates for the Best Systems in Use, and upward of Three Hundred Illustrations. By William Essie, C. E.

A Manual of American Literature. By N. K. Royce.

The School and the Army in Germany and France, with a Diary of Siege-Life at Versailles. By Brevet Major-General W. B. Hazen, U. S. A. [A book of exceptional authority and value.]

Jubilee Days. By A. Hoppin. [A capital taking-off of the humors of the Great Peace Jubilee in Boston.]

New York Illustrated. New edition, entirely re-written, and with many New Illustrations.

Errors of Speech. By L. P. Meredith, M. D., D. D. S.

Saratoga in 1901. Two Hundred Pictures.

The Romance of American History. By M. Schele de Vere.

Bible Work in Bible Lands. By Rev. Isaac Bird. The Problem of Life and Immortality. By Loring Moody.

Boston Postage-Stamp Album. Revised to date.

Five Hundred Mistakes, in Speaking and Writing the English Language, corrected.

Old Landmarks and Historic Personages of Boston. By S. A. Drake. With Numerous and Curious Illustrations. [A work of more than local interest, admirably done.]

Taine's English Literature, condensed and ar-

ranged for General Readers, and for Schools. By John Fiske.

One Thousand-and-one Mistakes corrected in Reading, Writing, and Spelling.

Mary Queen of Scots, and her Latest English Historian (Mr. Froude). By James F. Meline. [A new edition, called out by Mr. Froude's Lectures on Ireland.]

The Impromptu Speaker. By the author of "Guide to Authorship."

The Drawing-Room Stage. A New Collection of Amateur Dramas, Comedies, and Farces.

Social Charades, and Parlor Operas. By M. T. Calder.

Lectures to Young Men on Various Important Subjects. New edition, with Additional Lectures. By Henry Ward Beecher.

The Children's Birthday Text-Book, with Inter-leaved Diary for Memoranda.

Five Years in an English University. Third edition, revised. By Charles Astor Bristed.

Coffee: its History, Cultivation, and Uses. By Robert Hewitt, Jr. Illustrated with Chromo-lithograph Woodcuts, and a Map of the World.

Froude's Slanders on Irishmen and Ireland. A Course of Lectures delivered in Association Hall during October and November, 1872. With Preface and Notes. By Colonel James E. McGee. Also, An American's Opinion of the Englishman; a Lecture delivered by Wendell Phillips on James Anthony Froude, in Boston, December 8d.

Partingtonian Patchwork. By P. P. Shillaber.

Common Sayings, Words, and Customs; their Origin and History. By Henry James Learning.

REPUBLICATIONS.—Unsatisfactory as the state of the copyright law continues to be, English authors of repute have no serious difficulty in making profitable arrangements with American publishers for the reproduction of their works in this country. By degrees this process is organizing itself, the leading publishers having their specialties—the Messrs. Appletons, for example, giving precedence to physical science and the related speculations; Messrs. Osgood & Co., and Roberts Brothers, to poetry, and the belles-lettres; the Messrs. Harper to fiction, travels, etc.; Scribner & Co., to theology and philosophy. One of the most important enterprises for popularizing science, recently undertaken, is the "International Science Series," to be composed of works prepared expressly for it by the leading scientists of Europe and America, adapted in their style to the apprehension of the general reader. Two volumes have appeared: "On the Forms of Water," by Prof. Tyndall, and "Physics and Politics," by Walter Bagehot. Seldom, if ever, has a series of works designed for popular reading enlisted the labor and coöperation of so many distinguished investigators. The new magazine, "The Popular Science Monthly," edited by Prof. Youmans, is meeting with encouraging success. Other important works are "Prehistoric Times," by Sir John Lubbock; "Elementary Treatise on Natural Philosophy," by A. Privat Deschanel, translated, with Large Additions, by Prof. J. D. Everett, of Belfast; "The Senses and the Intellect," by Alexander Bain; "Christian Theology and Modern Skepticism," by the Duke of Somerset; "Astronomy and Geology compared," by Lord Ormawaitte; "Man, and his Dwelling-Place," "Life

in Nature," and "The Mystery of Pain," by James Hinton; "Anatomy of Vertebrated Animals," by Thomas Huxley; "How the World was Peopled," by Rev. Edward Fontaine; "Manual of Zoology," by Henry Alleyne Nicholson, M. D.; "Spectrum Analysis, in its Application to Terrestrial Substances, and the Physical Constitution of the Heavenly Bodies," by Dr. H. Schellen, edited by W. Huggins, LL. D.; "Metals, their Properties and Treatment," by Charles Loudon Bloxam; "Practical Horseshoeing," by G. Fleming, F. R. G. S.; new edition of Lyell's "Principles of Geology," and of Sir J. Herschel's "Outlines of Astronomy;" "Theory of Heat," by J. Clarke Maxwell; "Introduction to the Study of Inorganic Chemistry," by W. Allen Miller, M. D.; Pereira's "Elements of Materia Medica and Therapeutics," edited by R. Bentley and T. Redwood, new edition; "The Insect World," by Louis Figuier; "The Human Race," by the same; "The Beginnings of Life," by H. Charlton Bastian, M. D., F. R. S.; "Wagner's Handbook of Chemical Technology," translated and edited by William Crooks, F. R. S.—a series of scientific publications significant of the present tendencies of the public mind. The Messrs. Harpers furnish the works of the leading English novelists, George Eliot, Miss Mulock, William Black, Anthony Trollope, Edmund Yates, etc., including a reproduction of the Illustrated Household Dickens, together with a large number of works of history, travels, etc. Osgood & Co. are the American publishers of Mr. Tennyson, and of most of the best English poetry; Roberts Brothers, of Miss Ingelow; Scribner reproduces the "Speaker's Commentary," and issues the attractive libraries of "Wonders," and of "Travel and Adventure," in part republications, and in part compilations, and the popular writings of George Macdonald. These examples serve to show the assorting process by which different literary wares have their special factors. Of scientific works, in addition to those already enumerated, have appeared—

More Criticisms on Darwin and Administrative Nihilism. By T. H. Huxley, LL. D.

Lectures on the Science of Religion; with a Paper on Buddhist Nihilism, and a Translation of the Dhamapada, or "Path of Virtue." By Max Müller, M. A.

Thoughts upon Government. By Arthur Helps.

Clinical Lectures on the Diseases of Women. By Sir James Y. Simpson, Bart.

Principles of Political Economy, with some of their Applications to Social Philosophy. By J. Stuart Mill. Strange Dwellings. Being a Description of the Habitations of Animals. By the Rev. J. A. Ward, M. A., F. L. S.

On Intelligence. By Henri Taine.

The Insect World; being a Popular Account of the Orders of Insects; together with a Description of the Habits and Economy of some of the more interesting Species. By Louis Figuier. A new edition, revised and corrected by P. Martin Dunbar, F. R. S. Five Hundred and Seventy-nine Illustrations.

Man in the Past, Present, and Future. From the German of L. Büchner.

The Elements of Mechanism. By T. M. Goodere, A. M.

Town Geology. By the Rev. Charles Kingsley. The Ancient Stone Implements, Weapons, and Ornaments of Great Britain. By John Evans, F. R. S. Four Phases of Morals; Socrates, Aristotle, Christianity, Utilitarianism. By John Stuart Blackie, F. R. S. E.

The Expression of the Emotions in Man and the Lower Animals. By Charles Darwin, M. A.

The Ocean, Atmosphere, and Life. Being the Second Series of a Descriptive History of the Life of the Globe. With Two Hundred and Fifty Maps or Figures, and Twenty-seven Maps printed in Colors.

And the following historical and biographical works:

Life and Times of Henry Lord Brougham, written by Himself.

The Life and Times of the Rev. John Wesley, A. M., Founder of the Methodists. By the Rev. Luke Tyerman.

The Life of Charles Dickens. By John Forster, vol. ii.

The History of Ancient Art. By J. J. Winckelmann. Translated by G. Henry Lodge, A. M., M. D.

Leaders of Public Opinion in Ireland. By W. E. H. Lecky.

Memoir of Robert Chambers. With Autobiographical Reminiscences of William Chambers.

History of Greece, by Dr. Curtius, translated by Adolphus William Ward, vol. iii.

Lectures on the History of the Church of Scotland. By A. P. Stanley, D. D.

A Smaller History of the East; from the Earliest Times to the Conquest of Alexander the Great. Including Egypt, Assyria, Babylonia, Media, Persia, Asia-Minor, and Phœnicia. By Philip Smith, B. A.

Three Centuries of Modern History. By Charles Drake Yonge.

Voltaire. By John Morley.

Fables concerning the Popes and Prophecies in the Middle Ages. By J. J. I. von Dollinger, D. D.

Encyclopædia of Chronology, Historical and Biographical. By B. B. Woodward, B. A., and W. L. R. Cates.

Outlines of History. By Edward A. Freeman, D. C. L.

Coleridge's Biographia Literaria. Centenary Library Edition.

History of Sculpture, from the Earliest Ages to the Present Time. By Dr. Wilhelm Lübke. With Three Hundred and Seventy-seven Illustrations.

The English in Ireland during the Eighteenth Century, vol. i. By James Anthony Froude.

The Pastor of the Desert. By Eugene Pelletan.

A considerable number of theological and Biblical works, of which the most noticeable are:

Saint Paul in Rome. By J. R. Macduff, D. D.

Christ in Modern Life. Sermons by the Rev. Stopford A. Brooke, M. A.

Sermons on Ecclesiastical Subjects. By Archbishop Manning.

Bible Lore. By J. Cowper Gray.

A Critical and Exegetical Commentary on the Book of Leviticus, with a New Translation. By James G. Murphy, LL. D., T. C. D.

Paul of Tarsus. An Inquiry into the Times and the Gospel of the Apostle of the Gentiles. By a Graduate.

The Song of the New Creation. By Dr. H. Bonar.

The Lord's Prayer. By Frederick Denison Maurice.

Student's Hebrew Lexicon. By Benjamin Davies, Ph. D., LL. D.

Lectures on the Reunion of the Churches of Christendom. By Dr. J. J. I. von Dollinger.

Essentials of New Testament Study. Intended as a Companion to the New Testament, and embracing an Introductory Account of the New Testament; a Résumé and Harmony of Gospel History; Tables of Weight, Measure, and Chronology; a Dictionary of Hard Words and Phrases; an Explanation of Obsolete and Archaic Words; a Biographical and Geographical Dictionary; and a Table of Old Testament Quotations; together with Maps, Plans, etc.

Of numerous volumes of poetry, fiction, and miscellaneous works, the following may be specified:

Mohammed Ali and his House. An Historical Romance. By Louisa Muhlbach.

Lord Bantam. By the author of "Ginx's Baby."

Two Plunges for a Pearl. A Novel. By Mortimer Collins.

Twenty Years Ago. Edited by the author of "John Halifax."

Blade of Grass. A Novel. By B. J. Fargeon.

Grif. By the same.

Fair to See. A Novel. By L. W. M. Lockhart.

Character. By Samuel Smiles.

Orion. An Epic Poem. By R. H. Horne.

Short Studies on Great Subjects. Second Series. By J. A. Froude.

Recollections of Past Life. By Sir Henry Holland.

Daisy Burns. By Julia Kavanagh.

Queen Mab. By the same.

Beatrice. By the same.

Poor Miss Finch. By Wilkie Collins.

South-Sea Bubbles. By the Earl and the Doctor.

The Caged Lion. A Novel. By Charlotte M.

Yonge.

Old Schoolfellows, and What Became of Them.

Music and Morals. By Rev. H. E. Haweis, A. M.

Our Poor Relations. By Colonel E. B. Hamley.

Good-by, Sweetheart! By Rhoda Broughton.

Red as a Rose is She. By the same.

A Man's Thoughts. By J. Hain Friswell.

Cometh Up as a Flower. An Autobiography by a Lady.

The Stratford Shakespeare. Edited by Charles Knight, 6 vols.

The Desert of the Exodus; Journeys on Foot in the Wilderness of the Forty Years' Wanderings. Undertaken in Connection with the Ordnance Survey of Sinai and the Palestine Exploration Fund. By E. H. Palmer, M. A. With Maps, and numerous Illustrations taken on the Spot by the Sinai Survey Expedition, and C. F. Tyrwhitt Drake.

Studies in Poetry and Philosophy. By J. C. Shairp.

Culture and Religion in some of their Relations. By the same.

The Days of Jezebel. An Historical Drama. By Peter Bayne.

Fifine at the Fair, and Other Poems. By Robert Browning.

Classical Studies as Information, or as Training. By a Scotch Graduate.

Sybil's Second Love. By Julia Kavanagh.

Cerise. A Tale of the Last Century. By G. J. Whyte Melville.

White Rose. By the same.

The Golden Lion of Granpère. By Anthony Trollope.

Ombra. By Mrs. Oliphant.

At His Gates. By the same.

The Laird of Norlaw. By the same.

The Rose Garden. By the author of "Unawares."

Unawares. By the author of "The Rose Garden."

The Story of a Millionaire. By Louisa Muhlbach.

Middlemarch. A Novel. By George Eliot.

The Maid of Sker. A Novel. By R. D. Blackmore.

Hermann Agha. An Eastern Narrative. By W. Gifford Palgrave.

Scrambles among the Alps. By Edward Whymper.

The Vicar's Daughter. By George Macdonald.

Wilfred Cumbermere. By the same.

Work and Wages Practically Illustrated. By

Thomas Brassy, M. P.

Premiums paid to Experience. By Edward Garrett.

Thirty Years in the Harem. By Madam Kabrizli Mehemet Pasha.

The Adventures of a Brownie. By the author of

"John Halifax."

Robert Ainslie. A Novel. By M. E. Braddon.

To the Bitter End. By the same.

The Lady of Lyndon.

Dickens as a Reader. By Charles Kent.

Off the Skelligs. A Novel. By Jean Ingelow.

Little Rosy's Travels; or, Country Scenes in the

South of France, with Twenty-four Illustrations, by L. Frölich.

Little Mother. By the author of "Little Rosy's Travels." Twenty-three Illustrations by Frölich.

The Doctor's Dilemma. A Novel. By Hesba Stretton.

The World of Anecdote. By Edwin Paxton Hood.

Gareth and Lynette. By Alfred Tennyson.

Outlines to Burgher's Ballads. By Moritz Retzsch.

From the Nile to the Jordan. Footsteps of the Israelites from Egypt to Sinai.

The Strange Adventures of a Phaeton. A Novel. By Wm. Black.

An Only Sister. By Madame Guizot De Witt. Translated by the author of "John Halifax."

The Wandering Heir. A Novel. By Charles Reade.

The Yellow Flag. By Edmund Yates.

Dr. Wainwright's Patient. By the same.

New editions of standard British authors, varying only in styles and prices, need not be mentioned.

LITERATURE, ENGLISH, IN 1872. The extent to which English books are republished in this country makes it necessary to add little to what is indicated by the statements on that subject contained in the preceding article. But so much is published in England which has no special adaptation to the American market that a brief review is made necessary. The following summary of the books of the year is given by the *Publishers' Circular*:

Theology, Sermons, Biblical, etc.: New books, 570; new editions, 182; American importations, 30. *Educational, Classical, and Philological*: New books, 848; new editions, 81; American importations, 10. *Juvenile Works and Tales*: New books, 186; new editions, 43; American importations, 7. *Novels, Tales, and other works of fiction*: New works, 468; new editions, 240; American importations, 36. *Law, Jurisprudence, etc.*: New books, 68; new editions, 33; American importations, 25. *Political and Social Economy, Trade, and Commerce*: New books, 113; new editions, 49; American importations, 14. *Arts, Science, and illustrated works*: New books, 373; new editions, 114; American importations, 46. *Voyages, Travels, and Geographical Research*: New books, 172; new editions, 52; American importations, 27. *History, Biography, etc.*:

New books, 235; new editions, 83; American importations, 45. *Poetry and the Drama*: New books, 272; new editions, 99; American importations, 13. *Year-books and Serials, in volumes*: New books, 269; new editions, 6; American importations, 12. *Medicine, Surgery, etc.*: New books, 96; new editions, 41; American importations, 13. *Belles-Lettres, Essays, Monographs, etc.*: New books, 132; new editions, 53; American importations, 11. *Miscellaneous (including pamphlets, not sermons)*: New books, 104; new editions, 24; American importations, 9. The whole number of books published during the year was 4,814, of which 3,424 were new books, 1,100 new editions, and 290 American importations.

In this classification it will be seen that Theology takes the lead. Under this there have appeared some important biblical works—a translation of Dr. M. M. Kalisch's "Commentary on Leviticus;" "The Hebrew Prophets Translated Afresh," by the late Rowland Williams, D. D.; Bishop Colenso's "Examination of the Pentateuch and Book of Joshua," Part V., and his "Examination of the New Bible [the Speaker's] Commentary;" these are of the rationalistic school. Of more orthodox interpretations, besides the Speaker's Commentary, there appeared a fragment from the pen of the late Dean Alford, "The Book of Genesis and Part of the Book of Exodus: a Revised Version," etc.; "Commentary on the Psalms," by G. Phillips, D. D.; and "The Doctrine of Christ Developed by the Apostles," by Edward Steane, D. D. On Ecclesiastical topics there have appeared, "Ecclesiastical Reform," essays edited by Orby Shipley, A. M.; "Difficulties of the Day, and How to Meet Them," sermons by E. S. Foulkes, B. D. ("The Difficulties of Yesterday, rather," as an irreverent critic called the book), chiefly on questions between the Eastern and Western Churches; "Dissent in Relation to the Church of England," the Bampton Lectures of the Rev. G. H. Curteis, M. A.—courteous and able, but apparently not effective with Dissenters; and "Essays on Cathedrals," edited by Dean Howson. Of numerous sermons, doctrinal works, etc., it may suffice to mention "Sermons preached for the most part in Ireland," by Archbishop Trench; "Forty Sermons," by H. P. Liddon, D. D.; "Faith and Free Thought," essays by various writers, with preface by Bishop Wilberforce; "The Christian Doctrine of Prayer for the Departed," by the Rev. F. G. Lee; "Essays," by J. H. Newman, D. D.; "Colloquia Crucis," by Dora Greenwell. In intimate connection with these topics may be mentioned the following philosophical works: "The Conscience: Lectures on Casuistry," by the late F. D. Maurice, and a reprint of his "Moral and Metaphysical Philosophy," with a new preface; "The Place of Mind in Nature," by James Martineau; "Darwinism in Morals," by Frances Power Cobbe; "Enigmas of Life," by W. R. Greg; and an impor-

tant and very interesting work, "Rational Theology and Christian Philosophy in England in the Seventeenth Century," by John Tulloch, D. D.

In Poetry, the event of the year was the completion of Mr. Tennyson's "Idyls of the King," the several parts of the Arthurian romance having been coming out for some years. The whole has, of course, appeared nearly simultaneously in this country. Another production of mark is the new poem of William Morris, "Love is Enough." This either has been or will have been republished here before these lines meet the reader's eye. In the secondary class of poetry, but high up in that class, must be ranked "Olie Grange," presumably the work of a new candidate for the public favor, but showing the mingled power and self-restraint, the firmness and grace of touch, that promise a good deal. But this also is too well known in America to need particular description. Two writers, singularly enough, seem to have hit simultaneously upon the same subject and the same mode of treatment. "Hannibal: an Historical Drama," by John Nichol, and "Hannibal in Italy: an Historical Drama," by William Forsyth, Q. C., LL. D., come abreast before the reading public, to compete for recognition and honor. Mr. Nichol gets more unequivocal honor than Dr. Forsyth. The author of the admirable new "Life of Cicero" has obtained doubtful success as a votary of the tragic muse, judging by the tone of the criticism on his last production. Two other volumes of verse receive a somewhat flattering reception—"Interludes," by Alfred Austin, and "So Far," by Herbert Randolph.

In Science, the eagerness of American appreciation assures any work of merit of being promptly reproduced among us. "The Orbs around Us," by R. A. Proctor; "Rude Stone Monuments in All Countries: their Age and Uses," by James Ferguson, F. R. S.; and a learned and sumptuous work on a painful subject of contemplation, "Thanatophagia of India, being a Description of the Venomous Snakes of the Peninsula," by J. Fayzer, M. D., are among the meritorious books not reprinted here.

In the literature of Travel, the best things are naturalized among us. "The Foreigner in Far Cathay" has been promised an introduction to American readers, and deserves it. Equally deserving, perhaps, is "Egypt of the Pharaohs and of the Khédive," by the Rev. F. Barham Zincke, and "Unexplored Syria," by Richard F. Burton and Charles F. Tyrwhitt Drake. In very natural connection with these works comes the mention of "Essays on Eastern Questions," by W. Gifford Palgrave, an instructive volume; and "The Miscellaneous and Posthumous Works of Henry Thomas Buckle."

English Grammar is treated in a truly scientific method, in "Historical Outlines of Eng-

lish Accidence," by the Rev. Richard Morris, L.L. D. "Manual of Mythology," by A. S. Murray, is pronounced, by a reputable critic, "the best work of the kind in English." An edition of "Thucydides," by Richard Shilleto, and the late Prof. Conington's Virgil, have unstinted praise.

In Fiction, the supply is enormous in quantity, the mass indifferent in quality. Every thing that will bear exportation—and some that won't—comes across the Atlantic. "Joshua Marvel," by B. L. Farjeon, was thought to auspicate the revelation of a new master, in succession to the great prose poets that have recently passed away. Expectation does not continue at the first pitch. A novelty in the illustration of fiction is adopted in a new edition of the "Writings and Life of Charlotte Brontë" and her sisters. Instead of the pictorial representation of characters and scenes, the volumes are to be illustrated by landscape views referred to in them. S. Baring-Gould's "Legends of Old Testament Characters" obviously comes under the head of fiction, though the difference between the traditions of the Talmud and of the Mohammedans, and the modern romance or society novel, is as great as can well be imagined.

But the product of History and Biography is specially rich. England is never slack to commemorate her statesmen and heroes, and all whose memory honors the nation. Supplementary volumes of the Duke of Wellington's Dispatches and Correspondence have appeared, making, with the portions before published, a large but very valuable mass of historical material. A sixth volume of Mr. Spedding's "Life, Correspondence, and Miscellaneous Works of Bacon," carries forward a work of no ordinary value. A seventh volume will complete it. A new volume of Mr. E. A. Freeman's "History of the Norman Conquest," and one on the "Growth of the British Constitution," deserve notice. "The Life of Sir Henry Lawrence" worthily commemorates one of England's Indian heroes. A serious sifting of heroism in that quarter is made in a work entitled "Empire in Asia, How we Came by It, A Book of Confessions," by W. M. Torrens, M. P. Two valuable volumes of essays are Mr. E. W. Robertson's "Historical Essays," and "Essays on Historical Truth," by Andrew Bisset. "History of British Commerce from the Conclusion of the Seven Years' War to the Present Time," by Prof. Leoni Levi, has been well received. Two volumes in "Ecclesiastical Biography," of more than ordinary merit, have appeared, "St. Chrysostom: his Life and Times," by W. R. W. Stephens, M. A., and "The Life and Labors of St. Thomas, of Aquin," by the Very Rev. Roger Bede Vaughan, O. S. B. Mr. Elwin's "Life and Correspondence of Alexander Pope" has reached its eighth volume. Most readers think there is "somewhat too much" of it. The memoirs of Baron Stockmar revealed a char-

acter of previously unsuspected importance, and threw a strong light on the court-life of England and Germany. Of a very different character, and appealing to the sympathies of literary association, are a second series of Miss Mitford's Letters, and "Memorials of a Quiet Life," by Augustus J. C. Hare.

In Art, Mr. Ruskin's "Aratra Pentelici: Lectures on the Elements of Sculpture," exhibit him somewhat as he was when he first became known to American readers, dealing with a subject he has studied, and on which his genius for expression has matter to communicate that is not unworthy of such a medium. He is of course unable to refrain from his habitual denunciatory tone on things in general. His "Fors Clavigera" essays on political economy, or philosophy, or ethics, or politics, or whatever else the author would prefer to call it, addressed to the working-class, are not likely to produce any effect directly upon the class appealed to. The indifferent part of his audience, that is to say, people in general, find his essays more amusing than instructive. Mr. Ruskin is publishing a new edition of his works. In this he suppressed a large part of "Modern Painters," the first of his published books. But the expressed desire of many of his old admirers to possess that work, which had been for some time out of print, induced him to allow a reprint of it in a separate form—the revised and condensed edition being the exemplar for the final issue of his complete works. Sir Charles L. Eastlake's "History of the Gothic Revival" is one of the most important productions of the year in this department. "Children in Italian and English Design," by Sydney Colvin, is a pleasing subject finely treated, and illustrated by photographs and woodcuts. "Athens Photographed," by W. J. Stillman, commends itself to the lovers of classical architecture. A rare gift-book of more than temporary interest and value is "Chefs-d'Œuvre of Art and Masterpieces of Engraving, selected from the Collection of Prints and Drawings in the British Museum, reproduced in Photography," by Stephen Thomson.

The death of Lord Lytton (Edward Bulwer) in January last, was the occasion of disclosing the authorship of "The Coming Race," and of "The Parisians," in course of publication in *Blackwood's Magazine*. It will be remembered that Lord Lytton originally published "The Caxtons" anonymously. Like Sir Walter Scott, he made repeated attempts, by anonymous publications, to divert the public with the idea of the advent of a new candidate for popular favor as a novelist. His last anonyms had been for the time successful concealments. It is also stated that he left another work of fiction complete or nearly so. He was a literary artist of great talent and of remarkable versatility, quick to discern and ingenious to gratify the successive phases of public taste, but giving doubtful promise of permanent fame.

LITERATURE, CONTINENTAL, IN 1872. The movements in Continental Literature, in 1872, will be seen by the following extracts from the correspondence of the London *Athenæum*:

BELGIUM.—The Franco-German War, 1870-'71, has turned public attention in Belgium to two great problems—popular education and national defence. They fill the columns in the newspapers, they are discussed in public meetings, and give rise to innumerable essays, pamphlets, and writings of every kind. The publications of the past year are naturally colored by these absorbing interests. We have a series of books on military subjects, which Muquardt (Henry Merzbach) has made his *spécialité*. Among the most remarkable may be mentioned "Commentaires sur la Guerre, 1870-'71," with maps and plans, by Major Van de Velde; "La Fortification à Fossés Sees" (with an atlas), by Colonel Alexis Brialmont; "Des Chemins de Fer en Temps de Guerre" (second edition), by Captain A. de Formanoir; the "Bombardement et la Fortification Moderne," by Captain Piron; and the "Souvenir de la Guerre Franco-Allemande au Point de Vue Chirurgical," by Dr. Henry van Holsbeek.

Among the publications relating to education, the small but interesting work by Charles Buls may be mentioned, "Une Excursion Scolaire à Londres." The author explains the method of popular instruction adopted in England, and gives the history of opinion on the subject of education. The Educational League, a powerful association, started for the purpose of enforcing obligatory secular education, has published the prospectus of an organization of education on this principle. This prospectus, the work of several persons distinguished by their special knowledge of the subject, is enriched by an appendix and notes. M. Émile de Laveleye has written a work upon this same question, entitled "L'Instruction du Peuple," which contains official information on the present state of education in various civilized countries.

As regards belles-lettres not much has been done. The "Fables" of the late Maréchal, with a "Study" upon this form of instruction, by A. Pichard, and a biography of the author, by Prof. Le Roy, introduce us to an agreeable and original author. The poem "L'Année Sanglante" (1870-'71) contains some vivid and energetic verses. Émile Leclercq has published an interesting novel, called "Maison Tranquille" ("Quiet House"). Another clever novelist, Charles de Ooster, has written "Le Voyage de Noces," a little tale, which has caused great discussion, and had no less success than the delightful "Contes Flamands," which first made his reputation. M. Stecher, Professor at the University of Liège, has pronounced an oration upon the Flemish language, and the utility and advantage of the study of it to Belgium. It is a remarkable discourse, and has excited great attention, because it

touches upon a question which is always warmly discussed. "L'État et l'Église," by Ernest Allard, gives a curious history of the relations between these two powers in Europe, but especially in Belgium, down to the present day. The author pronounces in favor of the absolute separation of the two, and insists upon the necessity of abrogating those of the decrees of Napoleon I. which are contrary to the Belgian Constitution of 1831.

A curious and original work has been written by J. O. Houzeau, entitled "Études sur les Facultés Mentales des Animaux comparées à celles de l'Homme." The author deals in turn with the automaton, the intelligent being, and the sociable being. These two volumes constitute a study of comparative psychology. The subject treated upon is exactly that of Mr. Darwin's recent work, "The Expression of the Emotions in Man and Animals." "Le Système Penitenciaire," by August Visschers, is an account of the construction of the Maison de Force, at Ghent, erected by order of the Flemish States in 1771. It notices all the different kinds of prison discipline attempted in this excellent prison down to the year 1872. A most noticeable work must be especially mentioned, "Mémoire sur les Causes des Effets Bienfaisants, et sur les Causes des Effets Nuisibles, des Boissons Alcooliques," by F. Haec. The author treats this question broadly, and believes he has found a chemical method of eliminating all the noxious elements from alcoholic drinks without depriving them of any of their virtues.

Coming to the domain of philosophy, we have to make mention of "Les Commandements de l'Humanité," by G. Biberghien, Professor in the University of Brussels. It is a little catechism of general morals, after the manner of Krause. The author places himself on the outside of all revealed religion, and traces a succinct code of morality, which is binding upon all men, whether they are free-thinkers or orthodox believers. We must also mention a discourse by M. Looman, Rector of the University at Liège, upon "La Liberté dans la Vie Morale." He passes in rapid review the theories of the anti-spiritualists, and refutes them.

In the field of literary history we have to mention the last four volumes, fourteenth to seventeenth, of "Les Chroniques de Froissart," edited with so much judgment and learning by Kervyn de Lettenhove. We may remark by the way that the seventeenth volume contains a hitherto unpublished fragment, in which Froissart himself gives us the abstract of his chronicles.

In the history of art, a curious monograph has been written by Alph. Wauters, "Sur la Vie et les Œuvres de Hugo van der Goes," one of the most original, and the least known painters of the Flemish school in the fifteenth century.

Judicial literature has been enriched by sev-

eral good works. Prof. F. Laurent, the well-known author of the "Études sur l'Histoire de l'Humanité," continues the publication of his "Principes de Droit Civil," which is distinguished by the learning and independence of its conclusions. The sixth volume treats especially of property and of usufruct. Another Professor of the University of Ghent, M. Waelbroeck, has published a good "Traité des Droits de l'Enregistrement et de Transcriptions pour les Mutations entre Vifs."

In the exact sciences we may mention first "Les Annales de l'Observatoire Royal de Bruxelles" (tome xxi.), published by the learned editor, Ad. Quetelet, who has also brought out this year a new edition of his "Histoire des Sciences Mathématiques et Physiques chez les Belges." Neither can we omit the "Tableau de l'Astronomie dans l'Hémisphère Austral et dans l'Inde," by Edouard Mailly—the "Fondements d'une Géométrie Supérieure Cartésienne," by F. Folie, Administrator of the University of Liège. We may conclude our list with the pamphlet, by M. J. Graindorge, upon "L'Intégration des Équations Mécaniques"—the short works of the Profs. Delbœuf and Platteau, upon "La Mesure des Sensations Physiques," and the interesting biographical study, by Prof. Vanlair, upon "Spring, sa Vie et ses Travaux."

As the Flemish language addresses itself more especially to the working-classes, it is principally works of imagination which are written in that tongue. Hendrik Conscience has published a series of seven stories. They are simple and touching, and depict Flemish manners as he alone knows how to paint them. Another prose writer of talent, D. Sleekx, has written several tales, among which an historical romance, called "Hildegonde," has attracted much notice. The subject is taken from the history of the Low Countries toward the end of the fifteenth century. Flemish literature is rich in novels; it is the form of literature which finds the greatest response in the heart of this simple and in general but little-developed people. The poet, Jan van Beers, who, after Conscience, is the most popular of Flemish authors, has this year published a magnificent edition of his complete works. They are marked by truth and vigor of sentiment, and by picturesque simplicity of the description both of life and natural scenery. Jan van Beers is very popular, not only in Belgium, but also in Holland.

The "Willems-Fonds" has this year issued a series of popular works, among which may be especially noticed the second volume of the "Voordrachten over de Grondwet," a collection of the reports of the lectures on the Belgian Constitution, by the journalist of Ghent, Rolin-Jaequemyns. He passes in review the different privileges proclaimed by the fundamental law of Belgium, and he treats especially of the right of combination as it regards the societies of working-men, and also the liberty

of speech guaranteed by the article twenty-three of the constitution. This brings the author to the examination of the Flemish movement, its past history and future prospects. The work is at once solid and entertaining, and good judges consider it the best commentary on the Belgian Constitution which can be put into the hands of the working-classes.

Literary history has produced the first volume of "Letterkundige Geschiedenis van Vlaanderen" ("Literary History of Flanders"), by C. A. Serrure, giving a view of the state of Flemish and French literature in the province of Flanders down to the fifteenth century.

In dramatic literature, several good works have appeared; among others, a *bourgeois* drama by Van de Sande, and an historical play by Willem Geets, entitled "William the Fool of Burgundy." The first representation of this piece at the theatre at Malines was a great triumph for the author. It is laid in the reign of Philip the Good, Duke of Burgundy, and the most original character is that of the prince's jester, which reminds one of the Tribolet of M. Victor Hugo. The *répertoire* of the Flemish lyrical drama has been enriched this year by an opera, the work of Miry, the composer of Ghent, and entitled "The Poet and his Dream." The *libretto* was written by Hendrik Conscience, the novelist. This work is spoken of as intended to inaugurate the opening of the splendid theatre at Antwerp, which the communal administration has just erected there, in honor of the dramatic muse of Flanders. The Director of the Musical Academy, at Antwerp, Pieter Benoit, has put the finishing stroke to an opera, "War," founded upon a Flemish poem by Jan van Beers. These are the two important events in the musical world of Flanders, and they are intimately connected with those of the literary world.

In history we may mention "De Geschiedenis van Lier" ("History of Lier"), by Antoon Berzmann, already favorably known as a writer of romances full of humor and character. It is an elaborate monograph, which, beginning with the story of a little town in the province of Antwerp, goes on to trace in an original manner the history of all Belgium. The religious struggles of the sixteenth century, the unlucky attempts at reform by the philosophical emperor, Joseph II., are well and amusingly treated. Ferdinand van der Haeghen, the librarian of the University of Ghent, has at length published the first volume of "Van die Beroerlicke Tyden in die Nederlanden en voornamelyk in Ghendt" ("Troubles of Ghent and of the Low Countries"), from 1566 to 1568, by Marcus van Vaernewyck, the chronicler of Ghent in the sixteenth century. This book will make a sensation, as it brings to light an unpublished manuscript, which contains a sort of journal, written with an impartial *naïveté*, by the Catholic, Vaernewyck

during the worst period of the religious troubles in Flanders. It is a new and important source of information upon that most controverted point of history, the troubles of the Low Countries in the sixteenth century.

DENMARK.—The literature of the past year is less remarkable for its extent than for the germs of future activity which the twelve months have revealed, and the indication these germs have given of the possible future of Danish literature.

The death of the great psalmist and ecclesiastical party leader, the titular bishop, Grundtvig, in September last, when nearly ninety, was an event of no ordinary moment. The name of this prolific writer means, in the North, spiritual revival in the church and reformation in the school, especially in elementary education. The movement which he started is designated by the somewhat vague term "Grundtvigianismus," and is still young. It is reserved for the future to reveal what direction it may take, and especially how far the foundation laid by the author will prove able to support the superstructure that is rising. His adherents have issued some publications of note, e. g., another volume of Prof. Hammerich's Church History, and a new edition of the Muratorian Canon, with notes, by Bishop Kirkegaard.

In strong contrast to the Grundtvigian, Old Lutheran, or orthodox theological tendency, is the new rationalism. A gifted young author, Brandes, strongly imbued with the principles of this school, lately wrote a work called "The Main Currents of the Literatures of the Nineteenth Century," in which, as well as in some lectures at the university, he rather severely censured Danish literature for its want of independence and originality. Our authors resented the affront, and the University has forborne appointing him to a post of "Docent" in aesthetics for which he was a candidate.

In history we have, from the pen of V. Schmidt, the first volume of what promises to be an interesting work on ancient history, although founded on the researches of others, "The Ancient History of Assyria and Egypt." In military history we have a treatise by Sarauw, on "The War between France and Germany," and one by another Danish officer, on "The Fight for Metz," 1870. Then we have a popular history, with 1,000 illustrations, of the Scandinavian kingdoms. The completion of the late Prof. Allen's important work, "The History of the Three Northern Kingdoms," 1497-1536, has been wisely committed by the university to the greatest living historian in Denmark, P. Müller, and the first part of the fourth volume has appeared within the year.

In folk-lore and Danish philosophy I may mention, first, three publications from the pen of the learned Svend Grundtvig, a new part of his great collection of "Denmark's Old Ballads;" "The Visitation-book" of Bishop

Peter Palladius, from the Reformation time; and a "Danish Dictionary," compiled with a view to establishing fixed rules for the highly-vacillating orthography of the language. H. Rink, a previously well-known authority on Greenland affairs, has edited a collection of Esquimaux legends which have attracted attention. From Andersen we have "Tales and Stories" and "New Tales and Stories."

The belles-lettres have received an addition in two novels from the greatest writers of fiction in Denmark, "The Nordby Family," by H. F. Ewald, and the "Bride from Rörvig," by Vilh. Bergsøe.

The excellent Museum of Northern Antiquities and the Ethnographical Museum have won great popularity for the science of archaeology here. Besides the ordinary periodical publications of the chief representative body of this science, the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries, I may mention Madsen's valuable work, "Illustrations of Danish Antiquities and Monuments," of which the twenty-fifth part has now been published.

In natural science, besides the periodical literature, there is only one independent work of merit to mention, namely, Orsted's "Contributions to the Knowledge of the Oak Family."

Among philosophical works, of which several have appeared this year, "The Philosophy in Germany since the Days of Hegel," by Höffding; "Humanity and Christendom in their Historical Development: A Representation of the Philosophy of History," by H. Scharling; and "The Laws of History: an Historico-Philosophical Inquiry," by O. Rørders, are worthy of notice.

Statistical science is admirably represented in the "Court and State Calendar, published by Trap, secretary of the King's Cabinet, and edited by Erichsen, *chef de bureau* in the Finance Ministry. A great deal of statistical matter has emanated from the Statistical Bureau, which is of the highest value for the statesman, the public deputy, and the student of national economy.

In Oriental philology I have only one work to mention, namely, "Ten Jatakas: the Original Pali Text, with a Translation and Notes," by the very able linguist, Fausbøll, of the University Library here.

Lastly, I would call attention to a great bibliographical work, "Bibliotheca Danica; or, a Systematic Catalogue of the Danish Literature from 1482, when the first Danish Book was printed, till 1830." Properly speaking, only such books find place in the volume as are found in the three great libraries, the Royal, the University, and Karen Brahe's, in Odense, one well stocked with old works. In "Bibliotheca Danica" are included, besides Danish books proper, the Literature of Sleswick (but not of Holstein), the Norwegian up to 1814, the Icelandic and that of the colonies, as well as translations of works in these literatures

into a foreign idiom. This work, which is one of vast bibliographical importance, owes its origin to the head librarian of the Royal Library here, Chr. Bruuns, and is edited under his supervision. The first part, of 596 columns, comprises theology only, with a systematic table of contents, but an index of names is wanting.

FRANCE.—The literary results of the last year are unsatisfactory, sterile, and unattractive. No new men of talent arise. The old pens have been scribbling, plying their old trade, unheeded by the public, whose heart and mind have been engrossed by Versailles, Thiers, the *Pacte de Bordeaux*, the *Proposition Rivet*, the *Centre-Gauche*, *Centre-Droit*, and their ramifications, modifications, contradictions, wars, reconciliations, and tergiversations of all kinds. We call that politics.

Many booksellers have disappeared; bankruptcy has struck down the firms of Lacroix & Co. and Amyot. Some of the best houses are tottering; the French Academy is silent—a good old girl, who has played strange pranks, feels ashamed, abashed, shuts herself up, conceals from all eyes her last choices, and does not know what to do, having been ignominiously treated by Bishop Dupanloup, who spurned her, and by the public, whom M. Olivier's admission scandalized.

The present stage is, for French literature as well as for French society, a halt, a repose, a void, if you please—a place for us to pause, to look around, and take heart and breath, and gird our loins for a new journey and a fresh evolution of our mental life and literary strength.

A man of wit and learning, of the name of Martin (a name as common in France as Schultz in Germany and Smith in England), has been at the pains of making a bundle of all the barbarisms, solecisms, and untoward or illicit modes of speaking and writing, which are to be met with in our books, journals, etc., of the day. His publication, which appears weekly, has for its title *Vaugelas's Messenger*. Vaugelas was a Savoyard of yore, a kind of French Porson in his day, an austere and inexorable judge of verbal niceties. M. Martin Vaugelas follows the track of the older one. Any foreigner desirous to know exactly the present state of our most difficult and peculiarly intricate language, must read the *Vaugelas's Messenger*, where every new batch of provincial terms, incorrect expressions, vulgarisms, slang words, and grammatical impurities, and all blunders into which the fashionable writers of the moment may have fallen, are regularly noted down, and ascribed to the delinquent. It is a most prodigious crop. Academicians, the natural tutors and overseers of the idiom and style, are contributors to that budget in large proportions. Novelists of notoriety and talent introduce into the vernacular French of Rabelais, Molière, and Voltaire, the dialectic peculiarities of the South and of

the North. About and the Alsacians write a kind of Alsatian French. The Paris slang forms a great item in the *Figaro* and *Gaulois*, but more especially and powerfully in the *Vie Parisienne*, the modish *Kladderadatsch* of our French capital. Any man, German-bred or Saxon-bred, Englishman or Scotchman, who can read currently and understand thoroughly the *Vie Parisienne*, is a Parisian born, or deserves to be so. Even the *savants* and philosophers begin to adopt a *patois* of their own.

I went to see the other day, at our Français, the revival of some *chefs-d'œuvre*, gems of our older school. The performers were young and clever. Some of them, namely, Mounet-Sully, energetic, and sculptural. The utterance good; acting excellent. Although all went exceedingly well, the heart of the public was untouched. "Near me sat" (so speaks one of our contemporaries) "a dozen gentlemen, of about thirty or above that age, all men of good breeding, something like a deputation from the Jockey Club. They remained quiet, attentively listening, respectfully looking at the sacred play. By-and-by they began to yawn; some dozed a little, others fumbled into their pockets. Some one then exclaimed, 'It wants breadth!' and another, 'Really Andromache plays too much with the corpse!' The latter being weary of the sentimental coquetry of the Greek widow, the former of the narrow compass into which Racine's plot is compressed." Neither of them felt the fine points, the depth, and the sweet cadences. Yes, gentlemen, Racine wants breadth; you are too broad for him, he too delicate and refined for you. Breadth he never sought; he wrote for his little circle of *beaux esprits* and *beaux seigneurs*, whom he took to be the whole world. He did not write for you, who call yourselves aristocrats, and are in reality no such thing. Aristophanes wrote cynical, half-naked, half-tipsy comedies, to please his fellow Athenians, who were not ashamed to go about in the same Bacchanalian, indecent predicament. Never think of pulling violently off any drama from its parent stem, public opinions and manners, whence it draws its very nourishment and life.

Sardou now reigns. He has overstepped even Dumas *filis*. He is the undoubted successor of Scribe, and a universal favorite. More satirical, personal, and vindictive than Scribe, less dry and philosophically inclined than Dumas, he perfectly chimes in with the humors of the day. Sardou is intentionally eccentric, fantastical, and delicate. The difference between him and Scribe is the same as between some *rusé* commercial traveller amusing his *table d'hôte*, with ready wit and fun of indifferent kind, and the high-bred young fellow, with exuberant spirits, who does not care much about restraint or *bon goût*, Sardou, son to a Southern *bourgeois*, a land-owner and spiritist of the environs of Cannes, passes, too, for a believer in *tables tournantes* and rappings;

does not discredit the popular rumor about his devilry, and very probably laughs in his sleeve. His talent was something in common with your witty old Congreve, our Dufresny, and the Venetian Gozzi, a man of mark evidently. What was legerdemain and *escamotage* with Scribe, became more subtle and scientific in Sardou. He has mysterious traps and hidden means of preparing a surprise for his audience.

Gondinet, Meilhac, Halévy, Pailleron, the rivals of Sardou, are not without merit. Gondinet has *bon ton* and a gracious delicacy, Meilhac a keen, ingenious vein, Halévy is a most facetious and happy caricaturist, and Pailleron knows how to wield the heaviest dramatic weapons. His dramatic vein is rather akin to your older dramatists' genius—men who wrote "A Woman Killed with Kindness" and "Oronooko." Like them, he has fire, moral intentions, a crude and incoherent sense of reality and passion in humber and middle life. However, in every dramatic essay of the last twelve months there is a visible lassitude, an uncertain and unsteady handling, as if the authors did not exactly know what to do and what to think. The most decided success of the whole year has been an archaeological *tour-de-force*, the revival of Pathelin's farce, which M. Fournier has very prettily modernized, and where Got plays admirably well.

We grow archaeological, statistical, positive, much unlike our forefathers. I do not complain of that. The better and best books of the season, Taine's "Notes on England," for instance, or Maxime du Camp's "Paris, its Functions and Organisms," have something about them that is un-French—northern, analytical, matter-of-fact, thoughtful—quite alien to old Rousseau's fiery rhetoric or Voltaire's flippant causticity. In France now, as in Italy and Spain, a gradual change is going on, unperceived and slow, from the old formulas and hypotheses of the Latin races to the deeper sphere of science, inquiry, and truth. Cavour was half-English, half-French; Jovellanos, Manzoni, Azeglio, Tocqueville, Thierry, half-English too, leaned toward strict investigation, a severe search after truth, and gave a preference to facts over formulas. Phraseology is no longer the essential and unique quality required in an author. Men like Théophile Gautier, more sensitive than reflective, or like Scribe, more clever than real, are quite at a discount. The spirit of the age, even in France, grows inquisitive. The intelligent few who can further those ends, and satisfy such wants—few indeed, among us Frenchmen, but effective—become the secret leaders of the intellectual march. Even if they show themselves deficient in purity of language, elegance of style, originality, color, and grace, they find favor and ready acceptance. Let the book be as ill-written as can be, if there is solid stuff in it, many readers will praise it—it will be eagerly sought for. Books of a *procès verbal* kind, with dry ciphers, documents, raw and crude like Soulié's

"Documents on Molière's Life," and Fournier's numerous little books on our old authors, enjoy a kind of restricted but desirable popularity. They interest; they seem a relief after so many over-colored, over-stretched caricatures of fancy, satire, eloquence, and wit: so that the chasm between imagination and fact, between reason and fancy, widens every day.

Excellent editions of Dante, Quevedo, Cervantes, Chaucer, Shakespeare, etc., with commentaries, various readings, notes, and rectifications, are being published at Madrid, Florence, Vienna, London, etc. But nothing in that way can be compared to the admirable collection of our classics printed by the Maison Hachette, under the surveyorship of M. Adolphe Regnier. The last instalment, the "Mémoires de Retz," edited by M. Feillet, is a model of good editorship.

If accuracy of detail, exact erudition, and strict verification of dates, receive now more applause and are more generally honored than are brilliancy of fancy, flow of eloquence, or fertility of wit, the source of that preference awarded to the most arid and untoward part of the intellectual field is to be sought in the utter disdain with which, for some ten or fifteen years, historic truth and real facts have been handled by our most celebrated wits, Jules Janin, Lamartine, Victor Hugo, Gautier, Capéfigue, etc.

GERMANY.—The war of 1870, which brought into being a politically united Germany, has had as little effect upon letters as the war of 1866, which broke a political bond of union between all German races that had long been rotten, but did not destroy the literary unity which links together the Germans who form the "New Empire," and the separate races which inhabit Salzburg, the Tyrol, Austria, Styria, Carinthia, and German Bohemia. So far as literature is concerned, the Germans form after Sedan, as after Sadowa, one undivided nation. The most important place in the roll of this year's literature is filled by an Austrian, a typical Viennese. The strangest circumstance is that, although for many years before his death regarded as dead, he has, at least out of his native country, only begun to live since his death. About twelve months ago, Franz Grillparzer expired in his eighty-first year, almost overwhelmed with tokens of honor, which, long withheld, had at last been showered upon him. The well-known prophecy of Lord Byron, that the world would have to learn to pronounce his unpronounceable name, has at length been fully fulfilled. The world till lately knew him only as a writer for the stage, and, even in that capacity, chiefly from the most severely impugned of his works, "Die Ahnfrau," and from the one-sided and fragmentary notices contained in the histories of literature. Now it has been surprised by the publication of a series of dramas which had remained in his desk, of numerous lyrical and gnomic poems, of prose works, partly

tales, partly criticisms, but especially of his autobiography. The complete edition of his works which, at his special request, was issued after his death, by the firm of Cotta, the publishers of Goethe and Schiller, is in ten volumes. The greater part of the first and sixth volumes, and the whole of the seventh, eighth, ninth, and tenth, consist of matter hitherto unprinted. Besides his tragedies already known, "The Ancestress" ("Die Ahnfrau"), 1817, which established his reputation as a "Schicksalstragöde;" "The Sappho" (1818), which led Byron to utter the prophecy I have mentioned; and the trilogy, "The Golden Fleece," the third part of which, the "Medea," is one of Grillparzer's most remarkable writings; the historico-patriotic plays, "King Ottokar's Fortune and End" (1825), and "The True Servant of his Lord" (1828); the love-tragedy, "The Billows of the Sea and of Love;" the *libretto* "Melusine," written for an opera, of which Beethoven composed the music, but "in his head only;" and the dramas on the Spanish, Grillparzer's favorite model, "The Dream, a Life" (1834), and "Woe to him who Lies;" there are the fragments which have already been played—"Esther," and "Scipio and Hannibal"—and three new and entire dramas—"Libussa," "Ein Bruderzwist im Habsburg," and "The Jewess of Toledo." The subject of the first of these is the legendary Amazonian Princess of Bohemia, whose hatred of the other sex Clement Brentano has commemorated in his romantic drama "The Foundling of Prague," a subject treated by Grillparzer not in the confused, *bizarre*, fantastic fashion of the "Mad Clement," but with fine, if unequal, psychological skill and pathetic power. The foundation of the second is the dispute between the high-spirited but irresolute Emperor Rodolph II., and his equally feeble but intriguing and grasping brother Mathias, the consequences of which helped to bring on the Thirty Years' War. The subject of the third is the same as of Lope de Vega's "Las Pazes de los Reyes y la Judia de Toledo;" but Grillparzer has infused into his play a mystical element peculiarly his own. The "Brother's Quarrel," was brought upon the stage of his native city immediately after his death, and has obtained a popularity, due not only to the increased reverence felt for the writer, but to its own merits. Grillparzer set a great store upon unity and simplicity of dramatic action, and on that point he was an admirer of the Ancients and of the French; and although, owing to his residence in Vienna, he was not influenced by the Romantic school and the Schlegels, to whom he owed his liking for Lope de Vega and Calderon, he disapproved of the Shakespearian historical drama, which he considered portrayed a series of scenes connected only by the unity of the characters. Still, in his "Brother's Quarrel," he produced a set of historical pictures of the time of the

great German religious war, in which almost the only connecting link is Rodolph II., a character the delineation of which was, to Grillparzer, a labor of love. This extraordinary saint, who shut himself up in his observatory, his library, his museum, and, for a change, sometimes in his stable, because he felt himself too weak to resist the innovating spirit he detested, becomes in the play the representative of the dramatist, who attributes to Rodolph his own individuality down to the smallest detail, his silence, his surliness, even his partiality for Lope de Vega. To be unable to go either with or against his time, was Rodolph's tragic fate, and it was also Grillparzer's own. It hindered him from giving an unqualified adherence to the national development of the German nation; and hindered the nation in its turn from fully recognizing his genius. The nation has certainly to atone for past wrongs, for neglecting one of its noblest and most gifted spirits, while it showered honors and compliments upon far inferior men. Yet it is not to be denied that the partly shy, partly bitter manner in which Grillparzer held aloof from the intellectual arena of his day, contributed to this result. That he knew his own merits, is clear from the statement which he makes in his autobiography, a book well worthy of attention, that he considers his plays to be the best contributions to the drama that have appeared since Schiller and Goethe.

In comparison with these rich accumulations, the results of sixty years of Grillparzer's poetic activity, half of which were unknown to the reading public, the productions which living writers have published during the year seem, when taken singly, poor, although that is hardly their fault.

Since Paul Heyse, the novelist and versifier *par excellence*, introduced the "Novel in Verse," this cross between poetry and prose has flourished in Germany. Julius Grosse, a poet, who adheres to a style strictly academic, shows himself punctilious about purity of classification in returning to the simple and suitable title "Narrative Poems." The Italian Idyl, "The Maid of Capri," is particularly noticeable for delineation of character and gorgeous descriptions of Southern scenery. At home and abroad these striking tales will secure for Grosse a sympathetic circle of readers, which his polished but frosty plays failed to attract. Next to these tales in ethical earnestness, and in deep and passionate feeling, stands the story in verse, "Emanuel d'As-torga," by the Countess Wilhelmina Wickenburg, *née* Countess Almásy, a lady whose Magyar origin hardly leads one to expect the German earnestness, penetration, and remarkable objectivity that her work displays. She has before now published poems which surprised the public by the didactic and epigrammatic talent they revealed. Her new production, the joint work of the countess

and of her husband, Count Albert Wickenburg, is a delightful imitation, in easy verse, of Michael Drayton's graceful fairy-tale, "Nymphidia." Hermann Lingg, too, has chosen as a subject that composer of the "Stabat Mater," whose princely father was beheaded as a Sicilian rebel in the presence of his son and his wife, the latter of whom died from the shock. The work appears in his new collection "Dunkle Gewalten." Lingg merely indicates Astorga's tragical fate in a vision at the close of his poem; while the countess has described both the execution and the artist's musical growth in the Spanish cloister whence he derived his name. Another poetess (Betty Paoli) long ago made Astorga's fate the subject of a tale in verse in her "Romancero;" yet, whether from ignorance or intention, she made Peroglese, the composer of what was long regarded as the finest "Stabat Mater," the hero of the tragedy. Lingg's latest productions are rightly named; they are "dark," obscure, and confused: the plasticity which formerly distinguished his conception has disappeared. "Lothar," by Adolf von Schack, the translator of "Firdusi," is a sort of versified book of travels, after the manner of "Childe Harold." The verse is sonorous, and the pictures of the East and of Spain are as clear as crystal. No narrative poem, however, has appeared this year that can compare with Hamerling's "Abasuerus," or "King of Sion" (now in a fifth edition), or W. Hertz's "Hugdietrich's Bridal Journey," of which an illustrated edition has just come out.

Of the older song-writers, T. G. Fischer, little known except to readers of the Augsburg *Allgemeine Zeitung*, and Émile Ritterhaus, have published new volumes of poems.

The commission which bestows the "Emperor's prize," founded on the centenary of Schiller's birth, 1859, has this year made no award. That founded on Grillparzer's eightieth birthday (1871), to be given by the Vienna Academy of Science for the most successful play of the last three years, will not be bestowed till 1875. That this is not owing to any lack of dramas is clear from the fact that T. L. Klein, who is known by his learned but one-sided and ill-arranged history of the dramas, has alone published six volumes of plays.

At the head of the novelists of this year stands an Austrian lately deceased, one whom we were accustomed in his lifetime to meet in quite another sphere. Frederick Halm, the author of "Griseldis," has left behind him novels which appear in the two volumes containing his remains. "The Marchpane-Lissie" will insure its author a permanent place beside H. von Kleist among the few good story-tellers of his nation. Like Kleist, Grillparzer, and Hebbel, he, though a born dramatist, is also an eminent writer of tales. Grillparzer's "Poor Player" has already found a place in Paul Heyse's "Deutscher Novellenschatz," an

excellent collection of the best novelettes, of which four volumes have appeared. There are to be found in it little gems of art like Eichendorff's "Passages from the Life of a Good-for-nothing," Storm's "Immense," Saar's "Innocens," and Heyse's "La Rabbia," which the flood of ephemeral novels threatened to drive out of sight.

Our principal romance-writers amuse themselves with publishing new editions of their works. If number of editions be a test of merit, about the first place is due to Gustav Freitag, whose apotheosis of the *bourgeoisie*, "Debit und Credit," has gone through seventeen editions—after all, not so many as Kampe's "Robinson Crusoe," of which, not counting piratical reprints, eighty-one editions have appeared. Next comes Auerbach, whose "On the Heights" (his best work) has reached a tenth edition, while Gutzkow's "Roman-Enchanter" is in a fourth. But, if we allow for the short space of time since Frederick Spielhagen made his *début* with "Problematical Natures," and consider the numerous reprints and popular editions of his subsequent works, he stands at the head. He may be regarded as the spokesman of the fourth estate, as Freitag is of the third; but he surpasses Freitag in impartiality and in objectivity of delineation. His characters are natural, and made lifelike by a few strokes. Besides, he possesses a descriptive power which raises some portions of his novels beyond reach of rivalry.

The supremacy of the physicists, hitherto uncontested, has been attacked in a very piquant and, in spite of its objectionable form, very biting book, by the astronomer, Prof. Zöllner, of Leipsic. The work is more especially devoted to the "Nature of Comets," but also treats of the history of the theory of cognition and of a variety of other things, such as the banquet given to Dr. Hoffman, the chemist, on his return to Berlin from England, in a way which will not please everybody. From a philosophical point of view, the book is important only in so far as it is a demand, proceeding from a follower of the natural sciences, for a proper handling of the entire body of the natural sciences, and a protest against the narrow devotion to a small speciality. Darwinism has brought once more into repute the zoological philosophy of Lamarck, and Lamarck, in his turn, the scientific ideas of Goethe, Schelling, and Oken, to which Häckel recurs in his "Natürlichen Schöpfungsgeschichte." The great success of Hartmann's "Philosophy of the Unknown" is due to its relationship to Schelling's "Spirit in Nature," and the growth of a need for philosophy among the representatives of the natural sciences. It forms an apple of discord between the Materialists on the one hand, who acknowledge no spirit, and therefore no unknown in Nature, and, on the other, the followers of Schopenhauer, who acknowledge a will, but not a "rational" will

in Nature. The one party raise, as J. C. Fischer, a "cry of pain from sound common-sense" against the "instinct" that Hartmann supposes. The other party, like Bahnsen, in his remarks on Hartmann and Hegel's "Philosophy of History," deny that there is any rational development. Whatever one may think of Hartmann's own system, he has undoubtedly reviewed philosophy when it was in danger of passing out of notice. Lectures, like Lazarus's "Psychological Glance at our Time," Strümpel's "The Concept of Causality, and its Place in Natural Science," Bona Meyer's speech, in which the Frankfort philosopher is severely censured, and "Schopenhauer as a Man and a Thinker," are proofs of the reawakened interest felt in philosophy. A thick volume, "Philosophy in Outline," by Adolph Stendel, "A Critical History of Æsthetics," by Max Schasler (which, as Hegelian, stands in contrast to the first history of the subject written, that published by Robert Zimmermann in 1858, which belongs to the Herbartian school), and the ingenious attempt of the psycho-physicist, Fechner, to apply the experimental methods of physics to æsthetic, are worthy of notice. A masterly notice of Trendelenburg, by Bonitz, appears in the *Transactions* of the Berlin Academy. The queer book of the philologist Nietzsche, which celebrates, in a cloudy, mystic fashion, "the birth of tragedy from the womb of Music," thanks to Richard Wagner's "Nibelungen," and "Tristan," and "Izolda," by Beelzebub casts out devils.

Of works not referring to the present time, I may mention the twenty-second volume of Ranke's collected works, which contains the "History of England in the Seventeenth Century." Not even the trumpet flourishes at Versailles have induced the most objective of all historians to turn his eye from the past to the present. Ebert's "History of the Prussian State," a well-written work, but not founded on original researches, has reached a sixth volume, which comprises the period from 1806-1815. It will not be easy to supersede Häusser's classical work on that time. The more modern history of Austria is too recent to admit of impartial treatment. Still, the third volume of the history since 1848, which treats of the accession of the Emperor Francis Joseph, is now known to be the work of Freiherr von Helfert, Under-Secretary in the Concordat Ministry, and has caused a sensation, as the author was one of the half-dozen people who were in the secret of what was going on.

Art and the history of literature have been enriched by Freiherr von Alten's edition of the correspondence of the Duchess Amelia of Saxony with the painter Tischbein, and by the printing of Goethe's letters to the philologist Eichstädt, who was editor of the *Jena Journal*. The latter complete the picture of Goethe, by showing his supervising activity losing itself in what was small and personal. The corre-

spondence of the "Frau Rath," Catherine Elizabeth Goethe, *née* Textor, has this year, for the first time, been completely collected, and furnishes a charmingly fresh picture of life in the imperial towns. Unfortunately, the celebrated "Je suis la Mère de Goethe," the reply she is said to have made to Madame de Staël, turns out to be a myth. The two ladies never met.

The most important book comes last. A book like "The New Creed and the Old," by David Strauss, could not have appeared in the days of "German Christianity." That the author dares, without much periphrasis, to ask the question, "Are we still Christians?" of course in the dogmatic, not in the moral sense of the term, and to answer roundly, "No," without being shut up in a fortress, is a proof that the Germany of to-day is not the Germany of earlier times.

GREECE.—In Neo-Hellenic literature incontestably the most important event of the year is the publication of the hitherto unprinted manuscript of a Greek *savant* of the eighteenth century. "The Hellenic Theatre," such is the title of the work, contains the names and works of five hundred Greek *savants*, who lived between the time of the capture of Constantinople and the year 1804; and will throw a vivid light on the history of Neo-Hellenic literature, and of the modern Greek Church.

In the sciences auxiliary to history, the learned numismatist, M. Paul Lambros, has, in a dissertation upon an unpublished seal of Pothos Argyros, a personage of note in the history of the Byzantine Empire, pointed out, with characteristic penetration and clearness, what results history can derive from the publication of Byzantine seals and medals. In another *brochure* he presents to us for the first time the coins of the Duke of Athens, Guy II., only son and successor of Duke William de la Roche. The Senate of the University has issued the first volume of the Manuscript Catalogue of our numismatic cabinet. This work, superintended with great care by the keeper of the cabinet, M. A. Postolakas, has been greatly praised by German *savants*.

A young and meritorious writer, M. Politis, has published the first volume of his studies upon the life of the modern Greeks, from the capture of Constantinople to the present day. This volume is devoted to the mythology of modern Greece. It has been crowned by the Council of the University, and at Paris by the Association "pour l'Encouragement des Études Grecques."

M. J. Papabuas has published a remarkable book on the Canon Law of the Eastern Church, and M. A. Pararigopoulos an excellent treatise on Successions. In medicine, the work of the learned Prof. A. Anagnostaki, "Contributions to the History of Ocular Surgery among the Ancients," deserves the attention of foreign *savants*. In theology, the Archimandrite Andronicos has printed at Leipsic, under the

title of "Orthodox Greece," a book full of erudition, in reply to Leo Allatius, a learned Greek of the seventeenth century, who maintained that only ignorant Greek schismatics in his time rejected the authority of the Pope.

M. Sathas, who has long been occupied in discovering unpublished Greek MSS., has just printed at Venice the first and third volumes of his great work, "The Library of the Middle Ages." The first volume contains Byzantine writings, hitherto inedited, of much interest, especially for the history of the Greek Church.

Among academic and periodical publications I may mention: 1. The Neo-Hellenic *Analecta* of the Literary Association, the *Parnassus*, which contains popular legends, songs, proverbs, riddles, etc., and carefully collected illustrations of the Neo-Hellenic language. The *Litterarisches Centralblatt* and the *Göttinger Gelehrten Anzeigen* have spoken in high terms of this publication. 2. The *Athénée*, a literary and archaeological journal, edited by the professors of the university. 3. The fifteenth part of the *Archæological Journal*, edited by the learned ephor of antiquities, M. Eustratiades, and the learned secretary of the Archæological Society, M. Koumanoudes. 4. The *Æsculapius*, the organ of the Medical Society at Athens. 5. The *Bulletin of Pharmacy*, edited by Prof. Zavizanos. 6. The *Journal of Agriculture*, edited by Prof. Orphanides. 7. The *Écho of Orthodoxy*, conducted by Prof. Phocarites. 8. The *Analecta*, or Notes and Memoirs on Mathematical Subjects, edited by Prof. Nicolaides. Finally, the jury of the Olympian Games has just published a large quarto volume upon the Exhibition of the Second Olympiad, 1870. It is astonishing to see the progress Greece has made in the arts and sciences.

HOLLAND.—Seldom has the literature of the Netherlands assumed a character so one-sided as it has during the year now drawing to a close. Not only have such branches been neglected as are not in harmony with the Dutch spirit, but even those which hitherto have always enjoyed a steady amount of attention in Holland. This year philosophy is represented only by Joh. Kinker's "Commentary on Kant's Critique of Pure Reason;" and not a single contribution to the study of the Eastern languages has appeared.

On the other hand, theological literature has not diminished in quantity. J. J. van Oosterzee's "Sermons" (*Leerredenen*) are being collected, and are to fill twelve volumes, four of which are to appear annually; while his "Handbook of Christian Dogmatics" is finished. The well-known theologians, B. ter Haar and W. Moll, are editing what is apparently a more popular publication, an illustrated "History of the Christian Church in Holland." To M. A. Knenen we owe a monograph on the Pentateuch. J. Doede's "History of the oldest editions of the New Testament in Dutch" belongs to bibliography rather than

to theology. Dr. B. F. Matthes has written a most meritorious work on the Brissos, the heathen priests and priestesses of the Bugis. C. P. Tiele's excellent "Comparative History of the Egyptian and Mesopotamian Religions" is completed.

Not less numerous are the contributions to history. The National Festival on the 1st of April, the tercentenary of the capture of Brill, an event regarded as inaugurating the era of Dutch independence, naturally called forth a perfect deluge of works, some short, some lengthy, upon the struggle for liberty in the Netherlands. Of course most of them were merely ephemeral publications; but an idea of their number may be formed when I state that the list of them which the firm of Nijhoff published, as a supplement to their "Bibliography of the Netherlands," contains not less than 400 entries, upon twenty-two octavo pages. Among the more noteworthy of these works are those by H. J. van Lummel, H. F. van Rosmalen, W. J. Hofdijk, etc. In political circles in Holland a good deal of excitement was caused by the publication of J. A. Thijm and J. de Bosch-Kemper. The oration delivered in presence of the King by Dr. M. de Vries, Professor at Leyden, deserves especial attention, as it gave eloquent expression to the enthusiasm of the people, and thousands of copies of it were printed and sold.

Besides this special literature, Holland has, during the year, produced many works on various periods of history which possess a permanent value. An excellent contribution to the history of the rivalry between England and Holland in the seventeenth century, is S. Müller's "*Mare Clausum*," while the well-known law professor, G. W. Vreede, of Utrecht, has made the ministries of the Pensionaries Slingelandt, Steijn, and L. P. van de Spiegel, the subject of an interesting monograph. The work of P. Corstiens on the Prince Bishop of Münster, Bernhard von Galen, also deals with an epoch highly important to the States of the Netherlands.

The second volume has been brought out of the "General History of the People of the Netherlands," by Dr. W. J. F. Nuijens, a work written from a Roman Catholic point of view; while the "History of the Fatherland in the Sixteenth Century," by H. J. van Wees, seems intended solely for young people. Groen van Prinsterer's "Handbook of the History of the Fatherland," which treats matters from the orthodox Calvinistic stand-point, has reached a third edition; while, on the other hand, a new edition has come out of the "Historical Sketches" of Groen's most bitter political antagonist, J. R. Thorbecke.

Branches of history other than the purely political have been in a marked degree neglected. In archæology, heraldry, and genealogy, there is nothing worth of mention. The same may be said of the history of music and fine art, although a new journal of ecclesiastical

tical art has appeared, under the title of *Het Gildboek*. It is the organ of the St. Bernulf Guild, in Utrecht. Two parts have been issued of a splendid work, edited by C. Ed. Taurel. Besides the letter-press there will be twenty-four copper-plates, intended to illustrate "Christian Art in Holland and Flanders," from Van Eyck's time down to the days of Otto Venius. Among the contributors are the most distinguished writers on art-matters in Holland and Belgium. There is more activity among novelists. Much that is good appears in the *Guldens-Editie*, which still continues. "A Burgher's Daughter in the Seventeenth Century," by J. M. E. Dercksen, has been particularly successful. The first edition of it was exhausted in six weeks. Besides, Madame Elise van Calcar has given to the world the first volume of a story, called "Children of Our Century," and A. Pierson promises a continuation of his romance, "Intimis." J. Keller is preparing a new work, under the title of "Derailleren." J. ten Brink and J. J. Cremer are also busy, while P. A. S. van Limburg Brouwer has published a philosophico-historical novel, "Akbar," the scene of which is laid in the East.

The older Dutch literature is not in a much better condition than the modern. Holland has displayed more energy in the compilation of lexicons. Among these, J. H. van Dale's "New Dictionary of the Dutch Tongue," which had got as far as the letter N when the compiler died at Sluis, on the 19th of May, deserves mention; and there is some prospect of its being continued by a competent hand. A. C. Oudemans's "Middle-Netherlandish Glossary," a useful and thoroughly scientific work, is making rapid progress, and this year has reached the Letter L. Of Von Sicherer's Dictionary, four new parts (down to S) have appeared this year.

Among general histories of Dutch literature we have the useful and comprehensive Handbook of Dr. W. J. A. Jonckbloet, which, properly speaking, is an extract from the writer's large "History of Literature," in two volumes, the second of which also appeared this summer; and the second volume of the German translation, by Madame Pauline Schneider, has left the press.

In natural science, also, there is a dearth of novelty.

I need not speak here of the periodical literature, which is extremely active in Holland. Several new journals have been started and others enlarged during the present year. The number of books and magazines for children is also large.

HUNGARY.—Since the Hungarians have been masters of their own destinies, the rapidity with which enlightenment has spread, the eagerness with which the Parliament votes large sums for educational purposes, and particularly the enthusiasm which animates all classes of society for progress and civilization, are

astonishing. To justify, if but imperfectly, my remark, I must begin with the Official Report of the Ministry for Public Instruction, a careful and elaborate *exposé*. In 1857, i. e., under the Austrian rule, 828,500 children attended the popular schools; in 1869, when self-government was only two years old, the number rose to 1,092,977. In the following year the figures became still higher; and, according to the latest Official Report, 1,237,320 children are taught in the various—partly private, partly governmental—schools of the country. Besides, there has been called into life a second university in the capital of Transylvania, endowed with all the adjuncts required by the age; and this, the most easterly outpost of European learning, will certainly contribute to the propagation of Western life in the hitherto dimly illuminated region of South-eastern Europe. The National Museum, so utterly neglected in former times, is flourishing under the able direction of the zealous and learned Mr. Francis Pulszky, and its valuable library, its gallery of pictures, and its zoological and archæological collections grow from day to day. An ethnographical section has also been opened in the last year, and the immense care bestowed upon the institute has greatly increased the interest felt in it. Since the year 1867, when visitors amounted only to 5,841, their numbers have gradually increased, and during the past year amounted to the astounding number of 180,729. A similar increase is observable in the case of the Exhibitions of Fine Arts, and of the private learned societies, and your readers will learn with interest that a Hungarian Geographical Society has been called into life during the last year.

So much for the conditions of general culture. In literature the foremost place belongs to those minute learned researches in the sphere of the Hungarian language to be found in Mr. P. Hunfalvy's book on the Konda Vogul dialect of the Finn-Ugric branch of languages, which are more cultivated in Hungary than anywhere else; or in "Az Igeidök" ("The Temporal Forms"), by G. Szarvas, where the author tries to settle the still doubtful use of certain temporal forms of the Hungarian verb. M. Szarvas has based his studies upon a diligent perusal of the oldest Hungarian linguistic monuments, and, although his theories cannot be generally accepted, the Academy has done rightly in awarding to the author the linguistic prize. We congratulate this learned society on its endeavors to free the Hungarian language, noted for its fine Oriental, i. e., Altaic, structure, from intruding Germanisms, and the essays of Messrs. Imre and Thewrewk, although far from exhausting this subject, deserve full attention. Surrounded by Teutonic, Romanic, and Slavonian elements, the language of the Magyars has always had a hard fight against foreign intruders, and, when we consider the genuine Altaic spirit of her proverbs, and the syntactical forms pre-

served to modern times, the good sense of her old writers is really to be wondered at. In order to commemorate their merits, the centenary of the revival of Hungarian literature has been celebrated in the person of Bessenyei, a poet of the past century, and a carefully-revised edition of the earliest Magyar poets down to Zrinyi, is planned.

In novels the present year cannot be reckoned fertile, and, as usual, the greater part of those published is due to Mr. Iokai, whose "Golden Man" has become the favorite of the reading public. Equally well received was the novel, "Az én ismerősem" ("My Acquaintances"). The author, Mr. L. Tolnai, has a predilection for Hungarian topics, and we must acknowledge that his sketches are as clever as they are faithful, and that they are, above all, thoroughly Hungarian.

In history I have to note the continuation of some important works begun during the last few years. The third volume has appeared of "Pázmán és kora" (Pázmán and his Age), by Dr. Frankel, in which we again encounter many interesting details, hitherto unknown, of the laborious and stormy life of that famous Hungarian prelate, and some new volumes have been issued of "Monumenta Hungarica," containing official documents for the elucidation of single periods, collected and edited by the best writers in history.

I will conclude my report on Hungarian literature with a short list of the best translations of the year. Mr. Iones Arany has successfully rendered into Hungarian Burns's "Tam o' Shanter;" Mr. Dóczy has just finished Goethe's "Faust;" and Mr. Charles Száz, the most fertile of Hungarian writers, has favored his countrymen with a good translation of Dante's "Divina Commedia." His translations and original works have just been published complete in three volumes. Prof. Augustus Greguss has likewise collected his various writings on aesthetics and philosophy, as well as his masterly essays and reviews, which are a good specimen of Hungarian prose, and contain valuable hints on the art of poetry, and on the Fine Arts in general.

Imperfect as this sketch is, it would be much more so were I to omit to mention the scientific investigations laid before the public in such periodicals as the "Természettudományi Közlöny," the report of the Geological Society, and the weekly or monthly papers of the Hungarian lawyers, engineers, and medical men.

ITALY.—After a year's silence, I am glad to be able to say that, during the interval, we have made progress. Twelve months ago I complained of the epidemic of verse-making, which seemed to me to have a tendency to produce a general softening of brains. During the past year, this epidemic, though it has not altogether ceased, has at any rate considerably abated. I must ask readers to pardon me if I tell them but little about fine poems or pa-

thetic romances. I shall only mention the drama of "Nerone," written in verse, by Signor Pietro Cossa, of Rome (who has just completed another play on the subject of Plautus). Last year I announced the approaching publication of a journal for women, directed by a lady, Aurelia Cimino, called *La Cornelia*. It has encountered many difficulties and delays in seeing the light, and has only appeared within the last few days. The first number seems to promise well; and, while giving time for this promise to ripen, I will tell you of two excellent Italian publications which relate especially to schools and teachers—"La Storia della Pedagogia Italiana," by Signor Emanuel Ceesia, the learned historian and librarian of Genoa, and a recent work by Count Charles Belgioioso, of Milan, entitled "La Scuola e la Famiglia." An educational purpose and design may be discerned in many of the works recently published in Italy—the "Cronache del Villaggio," by Antonio Caccianiga, which contains lively pictures of rural life; "I Padroni, gli Operai e l'Internazionale," in which Prof. Ignace Scarabelli has set forth, in an agreeable and popular form, the broadest and healthiest principles of political economy; the "Prediche di un Laico," in which GERALAMO BOCCADO, the learned political economist of Genoa, preaches morality, and the art of knowing how to live happily, with wit and earnestness combined; "Gli eroi del Lavoro," by Gustave Strafforello, of Porto Maurizio, the history of seven-and-twenty workmen who have made themselves remarkable. I must not omit to mention the great success of another work, by Mr. Smiles, on "Character," translated by P. Rotondi, and edited by Barbera, with an unpublished autobiography, written by Mr. Smiles for the Italian edition. While on the subject of translations from the English, I should mention Dr. Smith's "History of the East," translated by M. J. Carraro; also a new translation of Shakespeare, made under the supervision of Prof. Christophe Pasqualigo. I do not feel sure that I am not committing an indiscretion in telling you that the celebrated translator, Andrea Maffei, has just completed a version of the last canto of Lord Byron's "Childe Harold." Another work well worth mentioning is one that has had some success in Italy, "A Comparative View of the Municipal System in England and our Commercial Law," by Signor Manfrin.

The Professors Paul Mantegazza, of Lombardy, and Paul Liroy, of Venice, do the world of science for us all. The first is a distinguished anthropologist, and the director of our Anthropological Society. He is the Professor of Anthropology at the Institute of High Studies at Florence. Signor Liroy is a naturalist, full of poetical feeling and talent. These qualities shine forth brightly in the curious work he has just published, "Sulla Legge della Produzione dei Sessi." It cannot be asserted

that M. Liroy has found the key to the mysterious law which, from the earliest antiquity to the present time, has perplexed and tormented the brains of the learned; but there is much in the pages of M. Liroy which is valuable as a contribution to science, and his book is extremely witty, and pleasant to read. I must not quit the subject of naturalists without mentioning two works by two distinguished travellers and naturalists, both of Genoa, Prof. Arthur Issel, who has published an interesting narrative of his travels among the Bogos and the Red Sea ("Viaggio nel Mar Rosso, e tra i Bogos"), and the Marquis Jacques Doria, under whose supervision the important work, "Annali del Museo Civico di Storia Naturale di Genova," has been produced. Books of travel naturally lead me to speak of the splendid edition which that young, intelligent, and highly-cultivated Oriental scholar of Lombardy, the Marquis Gian Martino Arconati, has recently published in Turin, at the Bona printing-office. He calls it "Diario di un Viaggio nell' Arabia Petræa." The diary consists only of the notes made by the intrepid and intelligent traveller in his daily journal, but the book reads like a romance, and, by reason of the force and simplicity of the recital, the work ought to find favor with English readers, for it is free from false sentiment, and contains no fabulous adventures, but there is a certain dash of humor which seasons the whole, and makes the work delightful. These travels are in one superb quarto volume, of four hundred pages, illustrated by numerous photographs, and accompanied by a good map. The Marquis Arconati has taken us to the East. Let us delay there for a moment. He has shown us the Arabs of to-day, while Signor Michel Amari, the illustrious President of our little Oriental Society (which is about to issue its first *Annuario*), has now published the third volume of his important work, "Storia dei Musulmani in Sicilia" ("The History of the Mohammedans in Sicily"). The young Orientalist, Italo Pizzi, of Parma, has translated into blank verse the episode of Shahnameh, "Storia di Sohrab." Prof. Antelmo Severini has translated from the Japanese into the best Italian a very curious little romance, entitled "Uomini e Paraventi;" Prof. Fausto Lasinio watches with care over the text of "Averroë;" and, in a word, all the Oriental scholars in Italy have given signs of being alive.

Considerable advance has been made in the study of our language and of our various dialects. A young professor, Signor Napoleon Caix, has just written an excellent essay, "Sulla Storia della Lingua, e dei Dialecti d'Italia;" Prof. R. Fornaciari, upon the traces of the work of Fr. Diez, gives a *résumé* of "La Grammatica Storica della Lingua Italiana;" Dr. A. U. Cannello has published some good articles on Prof. Diez and Romance Philology, and Dr. F. D'Ovidio on Italian Grammar. But the work which will do most service to con-

temporary philological science in Italy is due to Prof. I. Ascoli, of the Academy of Milan. This eminently learned man, this subtle and profound analyst of Indian and Neolatin morphology, has just written a large volume of "Saggi Ladini," in which he gives us the historical grammar of the Ladin's dialect (from Coire, in the Grisons, to the farthest extremity of Friuli). The "Saggi Ladini" form one portion of a new collection which Prof. Ascoli is making, under the title of "Archivio glottologico Italiano," with which the most active and intelligent of the Neolatin philologists are connected, and where they labor on common ground. Prof. J. Flechia will shortly publish in this collection his important essay upon the Dialects of Piedmont.

Historical literature has been by no means neglected during the course of the past year. I need only mention the "Note di Letteratura Italiana," in two small volumes, by Prof. Pietro Corbellini, a study on the condition of contemporary Italian literature in Venetia. (It is by Signora Lúisa Codemo de Gerstenbrand, author of "Scene della vita Veneziana.") She is a lady of high cultivation and much intelligence. She also wrote "Scene della Guerra dell 1848.)

As regards biographical monographs, I can recommend one excellent work, by Antonio Mastscheg, of Venice, upon "Cesare e il suo tempo," and the good monograph of Prof. Alberto Errera and Cesare Fingi on Daniele Manin and his time. Auguste Alfani has produced a work, for the use of Catholics, upon the philosopher Horace Ruccella. Federico Odorici, the librarian of Parma, has brought out a book which is rich in curious and hitherto inedited documents upon his illustrious friend the late Count Cibrario, "Il Conte Luigi Cibrario e i tempi suoi." It is full of historiettes, and gives valuable details of the political life of King Charles Albert. While speaking of artistic literature, I must not omit to mention the beautiful book which the Marquis Pietro Selvatico has composed for the use of schools of design, "Il Disegno Elementare e Superiore."

I must call attention to the interesting volume on the family of Leonardo da Vinci, "Ricerche su Leonardo da Vinci," by Signor Gustavo Uzelli; and also the splendid edition, in quarto, of the unpublished designs of the works of Leonardo which forms part of the Code Atlantique of the Ambrosiana Library at Milan.

Father Garrucci has issued a splendid edition of his "History of Christian Art during the First Eight Centuries," published at Prato; and, thorough Jesuit as he is, I can heartily and sincerely recommend it. Several other historical works deserving of notice might be mentioned, and I would especially call attention to the "Inventory of the Archives of Lucca," published by Signor S. Bongi; also to the "Archivio Veneto," which Prof. Adolfo

Barboli has published in Venice. He is also the author of a "History of Italian Literature during the First Centuries." The "Studii Storici," by Prof. Luigi Mariani, are worth reading; and there are several detached historical studies which would repay attention. As to our philosophers, I have omitted them as designedly as I omitted the poets, although it is possible to speak favorably, in a literary point of view, of two recent works of Catholic philosophy—one by Auguste Conti, "Il Bello nel Vero," and the other by the idealistic philosopher, Francesco Bonatelli, entitled "La Coscienza e il Meccanismo Interiore," belonging to that school of neo-Platonic neo-Pythagorean, which in Rome is represented by the periodical *La Filosofia della Scuole Italiane*, of which the illustrious Count Mamiani is the conductor, and to which Signors J. M. Bertini, Luigi Ferri, and Giacomo Barzellotti, are contributors. In opposition to this, two other schools of philosophy have arisen in Naples—one, Hegelian, which is represented by the *Revue Napolitaine*, edited by Profs. Spaventa and Fiorentino—the other, which is positivist in its tendencies, finds its organ in *La Rivista Critica e di Filosofia Positiva*; and its editors are two young Neapolitans—one of them is the philosopher Andrea Anguilli, the other, the archæologist, Hector de Ruggiero.

NORWAY.—I propose to give a notice of some publications that have left the press during the course of the year 1872, having first called attention to three literary productions of more than ordinary merit. The first of these is Ivar Aasen's *Norsh Ordbog* (Norwegian Dictionary, a Dictionary of the Norwegian Dialects)—a comprehensive work, which forms a companion volume to the author's well-known *Norse Grammar*; the second is the "Samlede Afhandlinger" ("Collected Essays") of the late P. A. Munch. The *Storthing* having granted the necessary funds, the task of publication was intrusted to a young historian, Gustav Storm, who has lately been honored with the Gold Medal of the Danish Philosophical Society, for his essay on the sources of the historical writings of Snorre Sturlasson. The third work is "En Sommer i Finmarken, russisk Lapland og Nord-Karelen" ("A Summer in Finmark, Russian Lapland, and North Karelen"), by J. A. Friis, Professor of the Lapp Language in the University of Christiania. There can be little doubt but that the author is more intimately acquainted with the language and habits of the Lapps than any person now living.

Theology is represented by the *Theologisk Tidsskrift for den evangelisk-lutherske Kirke i Norge* (Theological Magazine for the Evangelic-Lutheran Church in Norway), conducted by Profs. C. P. Caspari, Gisle Johnson, and R. T. Nissen.

Historical literature has been enriched during the past year by several valuable productions. The "Codex Frisianus," a collection

of Norse Sagas, has been given to the world by Prof. C. R. Unger (the well-known editor of the "Heimskringla," "Morkinskinna," "Flateyjarbók," the Saga of Thomas à Becket, etc.). The eighth volume of "Diplomatarium Norvegicum," being a series of ancient epistolary documents throwing light on the social structure of Norway and her foreign relations during the middle ages, embracing language, customs, distinguished families, legislature, the administration of justice, by C. R. Unger and H. J. Huitfeldt, has appeared; also the fifth volume of "Norske Rigsregistranter," by O. G. Lundh and J. E. Sars. The *Historisk Tidsskrift* is published by the Historical Society. This society has likewise published the "Memoirs of the late J. H. Voght, Minister of Finance," and a biography of Jens Bjelke, the Norwegian Chancellor, who flourished in the seventeenth century, edited by Yngvar Nielsen. L. Daae, Librarian to the Norwegian University, is the author of "An Historical Account of the City of Christiania, from 1624 to 1814," and the "Memoirs of the Late Conradine Dunker," edited by H. J. Huitfeldt, give us a lively picture of society in the Norwegian capital in the beginning of the present century. Madame Dunker was a sister of Prof. Hansteen, celebrated for his discoveries in magnetism. A critico-historical work of value, "Ludvig Holberg the Comic Dramatist: his Predecessors and Imitators," by Olaf Skavlan, is in the press. The translation of the Sagas of Norwegian Kings, so ably commenced by P. A. Munch, the historian, has been completed by Prof. Olaf Rygh; and Karl Sommerfelt has given us a Norse version of the Saga of Njaal. The Norwegian Society for the Publication of Ancient MSS., assisted by Prof. C. R. Unger as editor, has completed the publication of the *Mariu Saga*—an extensive collection of legends of the Virgin, and of the miracles she has performed. This society has also continued the publication of *Konunga Sögur*.

In philology, we have to notice a portly volume from the pen of J. Lieblein, "Dictionnaire de noms hiéroglyphiques en ordre généalogique et alphabétique, publié d'après les monuments égyptiens." "Om de romanske Sprog og Folk" ("The Romance Languages and Romance Peoples"), by Johan Storm, contains philological observations made during a sojourn in France, Spain, and Italy. From the pen of Prof. J. A. Friis, we have "Lappisk Mythologi, Eventyr og Folksesagn" ("Lappish Mythology and Folk Lore"). The Bureau for Geographical Surveys publishes an annual Report for the use of the Merchant Navy; also topographical maps of Norway, in three series, and excellent hydrographical charts of the Norwegian coast. Herr Kjær has likewise compiled "A Statistical Handbook of Norway," in a compendious form; and Ch. A. Wulfsburg has sent to press a series of lectures "On the Natural Resources of Norway."

A posthumous work of the late eminent jurist, Prof. A. M. Schweigaard, "On Bankruptcy and the Division of Successions," has lately appeared; and we must not omit to notice "Contributions to Norwegian Criminal Law," by P. C. Lasson, Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court, and D. Schnittler's able work "On the Police Laws of Norway." L. K. Daa, an historical and political author of repute, has started a political and literary review, the *Tids-Tavler* (*Chronicles of the Times*).

In belles-lettres few original works have appeared during the last year. From the pen of Henrik Ibsen, who is still resident in Dresden, we have a volume of poems; and a third edition of "Kongsemnerne" ("The Pretenders to the Crown") has left the press. Bjørnstjerne Bjørnson has completed a new drama, "Sigurd Jorsalafare" ("King Sigurd the Crusader"), the music by Edvin Grieg, a talented young composer. A people's edition of Bjørnson's "Tales of Norwegian Peasant Life," including "Brudeslaatten" ("The Wedding Dance"), not before published, is just ready. Students of Norse literature will be glad to learn that we have now a biography of this versatile author, including a full account of his literary labors during a period of thirty years, by Alf. Larsen, with a complete bibliographical review by J. B. Halvorsen. There still remain to notice a translation of Sir Walter Scott's "Lady of the Lake," in the metre of the original, by Prof. A. Munch, the poet; and a Norwegian metrical translation of Goethe's "Faust," by Fr. Gjertsen, which, however, had been previously known to the public from the performance of that tragedy in Herr Gjertsen's version, at the Christiania Theatre.

Paul Botten-Hansen, librarian at the University of Christiania, had completed, shortly before his death, in 1869, a valuable work, entitled "La Norvège Littéraire: Catalogue systématique et raisonné de tous les Ouvrages de quelque valeur imprimés en Norvège ou composés par des Auteurs Norvégiens au XIX^e Siècle, accompagné de Renvois, Notes, et Explications littéraires, ainsi que de Notices bibliographiques sur les auteurs, etc., précédé d'une Introduction historique." This book and "Norsk Bogfortegnelse, 1814-'47" ("List of Norwegian Publications"), by Martinus Nissen, and "Norsk Bogfortegnelse, 1848-'65," by P. Botten-Hansen and Siegwart Petersen, furnish complete information for those years on the subject of Norse literature.

PORTUGAL.—The statement that Portuguese literature is "a bad translation from the French" is not far from being correct; and there is reason to fear that, if it be true, the literature of Portugal is the expression of her social state. The Napoleonic rule has passed away, but it will be long before the South throws off the moral infection of the manners of the Second Empire, and the pernicious literature that empire encouraged will, for some years to come, be the intellectual food of our

youth. The "Homme-Femme," of M. Dumas, and the sequel to it, have been translated, read, and enjoyed! A second edition is announced, and some writers have lowered themselves by taking part in the discussion, "a proceeding," says M. Castello Branco, "more discreditable than even the act discussed." Thanks to the combined lack of moral sense and of criticism that prevails among us, all the literary sewerage of France is translated into Portuguese, without respect either for modesty or good taste. I pass in silence the forty and odd novels which have appeared in the last twelve months.

We do not possess a single general history of Portugal. Those which exist have been written in France, England, or Germany; but, of course, the task is a difficult one for any writer who has not access to the documents reposing in the archives. The Government has attempted to supply the defect by commissioning certain *littérateurs* to write the history of particular centuries—a clumsy expedient, which necessarily destroys the unity indispensable to works of this kind. M. Rebello da Silva, to whom was intrusted the history of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, has been overtaken by death at the moment that he was giving to the world the fifth volume, which brings the work down to the end of 1641. Half of the fourth volume, and the whole of the fifth, are devoted to the social and economical history of the monarchy at that epoch. M. Latino Coelho, who, as I write, is on the point of publishing the first volume of the "History of the Peninsular War," is likely, if one may judge of a book by the talents of its author, to produce a most remarkable work.

M. Herculano, the first of the Portuguese writers, is just issuing his miscellaneous works. This is good news. It is a pity that, in forsaking literature for agriculture, M. Herculano leaves unfinished his "History of Portugal" (4 vols.), a work which forms his real title to fame, to which he devoted twenty years, and which no one is competent to continue in a proper manner. The "History of the Establishment of the Inquisition in Portugal" (3 vols.), the last of his historical labors, is founded upon authentic documents, and deserves to be read in England.

M. Theophilo Braga, Professor of the History of Literature in the Faculty of Arts, has published his studies upon "Bernardin Ribeiro and Bucolic Poetry," perhaps the best of his books. Now, for the first time, the story of the allegorical romance, "Menina e Moca," which has given rise to so many conjectures, has been cleared up. Camoens has been made the subject of a monograph, "Camoens e os Lusíadas," by M. Leoni. The author has not had access to any documents that had not been previously made known by the Viscount de Juromenha; but, having weighed again the materials already published, M. Leoni has, I

think, succeeded in detecting some mistakes made by the official editor with regard to the amours of the poet, his exile, the shipwreck, etc. About the poem itself he tells us nothing new.

In science there is no novelty. M. Aguiar and M. Bocage, having learned by experience that the public do not care for labors and discoveries in chemistry or in natural history, send their communications to the scientific societies of England and Germany, where they are better known than in Portugal.

The Patriarch of Lisbon (Cardinal Saraiva) left behind him tolerably numerous manuscripts on subjects connected with political and ecclesiastical history, antiquities, etc. The first volume of his works has just appeared: seven volumes are promised.

RUSSIA.—Though the bitter disputes about trifles continue to occupy the newspapers and to disfigure the political literature of the day, there is a better tendency observable in pure literature. One fault is common to Russian literature of every class—an execrable style. Hardly three authors in Russia are capable of writing clearly, concisely, vigorously, and forcibly.

In considering the Russian literature of the past year, the first place belongs by every right to Russia's greatest writer, Tourguénief. His novel, "Spring Floods," which was published early in the year, is, in many respects, one of his best works, and by its freshness, delicacy, and vigor, takes us back to his earlier tales. Another, and still more characteristic, reminiscence of his earlier style is "The End of Tchertopkhanof," the sequel to one of the most striking episodes in the "Memoirs of a Sportsman," which was promised to the world twenty-five years ago, but has only now been published. It is a most touching sketch of a man who, when all he loved have either died or deserted him, concentrates all his affections on a horse. His horse is stolen, but he spares no trouble nor money in the pursuit, and finally, as he supposes, recovers him. But, little by little, suspicions begin to come to him that the horse is not the same, and, when he is finally convinced of it, he kills him for the crime of resembling too closely the horse he so much loved, and soon dies himself from a broken heart. Next on the list comes "A Neglected Question," by B. M. Markevitch, a little-known writer, which, by its tenderness and originality, makes a great contrast to the rest of the works of fiction. Another new writer, Karazin, in his novel, "On the Distant Frontiers of Russia," describes, in a spirited and picturesque manner, the life of the Russian colonists in Toorkestan, an entirely new field for even a Russian novelist. "Alexis Slobodin," by P. Alminsky, apparently an experienced writer, under a fictitious name, is, in some respects, a remarkable book; and "Dilettanti," by Roemer, "The Cathedral Clergy," by Leskof-Stebnitsky, and Melnikof's

sketches of life among the Dissenters, are more or less praiseworthy attempts in the new field on which Russian fiction has entered.

Almost the only poetical book of the year is the collected edition of the poems of Ry-léief, a third-rate poet of the Pushkin epoch, which have been kept out of their proper place in Russian literature by the part the writer took in the revolt at the accession of the Emperor Nicholas.

"The Predecessors of Shakespeare," by N. Storozhenko, is a careful and valuable study of the earlier English dramatists, with the purpose of making clear the development and culmination of the English drama. The present volume is devoted to Heywood, Lilly, and Marlowe. Two new publications of the old Russian Lives of the Saints, with variations and comments, are valuable both for literature and history; and the eighth volume of the "Collection of the Department of Russian Language and Literature of the Imperial Academy of Sciences" is of great worth and interest. One of the greatest of Russian novelists, Count Leo Tolstoi, makes his appearance again this year, but this time as the author of an "Alphabet and Reader," for the use of children and schools. The book is not without its literary merits, for many of the short sketches and tales were written expressly for it by the novelist.

In bibliography we have three important books. The eight volumes of the "Russian Historical Bibliography," for the literature, both books and articles, of the year 1862, has just been published, some nine years behind its time. The "Bibliographical Index to the History of Russian and General Literature," by the painstaking V. Mexhoff, is a complete list, in systematic order, of all Russian books and articles in journals and newspapers which appeared in Russian from 1855 to 1870. It is simply invaluable. The "Catalogue of Russian Engraved Portraits," by D. Rovinsky, is also useful and valuable, and is the only contribution of importance to art history.

In books of travel there is little to record besides Ogorodnikov's hastily-written book on America, a new treatment of the same subject by Zimmermann, and E. Markoff's excellent "Sketches of the Crimea," a region which the author has explored far more completely than most travellers, and of which he can speak with authority.

The important book of the year in philosophy is K. Kavelin's "Problems of Psychology," which is calling out a severe criticism on the part of the materialists.

What may be called folk-literature is this year unusually rich. There are the studies of Hilferding, on the "Ballads and Ballad-Singers of Olonetz;" of Kostomarov, on the "Ballad-Poetry of Great Russia;" and "South-Russian Songs and Ballads;" of Rudtchenko, on "The Tchumak in Popular Songs;" and of Buslaef,

on "The Comparative Study of Popular Life and Poetry;" and the remarkable book of Vesselofsky, "The Slavonic Tales of Solomon and Kitovras."

In political and social science we have two volumes of collected essays on topics of the day, published by two newspapers, the *Citizen* and the *Week*. There is also an interesting and well-written series of studies, by M. T.—of, on "The Eastern Policy of Germany and Russification," which have been sharply and warmly controverted by the ultra-national journals. More important are "The Revenues of Russia" (published also in French), by the Academician Bezobrazof, a work of immense labor, and very useful to the economist and statesman; and the first volumes of "Principles of Political Economy," by Professor J. Babst. Mr. Babst has a clear and lively style, and the art of making himself readily understood. He treats the subject historically, and, in views, is a protectionist, having become converted from his former free-trade principles. Here should be mentioned "Die Industrie Russlands," by F. Matthai, a very detailed and systematic account of the development and present condition of Russian manufactures. The remarkable essays entitled "Ten Years of Reforms," which have appeared during the last two years in the *Messenger of Europe*, are at last issued in complete form. They are by A. Golovatcheff, and not by Grot, as I stated last year. It is a book of the highest importance. The Hebrew question is giving rise to a considerable literature, of which the chief books are the "Hebrews in Russia," by Orshansky; a new volume of the "Hebrew Library;" a collection of the "Laws relating to the Hebrews," containing many specimens of curious and contradictory legislation; and Shershefsky's "Book of Kagal," a refutation of Braphmann's well-known book. The Central Statistical Committee has issued the second series of the "Statistical Annual of the Russian Empire," full of late and new information; and "St. Petersburg," a collection of researches into the history, topography, and statistics of the capital. "Statistical Researches into the Sanitary Condition of St. Petersburg" is an excellent little book, by Dr. Hübner, with a sanitary map attached. Besides this we have "Russian Toorkestan," which treats of the geography and natural history as well as the statistics of that remote province. The "Calendar" of Suvorin is on a new plan, and, as it contains the essence of all information about Russia, must be on the table of every one interested in that country.

Besides numerous publications of historical material, nearly all the best Russian historians have given us something during the past year. Solovief has issued the twelve lectures on Peter the Great, which he delivered in connection with the Moscow Polytechnic Exposition, as well as the twenty-second volume of his "History of Russia," which covers that

period of the reign of Elizabeth between 1745 and 1748. From Kostomarov we have, in addition to the essays mentioned above, another article on the "Confused Period," and the twelfth volume of his "Historical Monographs," containing essays which have appeared before. In style and method Kostomarov is the exact opposite of Solovief. He is an artist as well as an historian. The first volume of Zabelin's "Essays on Russian Antiquities and History" contains a selection of the labors of twenty years, and we must be thankful that these valuable studies are rescued from the various periodicals in which they were first printed, and are now made accessible. "The Conversion of the Uniates" is published from the manuscripts of the late Father Moroshkin, to which he had not put the finishing touches. It is a painstaking and conscientiously written work, which gives the whole history of the so-called forced conversion of the United Greeks of Lithuania under the Emperor Nicholas, and a translation of it would be very opportune at the present moment. Mr. V. Klyutchevsky has put much research and cleverness in "The Old Russian Lives of the Saints as an Historical Source." The chief independent work is the touching memoir of the Crown-Princess Charlotte, the unhappy wife of the unfortunate Alexis, by Prof. Gerrye. "Russland unter Peter dem Grossen," by Dr. Ernst Herrmann, published at Leipsic, is a selection from the contemporary memoirs of Vockerodt and Otto Pleyer. Among the rich publications of historical material, we must notice the two volumes of the new collection, entitled "The Nineteenth Century," by the indefatigable P. Bartinief; the fourth and fifth volumes of the "Archives of Prince Vorontsoff," by the same editor; the seventh volume of the "Collection of the Imperial Historical Society," containing more than 400 autograph letters and papers of the Empress Catherine II., extending from 1744 to 1764, published by order of the hereditary grand-duke; four large volumes published by the Moscow Historical Society; the "Historical Papers collected by K. Arsenief," published by the Academy of Sciences; "Materials from the Military Archives;" and a new publication of the Archaeographical Commission, called the "Russian Historical Library," devoted exclusively to the "Period of Confusion." All this is in addition to the interesting volumes of the two historical journals, the *Russian Archives* and the *Russian Past*.

In memoirs and biography we have the "Journal and Correspondence of Count Sperski," whose hundredth anniversary was on the 1st of January, 1872; the "Memoirs of Prince Shakofskoi," from 1705 to 1777; and the highly-entertaining "Memoirs of a Gendarme," by General Lomatchefsky, which give an inside view of the Polish disturbances between 1837 and 1843. The letters of Alexander

Tourguénief and those of Nicholas Tourguénief are very important for the reigns of Alexander I., and Nicholas, but were published abroad, and are forbidden by the Russian censorship.

In the interests of literature, it is impossible not to feel regret at the new strictness which has been added to the laws of censorship. The literature of the year has apparently been but slightly affected by them as yet, though the September and October numbers of the review *Conversations* are still retained in the censor's office. The changes of the law have rendered necessary an official journal, the *Index to the Affairs of the Press*, the title of which sufficiently denotes its purpose. It is curious in containing an *Index Expurgatorius* of foreign literature, and thus pointing out to the inquisitive the forbidden fruit, which they will, therefore, be most anxious to taste.

SERBIA AND ILLYRIA.—In the literature of the South Slavonians for the past year, we find proofs of considerable progress in all branches of science and art. The three chief agents in our intellectual advancement are: 1. Drushtvo Slovesnosti (the literary union in Belgrade); 2. The South Slavonian Academy in Agram; and, 3. Matica Srbska (the Serbian Bee in Neusatz). Their publications are, for the most part, of an historico-philological character, and are calculated to arouse national feeling, by lively pictures of the deeds of former heroes, as well as to enhance the love for the national tongue, by pointing out the spirit and the refinement of the Serbian and Illyrian dialects. Among the books published by individuals, and not by societies, we note: Ostrozinsky's "Minor Songs," a volume of spirited lyrics, and his "Elements of Esthetics." From the same author we have "Prototyp Nedelsko," a national religious epic, much valued by his countrymen. Not less popular are the "Songs" of Peter Peradovic, an Austrian general, whose poetry is placed on a level with the old classics of the Ragusa school. His imagination is genial, his language distinguished by beauty, and he is an ardent patriot. Alexander Popovic has made himself conspicuous by his "Dzennet" ("The Paradise"). In imitation of Dante, he chooses Hafiz for his *cicerone*, and is, consequently, led through all the delights of the Mohammedan Elysium, until he extends his arms toward a lovely houri, when every thing suddenly disappears, and he discovers that all has been but a dream. Arminius Pavic has written a "History of the Drama of Ragusa," a work which has met with a warm reception among his countrymen; and Stoyan Novokovich has published his "History of the Servian Literature," in which he exhibits great diligence and knowledge, endeavoring, at the same time, to encourage the idea of a united Serbo-Croatian literature, a project which it would be difficult to realize, as the two nations differ in religion, have hitherto used two different alphabets, and are, besides, separated by essential differences in their dialects.

Giving, for the first time, an account of the South-Slavonian literature, it will not be superfluous to mention some of our principal *savants*. M. Novakovic is busy with Servian biography; M. Dubrovatz with historical researches; Drs. Pancic and Tochnagoratz with botany and zoology; the same branch is cultivated by Joseph Dusl and Radovanovic; Dancic is the grammarian; and Gavrilovic has made himself known by his works relating to the statistics and geography of Servia.

SPAIN.—Political struggles exercise a most unhappy influence upon Spanish literature. However, notwithstanding these difficulties, as many works have appeared during 1872 as in the previous year, and in scientific subjects a decided tendency to progress is visible.

Dramatic literature, although not so copiously represented as in past years, has given, in 1872, signs of vitality, although many of the best dramatic authors, such as Iamayo, Ayala, Eguilaz, and others, have not written any thing this year for the stage. Señor García Gutierrez has brought out two dramatic works, a tragedy and a comedy, which have been justly applauded. The tragedy, which is historical and in verse, is entitled "Doña Urraca." Señor Gutierrez's drama is remarkable on many accounts, and abounds in effective situations. The characters are admirably drawn, the interest increases as the play goes on, and the versification is brilliant. The other work by the same author, which has just appeared at the Teatro Español, is a comedy, "Crisalida y Mariposa" ("Chrysalis and Butterfly"). It is written in the style of Goldoni; the plot is not important, and the principal merit consists in the general style. This play is full of graceful sayings, and the dialogue is admirable. Among other dramatic works which have been brought out this year, the historical drama, "Doña Maria Coronel," by Señor Retes y Echevarria, deserves a special mention, for its versification and the dramatic situations it contains. Two comedies by Señor Marco, "La Muger Compuesta" ("The Fashionable Woman"), and "La Feria de las Mugeres" ("Women's Fair"), are full of dramatic interest and clever dialogue. Señor Hurtado, a popular dramatic author, is preparing a comedy, "El Wals de Venzano," which is intended to advocate spiritualism. Lastly, an historical drama, by Nunez de Arce, has been brought out with brilliant success, "El Haz de Leña" ("The Log of Wood"), a work full of interest from beginning to end, and written in admirable verse. The triumph of the author is well merited.

In the lyrical poetry of the year we find a large number of works. We may mention with praise the "Inspiraciones," which Señor Peñaranda has published, with a prologue by M. Victor Hugo, in which he shows the sympathy he feels for the Spanish poet. Señor Peñaranda has also published two other volumes, "Presentimientos," and "Notas de una

Lira," in both of which he shows his good taste in imitating the best Spanish poets. Señor Arnao, a distinguished poet and fervent Catholic, has published a collection of poems on religious subjects, "*La Voz del Creyente*" ("The Voice of the Believer"), intended to celebrate the glories of Catholicism, which, besides being models of purity in form, are full of feeling. Señor Aguilera, one of the best modern Spanish poets, has also published a charming volume, "*La Leyenda de Noche Buena*" ("The Legend of Christmas").

Among the numerous novels which have appeared, Sr. Rodríguez Correa's charming little volume, "*Rosas y Perros*," must be mentioned. It is admirably written, and describes Spanish bureaucracy with most comic exactitude, and is full of interest from beginning to end. Sr. Fernandez y Gonzales, the most fertile of Spanish novelists, has published several novels this year, "*El Algibe de la Gitana*" ("The Gypsy's Well"), "*Los Martires de la Familia*" ("The Family Martyrs"), and "*El Montero de Espinosa*" ("The Huntsman of Espinosa"); and Sr. Selgas a charming novel, "*La Manzana de Oro*" ("The Golden Apple"). By Sr. Sepulveda we have "*En el Sitio*" ("On the Spot"), and "*La Muger de Usted*" ("Your Wife"). The distinguished author of popular tales, Sr. Trueba, has written "*El Gabán y la Chaqueta*" ("The Overcoat and the Jacket"); and Sr. Frontaura, "*El Hijo del Sacristán*" ("The Sacristan's Son"). Sr. Moya has given us "*El Club de los Solteros*" ("The Bachelors' Club"); Sr. Puig, "*Coche y Falco*" ("Carriage and Opera-box"); Sr. Lozano, "*El Criado Modelo*" ("The Model Servant"); Sr. Ruigomez, the pretty novel, "*Silvestre del todo*" ("Silvester Everything"); Sr. Diana, the interesting "*Calle de la Amargura*" ("The Street of Sorrow"); and Sr. Padilla, "*La Semilla del Bien*" ("The Good Seed"). These slight notes render it evident that the number of novels which have appeared during the year is large for Spain.

Señors Castro y Serrano and Juan Garcia, whose works are always received by the Spanish public with delight, have not published anything this year. A witty anonymous work, and which has been well received, is "*Un Viage á los Infernos del Sufragio Universal*" ("A Journey to the Regions of Universal Suffrage"). The author describes the intrigues at the elections in country towns in Spain. Great praise is due to Sr. Fastenrath's "*Pasionarias de un Aleman Español*" ("Passion-Flowers by a German Spaniard"), in which he gives a critical account of the well-known Ober-Ammergau play. The author is a German, but he writes throughout in the purest Spanish. "*El Monge Gris*" ("The Gray Monk"), by General Ametller, is an entertaining volume, describing the conduct of the Aragonese and Catalans in the East during the middle ages.

Of books of travels, the only one deserving

especial mention is Sr. Alvarez's "*Viaje al Oriente*" ("Voyage from Manila to the Marianas"). Of a more serious description is Sr. Collell's fine imitation of the old Catalanian work, "*Altra Peregrinacio del venturos Peregrini*" ("Another Perigrination of the Happy Pilgrim"); and, lastly, as a specimen of an interesting and instructive work, I may refer to "*Las Mugerres Españolas y Americanas*" ("Spanish and American Women")—a collection of articles written by the best Spanish authors, illustrated with engravings by the best living Spanish artists.

Of critical works, the most important, from the difficulty of the subject and admirable manner in which it is treated, is the first part of the "*Catálogo Descriptivo é Histórico del Museo del Prado de Madrid*," by Don Pedro Madrazo. This instalment includes the Italian and Spanish schools, and represents the work of many years, during which Sr. Madrazo has, by searching in the archives, and by the comparative study of the pictures of Madrid and those of other museums, been able to classify them with due exactitude. This volume is enriched with historical notes of great interest on the pictures and on the artists who painted for the Kings of Spain.

Some slight progress is to be observed in philosophical studies; and it is to be hoped that every day they will be more generally developed, owing to Sr. Fabie's translation of Hegel's "*Logic*," it being indispensable to popularize this study, as it is beginning to have followers in Spain.

The study of the classics is little pursued in Spain; for this reason, Sr. Ascarates's "*Obras de Platon*," "*Oraciones Escogidas de Demostenes*," by Sr. Roda, and Sr. Orellano's "*Grandes Poemas*," merit notice.

As regards historical works, I should mention that the "*Crónica General de España*" has this year been completed, a work which comprehends the history of the different provinces, written by different authors, under the direction of Sr. Rossell. The "*Historia General de Andalucía*," by Sr. Guichot, is also drawing to a close. The "*Documentos Ineditos para la Historia de España*," published by Sr. Salva, will probably end this year, with the fifty-sixth volume, or at any rate there will be an alteration in the form and manner of publication. Sr. Zaragoza has collected a series of interesting notes upon the history of the insurrections in Cuba. A distinguished general of the Spanish army, General Sandoval, has written an extensive historical monograph, a work of many years, on the battle of Aljubarrota, "*La Batalla de Aljubarrota*," which occurred at the end of the fourteenth century, and in which the Spaniards were defeated by the Portuguese. This feat of arms gave rise to the famous monastery, which was built by the Portuguese on the battle-field, and is one of the finest existing monuments of Gothic art. Sr. Guerra, the learned antiquary

and Academician, has written "El Libro de Santaña," a volume full of erudition. The "Historia del General Prim," by Sr. Orellano; the "Biblioteca de Autores Cordobeses," and Navarete's "Life of Sebastian Del Cano," the first navigator who went round the world, are all books worth naming.

Of publications illustrating archæology and the fine arts, the only one which has attracted great attention is *El Museo Español de Antigüedades*, under the direction of Sr. Rada. Several good articles have appeared in it this year, by well-known writers. Each number is illustrated with colored plates.

The Spanish Academies have published less this year, owing to the straitened state of their finances.

Societies whose object it is to reproduce rare books and manuscripts are becoming every day more general. The Society of "Bibliófilos Españoles" has published this year a novel written by Eximeno, a Spanish Jesuit, expelled from Spain during the eighteenth century, in which he ridicules the musicians and music of the time. The title is "Don Lazarillo Vizcardi," and the book is full of interesting musical information. The "Bibliófilos Andaluces" have published "Don Fernando Colon, Historiador de su padre" ("The Life of Columbus, by his Son"), "Relacion sobre las Comunidades de Castilla" ("Description of the Comuneros of Castille"), by Pedro de Alcoer, edited by Sr. Gamero. The "Biblioteca Catalana," edited by Sr. Aguiló, is one of the best reproductions of the day.

Of works on Natural Science there have been few. In the "Anales de la Sociedad Española de Historia Natural" ("Annals of the Spanish Society of Natural History"), there have appeared contributions by Srs. Poej, Perez Arcau, Espada, Colmeiro, and Solano, all of whom are considered in Spain as competent authorities. In Sr. Espada's description of some South American volcanoes he corrects the statements made by Humboldt and others. Sr. Espada is preparing a volume on a "Voyage in Europe and the East, made by a Spaniard in the Middle Ages."

The professors of the University of Granada have distinguished themselves this year by the high tone of their publications. Sr. Maestro has written a "Treatise on Anatomy;" Dr. Creus an "Elementary Treatise on Anatomy;" Dr. Velasco a "Treatise on Organic Chemistry," in which, for the first time, an effort is made to popularize modern ideas on the subject; Mr. Mallo an "Elementary Treatise on Medicine," in which he considers the necessities of the present day; and an interesting explanation has appeared, by Dr. Garcia, of the theories of Dr. Darwin, of which he is a fervent adherent. Dr. Cuestas, in his "General Pathology," impresses on Spanish professors the necessity of original observations. The author says that students out of Spain should

benefit by the local experience and study of Spanish men of science. Srs. Maffei and Figueroa, engineers of mines, continue their important work, "Apuntes." Sr. Vilanova gives us a study "On the Origin of Man," remarkable in its way. The same gentleman edits a volume which is being published in a very costly manner, "The Creation."

The scientific, literary, and artistic reviews which have appeared of late years continue to increase in number, and each group of special studies has a representative in the press, but I cannot mention each of these publications in detail in such a notice as this.

SWEDEN.—On perusing the various publications of this year in different branches of literature (the whole book issue can be estimated at from 1,200 to 1,300, periodicals not included), I find that the number of purely literary works of real merit is small. After the interesting and original development our poetry went through the first decades of this century, production came to a stand-still, and the literary results of the last year seem to have been mostly the collecting and reissuing of older works; while our neighbor-country, Finland, has produced the greatest poet of our day who uses the Swedish language—Runeberg. Among the volumes relating to the study of ancient poetry, the "Works of Bellman until 1772" (after a newly-found original manuscript) undoubtedly ranks foremost. It is Mr. Klemming, the royal librarian, well known as one of our highest authorities in the literary history of former times, who has the honor of this interesting publication.

It may be mentioned that the royal theatres have given, with much success, the "Winter's Tale" and "Romeo and Juliet," and that "Richard III." is just about to be put on the stage." In fact, the influence of English literature in our country is considerable. Of course a mass of sensation novels are translated and devoured; but a more healthy sign is the great admiration for the genius of Dickens. The new and excellent translation of his complete works, now appearing, has a wide circulation. We have capital translations of Shakespeare, Milton, Scott, Byron, Moore, etc., to which the last valuable addition is "Shakespeare's Sonnets," by Mr. Nyblom.

A more than passing attention will be given to the collection of political speeches by Mr. Gripensdt, who, as a statesman and orator, has exercised a great influence on the development of our constitution during the last thirty years.

In the field of literary history we have to notice the continuation of Mr. Linnström's elaborate bibliographic work ("Svenkst Boklexicon"), and the valuable researches by M. Ljunggren and Eichhorn.

It is not unknown that Sweden shares with Denmark the honor of first having systematized prehistoric archæology. The hero of this science, Mr. Nillson, is now very aged, and sel-

dom publishes any thing new; but younger men have carried on the labor of their master. Among the various publications of this kind some are undoubtedly of great worth. We have, first, a new volume of the valuable "Antiquarisk Tidskrift för Sverige," with a remarkable article not yet finished, by the younger Mr. Hildebrand, about the development of the earlier forms of the fibula ("Bilag till Spännets Historia"). Then a book of the same author, "The Swedish People during the Time of Paganism" (Svenska folket under Hedna-Tiden), is worthy of perusal, because of the new ethnological system which the writer tries to establish regarding the old inhabitants of the Scandinavian countries. Further may be mentioned "The Antiquity of Sweden" ("Sveriges Forn tid"), first part, with excellent engravings, newly published by Mr. Montelius; the continuation of Mr. Stjernstedt's Numismatic Researches. History is somewhat poorly represented. The most conspicuous productions are, the concluding volume of Mr. Cronholm's "History of Gustavus Adolphus," the forty-first part of Mr. Fryxell's "Tales of Swedish History," treating of the years 1765-'70; and two very laborious historical-statistical treatises, "Sweden in 1571."

As to modern statistics, a new edition of Mr. Fahræus's Handbook has left the press ("Statistisk och Administrativ Handbok för Sverige"). Besides, the public authorities since the middle of the last century have published very exact tables concerning the growth of population and other statistical topics. Such researches even now are encouraged by the Government.

LONSDALE, Rt. Hon. Sir WILLIAM LOWTHER, F. R. S., Earl of, born July 21, 1787; died in London, March 4, 1872. He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated M. A., in 1808. In the same year he was elected one of the members for Cocker-mouth in the Tory interest, and represented that and another borough until December, 1832, when he was elected both for West Cumberland and Westmoreland, and, having selected the latter, he represented that county until he was called to the House of Peers in his father's barony of Lowther, September 6, 1841. He held several inferior posts in the administration under Lord Liverpool, was First Commissioner of Woods and Forests in the Wellington administration of 1828-'30, Privy Councillor in 1828, Vice-President of the Board of Trade in Sir R. Peel's first administration in 1834-'35, Postmaster-General in his second administration in 1841-'45, and Lord President of the Council in Lord Derby's first administration in 1852. He succeeded to the earldom March 19, 1844. He maintained throughout his long public career a strong and consistent attachment to the Conservative party, with whom he uniformly acted.

LOUISIANA. The contest between the adherents of Governor Warmoth and the follow-

ers of Geo. W. Carter for the control of the Legislature of Louisiana, which is alluded to in the preceding volume of this work, was kept up amid intense excitement through the greater part of the month of January, 1872. On the third day of the session, Carter descended from the Speaker's chair to defend himself against charges of corruption and extravagance which had been brought against him, and to denounce the conduct of the Governor. As soon as he had resumed his seat, a motion was made, that the Speaker's chair be declared vacant, which he decided to be out of order, as a vote of confidence in him had been adopted the day before. Charges of fraud were then brought against Mortimer Carr and E. W. Dewees, formerly Speaker of the House, and chairman of the Committee on Contingent Expenses respectively, and, while a motion was pending for their investigation, the attempt was renewed, amid great disorder, to unseat the Speaker. This failed, and the charges against Carr and Dewees were indefinitely postponed. On the next day, January 4th, a report of the Committee of Elections was adopted, excluding from their seats four members, on the ground that they did not reside in the parishes which they claimed to represent, and contesting claimants in the Carter interest were admitted in the places of three of them. The seats of three other Warmoth men were also declared vacant, and immediately filled by adherents of the Speaker. Authority was also given to the Speaker to keep the metropolitan police about the hall, and to appoint as many sergeants-at-arms as he might consider necessary to preserve order.

Meanwhile the halls of legislation were surrounded by an excited crowd, kept under control by a large force of metropolitan police, called into special service by the Governor. In the midst of the excitement, it became known that Governor Warmoth and several of his supporters in the Legislature had been arrested by United States officials on a charge of interfering with the organization and conduct of the House of Representatives. They were taken before the United States marshal at the custom-house, and released on \$500 bail each, to appear when cited, and answer the charges. The Governor immediately issued a proclamation, calling an "extra session" of the Legislature, to meet at once, on the ground that a conspiracy had "developed itself to overthrow the government by unlawful and revolutionary means." The Senate assembled the same afternoon, but, no quorum being present, it adjourned after the reading of the Governor's proclamation. Fifty-six members of the House also assembled, chose temporary officers, and adopted the following resolutions:

Whereas, At a meeting of the House, at 12 o'clock to-day, several of the Representatives of the people were unlawfully and unconstitutionally arrested by certain parties styling themselves deputy United States marshals; and whereas, these outrages were committed alone for the purpose of breaking down

the constitutional majority in the House in order to enable the illegal minority to expel from the House certain members of the majority and to effect a revolution in the House and State government: therefore be it

Resolved, by the House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, That we denounce the arrest of the members of this body as aforesaid, as an outrage upon the representatives of the people, and an insult to the dignity of the State, and a conspiracy to overthrow the government. Be it further

Resolved, That we declare the attempt of a minority of the House, assuming to act in the absence of the members who had been carried away by force, as utterly unconstitutional and revolutionary, null and void. Be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary be instructed to expunge from his minutes all record of the proceedings subsequent to the arrest of the members of this House.

The Speaker's chair was then unanimously declared vacant, and O. H. Brewster chosen to fill the same, and a permanent organization of the House effected. Resolutions were adopted, approving of the course of the Governor, and requesting him "to take all measures necessary to protect the General Assembly and the capitol from violence, and the members from intimidation." After adjournment, an address signed by 65 members of the Legislature was sent to the Governor, requesting him to take measures to prevent the "Carterites" from taking forcible possession of the Assembly halls. During that night and the next day the Mechanics' Institute, in which the meetings of the Legislature were held, was guarded by a large force of soldiers and police, under the control of the Governor. The "extra session" was continued, and, although there was no quorum in the Senate, that body adopted resolutions commending the course of the Governor, and denouncing the action of the "Carterites." It was declared that certain members were kept beyond the jurisdiction of the Senate, on board the revenue cutter *Wilderness*, and the Secretary of the Treasury at Washington was requested to order that vessel to land them at New Orleans. The adherents of Warmoth in the House reelected the members formerly expelled by the "Carterites," and ordered an investigation into the arrest of the Governor and others. The followers of Carter, finding the Mechanics' Institute guarded against them, assembled in a room over the "Gem Saloon," on Royal Street, and styled themselves the "legal House of Representatives." A quorum was not present, and sergeants-at-arms were sent out to arrest and bring in members. On the 6th of January, the rival bodies claiming to be the House of Representatives were both in session, and great excitement prevailed in the streets, hostile collisions being prevented by the police and military. The Governor issued a proclamation, declaring the body assembled at the "Gem Saloon" "revolutionary, unconstitutional, and illegal," and commanded all good citizens not to support or aid it. It further commanded that body to desist from the "illegal and unwarrantable arrests of citizens and members

of the House of Representatives, and its usurpations of authority," and threatened its members with arrest as "rioters, and disturbers of the peace." A writ of *habeas corpus* was also obtained from Judge Dibble, of the Eighth District Court, commanding Colonel Carter and his sergeant-at-arms to produce in court several persons alleged to be deprived of their liberties as citizens and members of the General Assembly. This order was disregarded, as was also another proclamation of the Governor, commanding all representatives in the Assembly legally elected to return to their seats at the Mechanics' Institute, and the body at the "Gem Saloon" to disperse.

On the 7th of January that body was still in session, and, in the excitement which prevailed in the streets, Walter Wheyland, a member of the Warmoth House, was killed. Carter and three of his supporters were charged with the killing, but, when Carter subsequently appeared before the First District Court to answer to the charge, Judge Abell declared the action of the Governor in bringing the charges against him "a clear case of conspiracy," and said that evidence clearly showed that Wheyland was shot by a policeman.

On the 10th a large force of the metropolitan police took possession of the "Gem Saloon," and Carter and his adherents transferred their sittings to the office of United States Marshal Packard, and afterward to the rooms of the Cosmopolitan Club. Attempts at compromise were now made, but without success, and on the 16th "Carter's House" telegraphed to the President of the United States, asking that an "inquisition be had into the revolutionary and illegal action of H. C. Warmoth," and into "the conduct of Major-General Emory, commanding the department, in placing Federal troops at the disposal of the Executive under the circumstances," and further, requesting that the troops be removed from the city pending the present contest, "unless martial law shall be declared." Meanwhile the *Wilderness* had been ordered to New Orleans, and the absent Senators made their appearance, but refused to take their places unless the armed force about the capitol was removed. On the 20th Colonel Carter issued a proclamation, declaring his intention to take forcible possession of the Mechanics' Institute, and calling on the citizens to aid him. On the 22d he appeared at the head of several thousand men with the avowed purpose of carrying out his threat, but was prevented by General Emory, who had orders from Washington to allow no conflict between bodies of armed men.

On the same day, January 22d, a quorum was at last obtained in the Senate, the absentees appearing in a body, and after an exciting debate it was declared, by a vote of 17 to 16, that the extra session of the Senate in December, 1871, and the election of Pinchback as President were constitutional and valid. Some of the Carterites also returned to their

places in the House at Mechanics' Institute, and on the 24th, a quorum being present, "the action of the House in extra session, expelling Geo. W. Carter from the House of Representatives, and the election of O. H. Brewster, Speaker of the House," were confirmed and ratified. On the next day, most of the members of the House presided over by Carter appeared and took their places. With a few exceptions, they were admitted as members, on the understanding that they recognized the House there assembled as the only legal House, and Mr. Brewster as the Speaker.

Immediately after these events, a committee, appointed by Congress to investigate the proceedings of the two factions and the conduct of Federal officials, met at New Orleans to take testimony. They continued their sessions about two weeks and examined upward of fifty witnesses, including all the leading actors in the stormy scenes of the last few weeks. They submitted a report to Congress in the latter part of May, which only stated facts without recommending any action on the part of the national Government. Mr. Scofield, the chairman of the committee, and Mr. McCrary, gave a circumstantial account of the difficulties, stating that the trouble was not between the government and officers of Louisiana on the one side, and the officers of the United States on the other, but between friends and opponents of the administration of Governor Warmoth. It was mainly a division or quarrel among the leaders of the Republican party, in which many of the Federal officials were prominent actors; some upon one side and some upon the other. The leaders of the Democratic party also participated in it, sometimes in alliance with one faction and sometimes with the other, as interest or consideration of duty seemed to require. The part taken by Federal officials in the quarrel, whether wise or otherwise, seemed to have originated entirely with themselves; there was no trace of interference by the Administration at Washington.

Mr. Smith concurred in their report, with additions and qualifications, and said: "It is not to be denied that in the new and disturbed condition of things, some unscrupulous men have got into office in Louisiana. The men who go South to hold office, and return when they lose their office, are not confined to any political party. The troubles in that State are similar in kind, although in perhaps a greater degree, to such as generally follow civil wars. The reconstruction of Louisiana was of necessity an upheaval of the very foundations of society. The State has suffered sorely in the pangs of transformation, but the situation is now being accepted, and confidence between the races restored. If this confidence be not disturbed, there is no reason to doubt that the State will enter upon a new career of prosperity and peace."

Mr. Spear and Mr. Archer said, that the po-

litical rascals and adventurers in Louisiana had quarrelled among themselves; and that the committee had no power to relieve the people of Louisiana. "Under a fair and honest election they will relieve themselves, and if the Federal Administration will intrust the business and interests of the Government in Louisiana to honest men, who care more to perform their official duties and thus serve the country, than to manage politics and control State Legislatures, United States troops will not be needed in New Orleans. With the interests of Louisiana directed by intelligence and guarded by the love of her own people, and with the interests of the national Government there in proper hands, no congressional recommendations will be needed to restore to her the unnumbered blessings of peace and the speedy return of a long-exiled prosperity."

The following statements were also made by the last-named members of the committee:

A series of infamous laws had been passed, placing imperial powers in the Governor's hands, which he had used with a reckless disregard of the interests of the people and with the double purpose of enriching himself and his friends, and of perpetuating his control of the State. Himself but a recent resident of Louisiana, he had gathered around him a swarm of adventurers from all sections, destitute alike of either personal or political integrity, and was fattening himself and them upon the plunder wrung from the property and toil of the people. Under the law, elections were a farce. The Governor appointed the registrars, and through them returned his friends to the Legislature and defeated his enemies. In several cases persons held seats in the House from parishes in which they had never resided and in which they were absolutely unknown. In one case a friend of the Governor was elected in a private room in a New Orleans hotel, at midnight, to represent a parish a hundred miles away. The police and other laws, entailing vast expense upon the people, vest monstrous powers in the Governor, which he has not failed to use in his own interest. The tax in the State is about two per cent., and in the city of New Orleans about five per cent. on a fair cash valuation. In 1868, the debts and liabilities of the State were \$14,000,000; and in 1871, three years later, they were \$41,000,000.

No bill that the Governor favors can fail, and none that he opposes can pass. He frequently appears on the floor of the Senate and House when important measures are pending, and stiffens members, to use his own words, by his "presence, cheerful conversation, pleasant manners, and so on." He terms under oath, his friends in the Legislature, "my crowd," and speaks of them and to them with that contempt which a thorough knowledge of their character amply justifies. The world has rarely known a legislative body so rank with ignorance and corruption. There is no direct evidence that the Governor ever received a bribe for approving or vetoing a bill, and he states, with emphasis, that he has never been corruptly influenced in his official action. He has been Governor four years, at an annual salary of \$8,000, and he testifies that he made far more than \$100,000 the first year, and he is now estimated to be worth from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000.

The session of the Legislature continued until the 29th of February, without further interruption, Mr. Pinchback presiding in the Senate, and Mr. Brewster occupying the chair in the House.

The principal bills of importance which were discussed were known as "reform measures," and included new registration and election laws, a repeal of the constabulary, a reorganization of the police and militia forces, and a thorough revision of the laws providing for the collection and disbursement of the revenues. On the 5th of February the Governor had recommended these and other measures of reform, but they all failed to be enacted, owing, it was said by his opponents, to the opposition of his friends and his own refusal to sign the registration and election laws which actually passed both branches of the Legislature.

A bill funding the indebtedness of the State was signed some time after the Legislature had adjourned. It makes it a duty of the Treasurer to ascertain and classify the public obligations, and creates a "fund for the redemption of the floating debt of the State." The old "redemption of the State Debt Fund," and the "Free-School Fund" are transferred to this new fund, and bonds were to be prepared for which warrants and certificates of indebtedness could be exchanged.

The political affairs of the State continued to be fraught with excitement throughout the year. A committee of fifty-one citizens of New Orleans had been appointed at a public meeting on the 1st of December, 1871, for the purpose of securing reform in the administration of affairs, so far as concerned the city. This committee made a report to a meeting called for the purpose, and held on the 17th of February. They had found that the troubles in the municipal government were due, in a large measure, to "State interference, and the manipulation of municipal affairs by the State authorities," and concluded that it was impossible to secure reform for the city until it was inaugurated in the State administration. "Disheartened," they say, "by the unblushing deceit of the executive and legislative branches of your State government, and convinced that no relief is possible while that government, as now constituted, remains in existence," the committee recommend "the rapid organization of the people of this city and all over the State of Louisiana, not into secret oath-bound associations, but into one grand party of reform." For the purpose of carrying out this recommendation, the committee called a "convention of the people of the whole State," to meet in New Orleans on the 23d of April. A provisional State Central Committee of the Reform party was appointed at the same time. On the 12th of March this committee issued an address, postponing the proposed convention to June 4th, and calling on all the friends of reform, both white and colored, to join the new movement. It attributes the troubles of the State, "the frightful spoliation and robbery, of which she was the victim, to a lack of sympathy and coöperation between the two great races inhabiting

our territory." It declares that "the treachery, duplicity, and tyranny of the present Governor of Louisiana have been established beyond controversy, and are now patent facts before a civilized world." The address concludes thus:

The necessity for a new organization at this time is manifest. The great and sudden changes which have recently taken place in the peculiar institutions of the South, and the manner in which these changes were wrought, left the two great national parties, so far as Louisiana was concerned, divided more upon issues of feeling and prejudice than of abstract reason. The consequence was, that the contest waged between those parties in reference to our local concerns had in them more of bitterness than is ordinarily the case. So that now it would be impossible, in our opinion, to unite the adherents of these parties under either name. The party we are now forming—for home purposes—will not, in truth, be a third party; for, unless we read badly the signs of the times, it will unite all honest men, and leave as the only issue that of virtue against vice. We believe, also, that history will bear us out in the assertion that, whenever such a conjuncture of affairs has arisen as now exists in Louisiana, a new party has necessarily emerged, through which the people have redeemed their State.

This committee, therefore, earnestly recommends that the people of each parish proceed promptly to organize themselves into clubs, and that every effort be made to send representative men to the convention. Your committee would further recommend that the great principle of equality in representation be kept constantly in mind, and that, as nearly as possible, the convention be composed in equal proportions from the two races.

The State Central Committee of the Democratic party adopted resolutions on the 23d of February, calling a State Convention, to be held at New Orleans, on the 18th of April, and issued an address, in which they also condemn the Governor for "the corrupt dispensation of his vast patronage, the boldness and frequency of his usurpation of power to strike down those in his own party who refused to become his personal adherents, his repeated acts of political treachery to the colored race, whose votes had elevated him to office." They claimed that their purpose was reform, and the rescue of the State administration from the corruption into which it had fallen. They say: "At a time when the material interests of the State have been made the object of legislative and executive robbery, when every household in the State is afflicted by the ruin which has resulted from the desolating legislation of the past few years, when the poor man and the rich man are alike made the victims of legislative and executive spoliation, when the absorbing question is that of taxation, and the universal cry of the people is immediate redemption from local and State misgovernment, the duty of patriotic citizenship is to silence the voice of mere party warfare."

Before the meeting of the Democratic Convention, a document appeared signed by some 500 citizens of the State, headed by Governor Warmoth, calling themselves "Liberal Republicans," and urging the people to send delegates

to the National Convention at Cincinnati. They condemn the Administration of President Grant, and accuse it of unwarranted interference in the affairs of Louisiana.

The Democratic Convention, which assembled on the 18th of April, continued in session three days, and finally adjourned to the 3d of June, without making any nominations. The time was taken up chiefly in heated discussions on the condition of affairs in the State and the proper course to be taken by the party. The following address and resolutions were adopted:

The present struggle of the people of Louisiana is for their homes and their liberties.

They are crushed with the weight of taxes; their courts are but a mockery of justice, and their Executive is a tyrant, who exercises an open and boasted control over the Legislature.

It is time, fellow-citizens, to assert your manhood and dignity—to cleanse the Augean stables—to re-establish the rule of law and justice, of economy and constitutional liberty. It is time to put the brand of infamy upon the brows of those who have dishonored and plundered Louisiana; to expel them from their high places, and make them give way to honest and capable men—the only fit representatives of a free and truly republican people.

Citizens of Louisiana! The Democrats of the State here assembled in convention, after deliberation in a spirit of harmony and patriotism, have come to the conclusion that the Democratic party shall confine its action to the selection of proper men for the redemption of the State from political and financial ruin—from tyranny and oppression. Let us, while we do justice to the colored man, do equal justice to the white man, and secure to every citizen the blessings of liberty and good government.

Resolved, That our designation of "Democratic party of Louisiana" is significant of the power of the whole body of the people, and is used to express our determination to secure to every citizen of this State the equal rights guaranteed to him by the Constitution of the United States and the constitution of Louisiana, and the laws made in pursuance thereof, and to effect a thorough reform in every department of the government of the State.

Resolved, That the union and coöperation of all the honest and patriotic citizens of Louisiana are necessary to defeat the unprincipled party now in power in this State, and to place the destinies of the State, the rights, liberties, interests, and honor of the people, in the hands of her noblest sons; and that we do most earnestly and respectfully invite the good people of the State to support the candidates who may be presented to them for the great and necessary work of reform.

Resolved, That the candidates for the offices of the State, whenever selected by this convention, must be honest and capable men, known by the people, and entirely worthy of their support and confidence.

Resolved, That this convention is of opinion that Governor Warmoth is unworthy of the respect and confidence of the people, and that any political connection with him would be dishonorable and injurious to the best interest of Louisiana.

A convention of that portion of the Republican party of the State known as the "custom-house ring," and headed by U. S. Marshal S. B. Packard, was held at New Orleans on the 30th of April. It was in session two days, and chose delegates to the National Convention of the party, and candidates for presidential electors. A long series of resolutions was

adopted, rehearsing the history and achievements of the Republican party, and indorsing the Administration of President Grant, and commending the general policy of the national Government. The resolutions relating to the affairs of the State were as follows:

Resolved, That it is a matter of congratulation that the national Republican party in this State has united to expel from the party H. C. Warmoth, the corrupt Chief Executive of the State, who has fraudulently manipulated the election laws, passed for good and proper purposes, to maintain himself and his minions in power and in order to enable them to plunder the State Treasury; and who has, by revolutionary acts, and by bribery, and by the unscrupulous use of the power vested in him as commander-in-chief of the metropolitan police and militia, controlled the General Assembly, so as to prevent him from being impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors; and who has refused to permit reform measures passed by the last Legislature to become laws by withholding his signature therefrom, among which acts are those guarding and restricting the registration and election laws, so as to prevent election frauds, although the passage of such acts was recommended in his messages to the General Assembly.

Resolved, That this convention approves and adopts the principles of State reform contained in the resolutions passed at the National Republican Convention of this State, on the 9th of August, 1871, and enlarged on by the resolutions adopted by the State Central Executive Committee of the party on the 7th of November, 1871, and which measures were reduced to the form of bills and introduced into the Legislature at its last session, but failed to pass on account of the opposition of the friends of Governor Warmoth, or failed to become laws on account of his withholding his signature. The following are some of those bills:

A bill to amend the registration law.

A bill to amend the election law.

A bill amending the printing law.

A bill amending the law in regard to assessing and collecting State and parish taxes—reducing the expenses thereof.

A bill providing for the general expenses of the State, reducing the expenses of the State government to within \$800,000; whereas it is now more than double this amount.

A bill repealing the constabulary law.

This convention, on behalf of the National Republican party of this State, pledges itself that the above and all similar State reforms meet with its earnest approval, and that this convention recommend that no candidate for State office shall be nominated by our party who is not by his acts and antecedents, as well as by his pledges, fully committed to all such reforms.

Resolved, That while steadfastly maintaining the integrity of the Republican platform and organization, yet, in the interest of reform and good government, in view of the present exigencies of our State, we welcome the coöperation of all honest men in securing the deliverance of our people from their present distresses; and to this end, as far as may be necessary, we are willing to concede such personal considerations to those of our fellow-citizens who may differ from us in political convictions, as will not conflict with our obligations to our party, and as may be useful in compassing the common objects sought by the good people of this State.

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this convention, the only legal remedy left to prevent the repetition of the election frauds, perpetrated under the direction and control of Governor Warmoth at the election of 1870, again at the election next November (inasmuch as he has refused to sign the amended registration and election laws, passed at the last ses-

sion of the Legislature), and which we feel confident he will repeat in favor of any party with which he may act—and we believe it will be the sole object of any party combining with him to obtain this service from him—will be the extension of the act of Congress of the 28th of February, 1871, so as to embrace all the parishes in this State; and we earnestly recommend Congress to so amend this act as to enable the people of this State, as citizens of the United States, fully and freely, and without restraint, to express their sentiments at the ballot-box.

On the evening of the second day Lieutenant-Governor Pinchback visited the convention by invitation and made a speech, in which he urged a reconciliation of the hostile sections of the party. He intimated that there was already an estrangement between his own adherents and those of Governor Warmoth, and said that there were now "three elements of the Republican party—the custom-house element, the Pinchback element, and Governor Warmoth." Two months ago, he had assured them that if they did not keep Warmoth, the Democrats would take him; but his custom-house friends had ridiculed the idea. It was now apparent to all. His opinion of the Democrats was then, and is now, that they will "support the devil to get possession of the State."

A meeting of citizens had been held in New Orleans in the early part of April, at which an association was formed for the resistance of excessive taxation. A second meeting was held on the 6th of May, at which resolutions were adopted, condemning the recklessness and extravagance of the State government, and declaring the purpose of the association to be "to resist by legal means the present exorbitant, illegal, and unconstitutional taxes now attempted to be extorted from us as citizens of the State and city." The preamble to the resolutions contained the following declarations:

The taxes paid are not disbursed in the general interests with economy, or a view to their diminution, but seem to be considered as a species of plunder, to be managed in the interests of the distributors as against the contributors. This being especially the case in the instance of the large sum annually wasted upon the military body known as the metropolitan police, as well as the immense amounts thrown away upon persons pretending to hold office as park, police, levee, and drainage commissioners, assessors, tax-collectors, inspectors, registrars or permanent committee-men, with numerous sinecurists, pluralists, and handy men generally, expensive, useless, and dangerous vampires, corrupted and corrupting. * * * Not only a pretended Legislature, very many of whose members were the creatures of the most corrupt practices of ballot-box stuffing, quadrupled registration, and voting by repeaters, and false counting of votes, have imposed upon us their conception of taxes, but they have passed the tax levies and appropriation bills through their body by notorious bribery, thus vitiating, as we believe, all powers they might have ever had to pass tax-bills, or make money requisitions upon or bargains binding the people, and earning for themselves the infamous notoriety of being, according to the language of the Governor, who ought to know them, the most disgraceful Legislature ever assembled in Louisiana. And further, seeing that such a pretended Legislature, on its own motion, and affect-

ing to empower and appoint a non-representative body calling itself the city administration, has thereby, through assessors who have an unlawful private interest in exaggerating, put an additional percentage on a pretended assessment, which it is endeavored to raise to \$300,000,000, that will make next year confiscations on State account alone to over \$7,000,000, and by multiplying assessments, as has been done beyond all reasonable and former bounds, it sought to extort from an impoverished people an annual taxation, upon these simulated assessments, of nearly 5 per cent. The exact figures being 24 per cent. for the city and 24 per cent. for the State, and further existing impositions, large as they are, do not form our only anxiety. They have for the past few years increased with such unexampled rapidity as to startle the most stolid and apathetic man, and arouse to positive resistance the most worthy and law-abiding citizens, for it is well known that still greater burdens are being prepared for us.

Bad goes before, but worse remains behind. We are informed by James Graham, Auditor, that the legislative appropriations for 1872 will demand an increase of eight mills on the dollar, in addition to the enormous amount now wrung from the taxpayers of the State, being 2 and 5 per cent. on an assessment of \$250,000,000, reaching the incredible sum of nearly \$6,000,000, gone for nothing.

Among the resolutions adopted were the following:

Resolved, That in the mean time we will pay no more taxes to State or city, being supported in this view by the opinion of able counsel, learned in law; but will, through our association, invoke the protection of the courts of the State and of the United States, to test our right of resistance to exorbitant and confiscating taxation imposed by a pretended Legislature, self-nominated, corruptly bought and sold by written contract, and sitting in defiance and contravention of the constitution of 1868, which declares that a representative basis shall be established and the representation distributed in accordance therewith, as well as our right to resist exorbitant taxation imposed by an appointed non-representative body of persons styling themselves the Mayor and administrators of the city of New Orleans.

The wing of the Republican party headed by Pinchback held a convention in the Mechanics' Institute, in New Orleans, on the 28th of May, for the nominal purpose of appointing delegates to the National Convention, and nominating candidates for State offices. After two days spent in discussion, the convention adjourned to meet at Baton Rouge on the 19th of June, but not until the following resolutions had been adopted:

Resolved, That we declare the Republican party of Louisiana in full sympathy with the National Republican party; that we indorse the platform of principles as laid down by the Chicago Convention.

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves and our party to the faithful execution of the constitutional and statutory provisions for the public education of all the children without distinction.

Resolved, That we insist upon the enforcement of the constitutional and legal guarantees of the civil and political rights of all men, without distinction of race, color, or previous condition.

Resolved, That a long train of evils must necessarily result from the effort being made by the Democratic party to obtain control of our State government, through dissensions in the Republican party. Among them we may mention the repeal of the civil rights law, the establishment of qualified suffrage, the destruction of our common-school system, repudiation of the State debt, and subjection of the

colored elements to bitter political and commercial proscription; and as abundant evidence is to be found in the tone of the press and in speeches that the sole object of the Democrats and Reformers is a political overthrow, and to this end they are subordinating the presidential and other questions: therefore—

Resolved, That in order to save the State from Democratic rule and to perpetuate free government, it is highly important that all Republican elements in the State should be united upon a ticket to be composed of true and tried Republicans, and to secure this end we recognize and tolerate existing differences of opinion upon material affairs.

Resolved, That we condemn the action of the Federal officials in this State in attempting, through arbitrary and illegal exercise of power, to interfere with the right of the people to peaceably assemble; to overturn our State government, and through combinations with our political enemies to overthrow the Republican party.

Resolved, That we recognize in Governor Warmoth an officer who has combined with an efficient discharge of public duties an unimpeachable fidelity to the principles and the policy of the party by which he was elevated to his high position; that to him the Republican party largely owes whatever of credit may be its due for and the fulfilment of those obligations which it assumed toward the people of the State in carrying out the principles of justice and equality, which are the basis of its organization; that the public owe to him chiefly the preservation and maintenance of public order, in spite of perils which were surmounted only by the exercise of extraordinary wisdom, courage, and discretion; that with his powerful conspiracy the State may hope for a deliverance from many evils, the existence of which cannot be disputed, and the continuance of which would be disgraceful to the Republican party; and that he is our first choice for the office of Governor at the next election, that we present him as our candidate, and urge all other Republican organizations to indorse and support him.

Resolved, That in our honored fellow-citizen, Lieutenant-Governor Pinchback, we have a valuable and manly leader in the Republican party, one who can be trusted in the future with its interests as he has been in the past, and that we indorse him and declare him to be our first choice for Lieutenant-Governor, and we present him as our candidate, and urge all other Republican organizations to indorse and support him.

Resolved, That all true Republicans are devoutly desirous of averting the dangers which beset their party, and of reuniting that party for a common purpose; therefore—

Resolved, That when this convention adjourn, it does so to meet at Baton Rouge on the 19th of June next, or at such other time or place as may hereafter be indicated by the State Central Committee, for the purpose of making an effort to assure a union of all Republicans.

Governor Warmoth declined to be the candidate of the party represented in this convention, in a letter in which he says:

It now appears to be the intention of the majority of the members of the convention, on its reassembling at Baton Rouge, to attempt an alliance with the custom-house party, which is to meet at that place on the same day, for the purpose of reuniting with those whom I consider the most dangerous enemies of the country and the State, with the arrogant, dictatorial, and corrupt Administration of General Grant, and with the party which, under the leadership of his followers and agents, would subject this State to a continuance of a rule of ignorance, venality, and corruption, unparalleled in the history of any other community. The success of General Grant at the ensuing presidential election would be

a calamity such as cannot be contemplated without alarm. It would be the perpetuation, perhaps the permanent establishment of personal government in its worst form. It would be the commencement of imperialism in politics, and the utter and hopeless degradation of political morality. It would be the continuance of an odious executive and legislative tyranny which tramples with equal indifference upon the rights of persons and communities; which overturns all the muniments of public liberty, and drags thousands of peaceable citizens to the common jail on a false pretence of secret conspiracy; which uses the bayonets of its soldiery to overawe a convention of the people, and prostitutes the courts of the country, and the officers of the law, to the service of an audacious attempt to overthrow the government of a State.

It was in order to avert these evils, and to join in the general protest against these infamous acts, as well as to save this State from the further depredations of the ring of Federal officials who have persistently used their personal and political power to suborn and corrupt the Legislature, that I went to Cincinnati and participated in the nomination of Greeley and Brown. It is with the view of assisting to prevent the triumph in this State of a party whose success would fill the Legislature with the representatives of organized ignorance and unblushing venality, would cause irreparable injury to our commerce, would irretrievably ruin our credit, and bring contempt and scorn upon even the beneficial results of Republican policy, and upon the whole scheme of Republican reconstruction, that I have resolved to devote all my energies to the service of the Liberal Republican party, and the allies who may act with it in this contest.

The Democratic Convention reassembled in New Orleans on the 3d of June, and the Reform Convention met in the same city on the following day. The former remained in session six, and the latter five days. There was a deal of discussion in both bodies owing to the conflicting views of delegates, and the attempts which were made for cooperation. The Democratic Convention appointed delegates to the national gathering at Baltimore, while the reformers declared their purpose to be to confine themselves wholly to the interests of the State. In the former body, there was an intimation, at first, that certain delegates were in sympathy with Governor Warmoth, but, if this was true, they were in a hopeless minority. On the first day of the session, the Democrats appointed a committee of eleven, to confer with "any similar committee that the Reform party may see fit to appoint, looking to a union with the Democratic party." These overtures were met by the appointment of a smaller committee on the part of the Reform Convention.

Both conventions received a communication signed by a sub-committee of the "Liberal Republican State Executive Committee of Louisiana," a committee of "the German Liberal Republican Committee of Louisiana," and a committee on behalf of "the Executive Committee of the Greeley and Brown mass meeting held at the St. Charles Theatre," asking for "an interchange of views in the interest of an ultimate coalition of all elements of political strength of this State, by the nomination of a proper fusion ticket that will restore honesty and intelligence in the administration of State

affairs, and to return to constitutional government bequeathed to us by its founders in the better days of the republic." The same committees afterward submitted the following proposition, declaring it as their "deliberate opinion" that it is the only solution of the difficulty in the way of an honorable coalition:

In order to effect a thorough and efficient combination of all parties in this State having national and State reform for their object, the following arrangement is proposed by the representatives of the Liberal Republican party:

1. The Democratic and Reform Conventions to approve and accept the platform of principles adopted at Cincinnati, on May 4, 1872, by the Liberal Republican Convention.

2. The delegates chosen by the Democratic State Convention now in session, to represent Louisiana in the National Democratic Convention to be held at Baltimore on the 9th of July next, to be instructed to vote to accept the platform of the Cincinnati Convention, and to indorse and ratify the nomination of Greeley and Brown.

3. Inasmuch as it is necessary to adopt a State ticket on which Democrats, Reformers, and Liberal Republicans can unite, it is agreed that each of the three organizations shall name ten persons to constitute an executive committee, which shall be authorized to call a Liberal Reform Convention, to meet at some future day, to nominate a State, congressional, and electoral ticket.

4. It being absolutely necessary that harmony of action be assured, in order to accomplish the purposes of this arrangement, that national reform may be forwarded, and State reform guaranteed, it is further agreed that the conventions shall respectively adopt the following resolution:

Resolved, That we accept and pledge ourselves to support, in good faith, the State and congressional tickets to be nominated by the convention to assemble in accordance with the above resolution.

This proposition was referred to the conference committees of the two conventions, who replied to it by the following joint resolutions:

Resolved, That the propositions made by the Liberal Republican party be rejected:

1. Because the Reform party, being organized and existing for State purposes only, cannot entertain questions affecting national politics.

2. The committee of conference of the Democratic party have not been intrusted with powers to pronounce itself on any subject affecting national politics.

3. Because the adoption of the proposition would involve the virtual abandonment of the Democratic and Reform parties, and the convention of both these parties, in adopting the report and resolutions of the joint committees of conference under which these joint committees were created, expressly declared that neither party would relinquish its separate organization.

The joint conference committee finally agreed upon the following State ticket, which was submitted to the conventions on the 7th of June: for Governor, George Williamson, of Caddo; for Lieutenant-Governor, B. F. Jonas, of Orleans; for Secretary of State, Samuel McEnery, of Ouachita; for Attorney-General, H. N. Ogden, of Orleans; for State Superintendent of Public Education, R. M. Lusher, of Orleans; for State Auditor, Allen Jumel, of Iberville. There was no nomination made for State Treasurer, as the present incumbent, Mr.

A. Dubuclet, was to hold over for two years, having been elected for four years in 1870.

This ticket was adopted by the Reform Convention with only one or two dissenting voices. In the Democratic Convention the following minority report was submitted, signed by five of the committee appointed by that body:

We, the undersigned, members of the committee of conference, respectfully ask to submit the following minority report:

1. The minority were in favor of ascertaining from the convention its wishes in reference to their further conference with the Liberal Republican or other organizations before going into a nomination for officers.

2. The minority were in favor of continuing the conference with a view of submitting to the committee of Liberal Republicans counter-propositions, in the hope that cooperation could be effected.

3. That the minority were opposed to the committee presenting a ticket to the convention, and, in view of the complications which had arisen, were in favor of remitting the nominations to the Conventions themselves.

The Democratic Convention refused to accept the ticket submitted by a majority of the conference committee, and, after some discussion, nominated the following instead, which was transmitted to the Reform Convention, and by it rejected: For Governor, John McEnery, of Ouachita; for Lieutenant-Governor, B. F. Jonas, of Orleans; for Attorney-General, H. N. Ogden, of Orleans; for Auditor, Allen Jumel, of Iberville; for Superintendent of Education, R. M. Lusher, of Orleans; for Secretary of State, Alexander Boardman, of Caddo.

No platform was adopted by either convention. The Reform Convention adjourned, "to meet at a time and place designated by the Central Executive Committee." The Democratic Convention authorized its president to appoint ten members of the State Central Committee from the State at large, to be increased by one member from each district of the city of New Orleans, and one from each parish of the State, and empowered the committee thus to be constituted to appoint the electors for President and Vice-President of the United States.

The conventions of the two wings of the Republican party, headed respectively by Packard and Pinchback, assembled at Baton Rouge, on the 19th of June. Governor Warmoth was present as a proxy for one of the delegates in the Pinchback Convention. All attempts at cooperation between the two conventions failed; that led by Packard insisting on a repudiation of Warmoth and Greeley, and the other refusing to join it. After an excited session of five days, the Packard Convention completed its State ticket as follows: For Governor, William Pitt Kellogg; for Lieutenant-Governor, C. C. Antoine; for Secretary of State, O. C. Blandin; for Auditor, Charles Clinton; for Attorney-General, Colonel A. P. Field; for Superintendent of Public Instruction, Charles W. Keating. A long series of resolutions was adopted, indorsing the platform and nominations of the National Convention at Philadelphia, approving

the resolutions of the State Central Executive Committee adopted in November, 1871, and lauding the history and achievements of the Republican party. The following were also among the resolutions:

Any system of the civil service under which the subordinate positions of the Government are considered rewards for mere party zeal is fatally demoralizing, and we therefore favor a reform of the system by laws which shall abolish the evils of patronage, and make honesty, efficiency, and fidelity, the essential qualifications for public position, without practically creating a life tenure of office.

The franking privilege ought to be abolished, and the way prepared for a speedy reduction in the rate of postage.

Among the questions which press for attention is that which concerns the relations of capital and labor, and the Republican party recognize the duty of so shaping the legislation as to secure full protection and the amplest field for capital, and for labor, the creator of capital, the largest opportunities and a just share of the mutual profits of these two great servants of civilization.

The Republican party is mindful of its obligations to the loyal women of America for their noble devotion to the cause of freedom. Their admission to wider fields of usefulness is received with satisfaction, and the honest demands of any class of citizens for additional rights should be treated with respectful consideration.

The Republican party propose to respect the rights reserved by the people to themselves as carefully as the powers delegated by them to the State and to the Federal Government. It disapproves of the resort to unconstitutional laws for the purpose of removing evils by interference with rights not surrendered by the people to either the State or national Government.

It is the duty of the General Government to adopt such means as will tend to encourage American commerce and ship-building.

We recommend the establishment by the General Government of a national system of education, and ask our Senators and Representatives in Congress to use their influence in urging upon said body the necessity of establishing such a system as will give proper facilities of education to all children throughout the length and breadth of our great country.

This convention recommends that the next Legislature appoint a committee to investigate the alleged frauds perpetrated against the finances of our State for the last four years, and we pledge the faith of our State to pay all just and legitimate claims against the same under the constitution.

We deprecate and denounce, with all the strength of our nature, the efforts of certain designing men to excite the evil and foul passions of the people in arraying one class of our citizens against the other; and we do hereby denounce and proclaim against any more looking toward "Africanizing" the State on the grounds that the colored vote is largely in the majority, believing that the Republican party is the party of the whole people, regardless of race or nationality.

We pledge the Republican party to use all proper means to make eight hours a legal day's labor in the State of Louisiana, on all public works.

Recognizing the fact now existing in this State, that the different political parties heretofore existing in opposition to the Republican party are dispersed, and the individual members thereof having thereby become political orphans, we tender them a refuge from the storms of political adversity, and invite them to take a place in the ranks of the national Republican party, and assist us in our efforts to redeem our beloved State from its present disgraceful and bankrupt condition.

The Pinchback Convention, after a stormy

session of three days at Baton Rouge, adjourned to New Orleans, where it adopted resolutions recognizing in Lieutenant-Governor Pinchback "preëminent courage, unswerving devotion to Republican principles, fidelity to the interests of his race, and also to the welfare of Louisiana," pointing to him as "one of the most eminent standard-bearers of Republicanism in this State, and pledging to him our undivided and hearty support in carrying to victory the flag of Republican principles in the coming contest;" declaring that "this organization is the sole existing one to which Republicans can look with any hope for maintaining their due proportion of control in the executive, legislative, and judicial departments of the government for preserving the equal rights of all the people of the State, for continuing and increasing the number of free schools for our children, and for delivering our people from the reactionary tendencies and devices of the Democracy;" pledging to the people of the State "an honest and earnest endeavor to stop extravagances, curtail expenditures, diminish the taxes, put down venality and corruptions, oppose usurpation and tyranny from whatever source, and encourage harmony and good feelings between all the people of this State, and the obliteration of all the animosities and distrusts caused by past conflicts, favoring the election to office of honest and capable men, identified with the people of this State, and having their homes and interests with us, laying it down as the will of this convention, in view of the differences of opinion existing among the members upon the expediency of declaring at this time its preferences on national questions, that we recognize the utmost liberty of opinion in the support of candidates for the presidency, leaving to each delegate full liberty to declare preferences with the wishes of his constituents;" and declaring "that the convention assembled under the auspices of the custom-house, at Baton Rouge, have betrayed the Republican party, have annulled with a high hand the will of the people, expelled their legally-elected delegates, and seated men in their places who were not elected, and who do not even live in the parishes they pretend to represent, have used bribery, threats, and all kinds of intimidation to control the organization of the convention against the known will of the delegates, they have outraged every principle of parliamentary law in their proceedings, they have refused to seat in the convention delegates representing the three largest and most populous parishes in the State unless they would first pledge themselves to vote for the candidate selected by the custom-house clique. Their delegates have been openly bought and sold in the public streets. In consequence of the fraud and deception attending the whole history of its career, that convention does not truly represent the Republicans of this State, and we, therefore, declare that we will not be bound by

their acts, and will not support their candidates."

The convention then adjourned till the 9th of August without making any nominations.

The Liberal Republicans of the State met in convention at New Orleans, on the 5th of August, and continued their sessions for six days. On the first day a committee of thirteen members was appointed to confer with the Executive Committees of the Democratic and Reform parties, with a view to agreeing to a "fusion" ticket for State offices. Some days were spent in consultation, and various propositions and counter-propositions were made, but the ultimate object was not attained until some time after the convention had adjourned. As a result of the negotiations between the several State Central Executive Committees, a meeting of conference committees, consisting of seven members from each of those bodies, was held on the 27th of August. The final result of their deliberations was a compromise based upon the acceptance of the following "fusion" ticket: For Governor, John McEnery; for Lieutenant-Governor, D. B. Penn; for Attorney-General, H. N. Ogden; for Auditor, James Graham; for Secretary of State, Samuel Armistead; for Superintendent of Public Education, Robert M. Lusher.

This is the same ticket, with one or two modifications, already accepted by the Democrats and Reformers, the latter having given up their separate ticket. The principal concession to the Liberals was the acceptance of an electoral ticket in favor of Greeley and Brown. The State Central Committees of the Democrats and Reformers had already agreed to the following platform:

The Democratic and Reform parties of the State of Louisiana announce to the people of the State the following platform of principles:

1. We recognize the right of, and will use every endeavor to secure and maintain, every citizen of the State in the enjoyment of all his civil and political privileges laid down in the Constitution of the United States, and the laws made in pursuance thereof.

2. We will insist upon the most strict and rigid examination into the origin and character of the public debt, and, while we are willing to pay the last dollar of indebtedness contracted for the legitimate purposes of government, within the scope of rightful authority, we will advocate the rejection of all that has been contracted fraudulently, and, knowing a reduction of the present excessive taxation to be essential to the restoration of public prosperity; to that end—

3. We will insist upon the abolition of unnecessary offices, reduction of salaries and perquisites in all offices, and the inauguration of a most rigid economy in all departments of government.

4. We will seek to restore the municipal governments and the powers of police to the municipalities, cities, and parishes to which they of right belong, maintaining to the uttermost the principles of local self-government.

5. The abolition of the extraordinary powers now vested in the Executive, the repeal of all obnoxious acts, such as the registration, the election, the printing, the constabulary, militia, and metropolitan police laws, and the enactment of wise, just, and economic laws in their stead.

6. With a view of guarding against the corruptions

and enormities in the State and city governments during the past four years, we will favor and urge the immediate passage of the most stringent and severe penal laws against the offering or receiving a bribe, on the part of legislators, or any other State, city, or parochial official.

7. We will advocate an amendment to the constitution which will exclude from any judicial position men unlearned in the law.

8. We will favor the enactment of a special statute, imposing the severest penalties upon the speculation, directly or indirectly, in State, city, or parochial securities, by the Executive, judicial or other officers of the State, city, or parish, during their term of office.

"Fusion" candidates for Congress were also agreed upon for each of the five districts, as well as one for the State at large.

The Pinchback Convention, which met on the 9th of August, was very much divided, part of the delegates being in favor of accepting overtures which were made by the Liberal Republicans, for cooperation with them, but a majority resisted this course. The result was the withdrawal of a number of delegates, who adopted resolutions indorsing Greeley and Brown, and the Liberal platform and nominations, and formed an executive committee auxiliary to the Liberal committee. The regular convention continued in session four days. A committee was appointed to confer with the State Central Committee, presided over by Marshal Packard, in the hope of securing a union of the two wings of the Republican party. This was not accomplished, but the State Committee was authorized to continue the negotiations, and make such changes in the ticket as might be necessary to secure the desired object. The nominations made by the convention were as follows: Governor, P. B. S. Pinchback, colored; Lieutenant-Governor, A. B. Harris; Secretary of State, George B. Loud; Auditor, W. Jasper Blackburn; Attorney-General, A. P. Field; Superintendent of Education, W. G. Brown, colored. Congressmen, both for the State at large and for the districts, were also nominated. Resolutions were adopted indorsing the platform and candidates of the National Republican Convention at Philadelphia, and making the following declarations:

That we pledge our party to the reduction of taxation, and we insist upon an economical administration of the government; we condemn indiscriminate appropriations to individual enterprises, and we urge upon the Legislature the curtailment of its expenses.

That we will advocate a policy, and will invoke the aid of the national Congress, that will secure to the South its full quota of assistance to the improvement of our harbors and rivers. We believe that we are entitled to an appropriation to assist in opening the mouth of the Mississippi, and in constructing our levees.

That we believe that the congressional measures of reconstruction have proved a complete success in our State. We indorse those measures, and all laws, of Congress enacted in the interests of order and civil liberty. We believe that, if honestly and freely executed, these statutes will conduce to the prosperity of the South, and to the strengthening of republican institutions.

That we especially indorse those planks in the Re-

publican platform which pledge our party to the faithful payment of our public debt.

That we advocate the reduction of national taxation and a redistribution of the imposts in such a manner as to impose the least possible burden upon the people.

That we pledge ourselves and our party to the faithful execution of the constitutional and statutory provisions for the public education of all the children of the State without distinction.

That we insist upon the enforcement of the constitutional and legal guarantees of the civil and political rights of all men, without distinction of race or previous condition.

The fusion with the Packard or custom-house party was finally effected by the State Central Committees, the following ticket being agreed upon: For Governor, Wm. P. Kellogg (custom-house); Lieutenant-Governor, C. O. Antoine, colored (custom-house); Secretary of State, P. G. Deslonde, colored (Pinchback); Auditor, Charles Clinton (custom-house); Attorney-General, A. P. Field (custom-house); Superintendent of Education, —. —. Brown, colored (Pinchback); Congressman at large, P. B. S. Pinchback, colored.

This left but two State tickets in the field, the fusion ticket of the Democrats, Reformers, and Liberals, headed by McEnery, and the ticket of the united Republicans, headed by Kellogg. The election, both for presidential electors and State officers, occurred on the 4th of November, the day previous to the presidential election in the other States of the Union. The election passed off quietly, but a dispute arose at once with regard to the result. According to the election law in force up to this time, the Board of Returning Officers consisted of the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, and two other members chosen by these three. The members chosen were John Lynch and T. C. Anderson, and the Board had the power to fill vacancies in its own number. The law required this Board to canvass the returns within ten days after the election, and to publish the result. George E. Bovee, the Secretary of State, had been suspended from office, and F. J. Herron was acting in his stead, and on the 13th of November the Governor removed Herron, on a charge of defalcation, and appointed Jack Wharton. At the meeting of the Returning Board, on the same day, it was decided that Pinchback, having been a candidate for office at the late election, could not act, and he withdrew, and F. W. Hatch was appointed in his place. Mr. Anderson, who was present at the meeting, was pronounced ineligible, on the same ground, and his place was filled by the appointment of Durant Daponte. These changes were made by the votes of Warmoth and Wharton, as a majority of the members of the Board so far as constituted, and the Board, when completed by this process, consisted of Warmoth, Wharton, Hatch, Daponte, and Lynch. Mr. Lynch refused to act with this Board, and he and Mr. Herron, who claimed that Governor Warmoth could not legally re-

move him from the office of Secretary of State, chose James Longstreet and Jacob Hawkins to act with them, thus constituting another Board, consisting of Warmoth, as Governor, *ex officio*, Herron, Lynch, Longstreet, and Hawkins. Subsequently, George E. Bovee, the suspended Secretary of State, took the place of Herron, being reinstated in office by the Supreme Court of the State, on the 4th of December.

It was alleged, by the opponents of Warmoth, that he had, by the appointment of Supervisors of Registration, secured the rejection of the names of many legal voters, and that, in many parishes, the election was null and void, and that his purpose was now to count in and return the McEnery State officers as elected, although that headed by Kellogg was in reality legally chosen. It was also claimed that the Returning Board with which the Governor proposed to act was not legally constituted. William P. Kellogg immediately brought suit in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge E. H. Durell, for an injunction restraining the Warmoth Board from canvassing the returns, except in the presence of John Lynch, Jacob Hawkins, James Longstreet, and Francis J. Herron, and from submitting them at all to Jack Wharton, Frank H. Hatch, and Durant Daponte. A temporary injunction was granted, on the 16th of November, and the defendants, consisting of Warmoth, McEnery, the returning officers in their interest, and the New Orleans Republican Printing Company, were cited to appear before the court on the 19th, to show why injunctions should not be granted, *pendente lite*, until the points at issue should be determined. The Printing Company was included to prevent the printing of any returns, by the Warmoth Board, in the official organ.

The trial of this case began on the 25th of November, and, in the mean time, Governor Warmoth called an extra session of the Legislature to meet on the 9th of December, and promulgated the new election law, which was passed at the last session of the Legislature, but hitherto not approved. The provision of this law as to the Board of Returning Officers was as follows:

SECTION 2. *Be it further enacted, etc.*, That five persons, to be elected by the Senate, from all political parties, shall be the returning officers for all elections in the State, a majority of whom shall constitute a quorum, and have power to make the returns of all elections. In case of any vacancy by death, resignation, or otherwise, by either of the Board, then the vacancy shall be filled by the residue of the Board of Returning Officers.

It was claimed that the promulgation of this law abolished all returning boards acting under the old law, and left it to the Senate at the coming session of the Legislature to choose officers to receive and canvass the votes cast at the late election.

The case of Kellogg against Warmoth and others, was argued at length before Judge

Durell, who gave his decision on the 6th of December. In his complaint, Kellogg declared that the Governor had appointed supervisors of registration who would aid him in a scheme for defeating his (Kellogg's) election, and that 10,000 negroes were refused registration on "various frivolous and unlawful pretences;" that he conspired with the supervisors to cause a false count of the votes cast, and that a large number of votes were not counted; that the Returning Board with which the Governor proposed to act was not legally constituted, but that the other was the only lawful authority to canvass the returns; that it was the purpose of Warmoth and his returning officers to mutilate and change the certificates of returns, and finally destroy them, in order to keep them out of the hands of the lawful Returning Board; that McEnery was cognizant of these schemes, and ready to assist in them; and that Warmoth's purpose was to overthrow and destroy Republican government in the State of Louisiana. The defendants denied these allegations, and further claimed that Kellogg, being a Senator of the United States, was not eligible to the office of Governor, and therefore had no interest in the result of the election. They also denied that the court had any jurisdiction in the matter. In his final decision Judge Durell held, first of all, that the court had jurisdiction under the enforcement acts, and sustained his position by elaborate argument; secondly, he undertook to show that the enforcement acts themselves were constitutional; and, finally, he maintained the legality of the Returning Board composed of John Lynch, James Longstreet, Jacob Hawkins, and George E. Bovee. He held that Herron, the acting Secretary of State, could not be removed from office as a defaulter, without judicial inquiry, and that he and Lynch, being a majority of the members of the Board at the time, had power to complete it by filling the vacancies. The new election law, he said, did not change the case, as the returning officers under the old law must continue to perform their duties until their successors were inducted into office. The closing paragraphs of his opinion are as follows:

The court keeps within the acts of Congress and the fifteenth amendment. It does not pretend in any way to make a Governor of the State, or in any degree to interfere with the voice of the people, expressed through the ballot-box. What it does is, to aid in making known the voice of the people in accordance with sections 3 and 23 of the act of Congress, and with section 15 of the amendment thereto, and in its action is only a clearly-needed adjunct of the legal Returning Board. Many propositions were discussed during the argument, which it is not necessary for me to now pass upon. It is enough that I find the statute constitutional, that the court has jurisdiction, and that the Board of Returning Officers, composed of H. C. Warmoth and Messrs. Hawkins, Lynch, Longstreet, and Herron, are the legal Board, and as such entitled to the protection of this court.

As to the question of the ineligibility of the com-

plainant in the bill to the office of Governor, this question cannot arise under the bill, and could only come before this court in a direct action at law to test the title to the office. It is not, therefore, necessary or proper for me to decide it now; but, were it otherwise, I would say that the reason of the thing seems to favor his eligibility, the object of the provision of the constitution being to prevent a man serving two masters, and having a divided allegiance. And the fact that contemporaneously with the adoption of the constitution, which first contained this provision, the then Territorial Governor was by the then Constitutional Convention made Governor of the State provisionally, and at the ensuing election made by the people the first Governor of the State, would seem to indicate that the meaning of the inhibition was understood to be as I above stated.

He then made an order restraining Warmoth, until further order of the court, from canvassing the returns, except in the presence of John Lynch, James Longstreet, Jacob Hawkins, and George E. Bovee, and from submitting them to any other persons; enjoining him from altering, suppressing, mutilating, destroying, or searching any certificate, statement, or proof, of the returns; and ordering him to desist from hindering the legal returning officers from complete access to all such papers. The other members of the Warmoth Returning Board were also enjoined from having anything to do with canvassing the returns.

Meanwhile Warmoth, apparently assuming that the new election law had abolished the old Returning Board, had appointed a new one nominally to fill vacancies, and on the 4th of December issued the following proclamation:

STATE OF LOUISIANA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }
NEW ORLEANS, December 4, 1872. }

Whereas, P. S. Wiltz, Gabriel de Fariet, Thomas Isabel, J. A. Taylor, and J. E. Austin, returning officers appointed by the Governor to fill vacancies existing, in accordance with the constitution and laws of the State of Louisiana, have made declaration of the result of an election held November 4, 1872, and have declared certain persons elected to the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, as will appear from the returns herewith attached and made a part of this proclamation: and—

Whereas, Such returns are compiled from the official returns of commissioners of election and supervisors of registration, on file in this office, and are in fact and in form accurate and correct, and made in accordance with law:

Now, therefore, I, Henry Clay Warmoth, Governor of the State of Louisiana, do issue this my proclamation, making known the result of said election aforesaid, and command all officers and persons within the State of Louisiana to take notice of and respect the same.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State this fourth day of December, A. D. 1872, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-seventh.

H. C. WARMOTH.

By the Governor:

Y. A. WOODWARD, Assistant Secretary of State.

Then follows a complete list of persons alleged to have been elected Senators and Representatives in the Legislature.

On the next day Judge Durell issued an order in the suit then pending before him, which, after characterizing the action of the Govern-

or as a "violation of the restraining order herein," was as follows:

Now, therefore, in order to prevent the further obstruction of the proceeding in this cause, and further, to prevent a violation of the orders of this court, and the imminent danger of disturbing the public peace, it is hereby ordered that the marshal of the United States for the District of Louisiana shall forthwith take possession of the building known as the "Mechanics' Institute" and occupied as a State-house for the assembling of the Legislature therein, in the city of New Orleans, and hold the same subject to the further order of this court, and, meanwhile, to prevent all unlawful assemblages therein under the guise or pretext of authority claimed by virtue of pretended canvasses, and returns made by said pretended returning officers in contempt and violation of said restraining order. But the marshal is directed to allow the ingress and egress to and from the public offices in said building of persons entitled to the same.

(Signed) C. H. DURELL, Judge.
NEW ORLEANS, LA., December 5, 1872.

In pursuance of this order, Marshal Packard, obtaining from General Emory two companies of United States troops, took possession of the Mechanics' Institute. On the 7th of December, on the application of C. C. Antoine, who claimed to have been elected Lieutenant-Governor, Judge Durell granted an order restraining Governor Warmoth from interfering with the organization of the Legislature, from doing any thing to hinder those returned by the Lynch Returning Board from convening, or to aid or abet any person not so returned in attempting to take part in the organization of either House of the Legislature. A. S. Badger, Chief of the Metropolitan Police, was also enjoined from interfering with the organization of the Legislature, except to preserve order, and from preventing any person from having access to the two Houses who had a certificate of election signed by George E. Bovee. Writs of injunction were also issued against several persons returned as members elect by the Warmoth Returning Board, restraining them from attempting to take any part in the organization or proceedings of the Legislature; against Chas. H. Merritt, Secretary of the old Senate, and William Vigers, Clerk of the old House, restraining them from placing the names of these persons on the rolls; against Geo. E. Bovee, restraining him from receiving any returns except from the Lynch Returning Board; against Jack Wharton and Samuel Armstead, restraining them from receiving or having any thing to do with the returns; and against both of the Warmoth boards of returning officers, restraining them from attempting to canvass any of the returns.

According to the returns as canvassed and published by the Lynch Board, the Grant and Wilson electors received a majority in the State of 14,624 votes; Wm. P. Kellogg as Governor, a majority of 18,861; and all the other Republican candidates for the State offices were elected. According to the same authority, 28 Republicans and 8 Fusionists were elected to the State Senate, and 77 Republicans and 32

Fusionists to the House of Representatives. The Board counted the ballots attached to the affidavits of thousands of colored men who claimed to have been wrongfully prevented from voting. According to the returns as canvassed by the Warmoth Board, the Greeley and Brown electors received a majority of 6,492 votes; John McEnery as Governor, a majority of about 7,000; and all the Fusionist State officers and a majority of the members of both branches of the Legislature, in the same interest, were elected. The Warmoth Board had obtained from Judge W. A. Elmore, who claimed to have been elected to the bench of the Eighth District Court of the State, and had been forcibly installed thereon, to the exclusion of the former incumbent, Judge Dibble, an order restraining the Lynch Board from canvassing the returns; but this had been disregarded, and Judge Elmore had been cited for contempt by Durell, for refusing to send the record of the case up to his court. Neglecting to obey the summons, he was committed to prison.

A meeting of persons claiming to have been elected to the General Assembly, on the ground of receiving certificates from the Warmoth Returning Board, was held at Lyceum Hall, in New Orleans, on the 7th of December, which drew up a memorial to the President of the United States, claiming that the action of Judge Durell was unwarranted by law, and asking that the national forces be removed from the capitol. Marshal Packard also reported the state of things at New Orleans to the Government at Washington; but the Federal authorities declined to interfere in the matter.

The members of the Legislature, whose election was certified by the Lynch or "custom-house" returning officers, met in the Mechanics' Institute, on Monday, December 9th. The Senate was organized with Lieutenant-Governor Pinchback in the chair, who declared that Governor Warmoth had offered him \$50,000 and the appointment of any number of officers, if he would agree to certain proposed arrangements. The House was organized by the election of Chas. W. Lowell, Postmaster of New Orleans, as Speaker. There were present 20 Republicans and 8 Democrats in the Senate, and 50 Republicans and 14 Democrats in the House. The Democrats entered protests against the organization of the two Houses. Resolutions were adopted on the first day, impeaching Governor Warmoth "for high crimes and misdemeanors in office, committed against the constitution and laws of the State of Louisiana," and suspending him from office, pending his trial. Lieutenant-Governor Pinchback assumed the office of Governor, though forbidden so to do by Judge Elmore, of the Eighth District Court, on the application of Warmoth. He received a dispatch from U. S. Attorney-General Geo. H. Williams, assuring him that he was recognized by the President as the

"lawful Executive of Louisiana," and that the State would be protected from disorder and violence. This recognition was accorded notwithstanding a request from Mr. Odger, Attorney-General of the State, and Mr. McNery, who claimed to be Governor-elect, that judgment be suspended until the matter could be fully presented, and the claims of both sides set forth. Mr. Odger had already applied to the Supreme Court of the United States for a writ of prohibition restraining Judge Durell from proceeding further in the case of Kellogg against Warmoth. This was refused, after elaborate argument, on the ground that the court had no jurisdiction in the matter, unless it should be brought up on an appeal.

On the 11th of December the "Fusion" Legislature met at the City Hall of New Orleans, which was declared by a proclamation of the Governor to be the State-House, and organized by electing General Hugh J. Campbell for President of the Senate, and H. W. Moncure Speaker of the House. Governor Warmoth submitted a message, in which he claimed that the election in November was honestly and fairly held, and condemned the action of the United States Circuit Court and the proceedings which had been carried on under its protection. He also issued the following proclamation to the citizens of the State:

STATE OF LOUISIANA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }
NEW ORLEANS, December 11, 1872. }

Whereas, A revolutionary assemblage, pretending to be the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana, composed mainly of candidates defeated at the election, but who have been proclaimed elected by persons wholly unauthorized to act, which persons have deliberately and wickedly falsified the facts of the election, and have pretended to return the said defeated candidates, without having possession of any legal returns or other documentary evidence, thus setting at defiance the will of the majority of the people; and—

Whereas, The said fraudulent and pretended General Assembly has attempted to impose upon the public by passing pretended resolutions of impeachment, in pursuance of which a person falsely assuming to be Lieutenant-Governor, by virtue of a term of office of Senator, which had expired, has, under the protection of certain unauthorized persons, broken into the Executive office, and declared himself to be the acting Governor of the State, and persists in such claim, in spite of an injunction issued by a competent court; and—

Whereas, The said revolutionary and fraudulent organization has proceeded to declare the results of the late election by proclaiming the election of candidates for Governor and other State officers, who were really defeated by many thousand votes; and—

Whereas, The truly elected members of the General Assembly, being excluded from the capitol by an armed force, temporarily placed at the disposal of the conspirators against the peace and dignity of the State, have met and organized at the City Hall of the city of New Orleans, and are now prepared to enter upon the discharge of their legislative duties:

Now, therefore, I, Henry Clay Warmoth, Governor of the State of Louisiana, do issue this my proclamation, warning and cautioning all good citizens against in any manner recognizing the said revolutionary and fraudulent assemblage, pretending to be the General Assembly of the State, and now in session at the building known as the Mechanics' Institute,

recently used as a State-House, or the person who claims to act as Governor, by virtue of the fraudulent and pretended resolutions of impeachment adopted by the said revolutionary assemblage, and I do hereby command all State officers, tax-collectors, sheriffs, and others, to disregard the pretended official acts of the said revolutionary assemblage, and of the person who falsely and fraudulently claims to act as Governor of the State; to refuse them all countenance or recognition; but to recognize and deal only with the legal officers now in authority, until such time as their successors shall be regularly installed, in accordance with law, and agreeably to the legal returns of the recent election; and I do hereby declare that such officers will be protected in the discharge of their duties by all the authority of which the State government is possessed; and that all the force of the State will be used for the purpose of defeating the machinations of the conspirators who have temporarily occupied the State capitol, of enforcing the laws of the State, of enforcing the writs of the judiciary, and of maintaining the peace and dignity of the State.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State, this eleventh day of December, 1872, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-seventh.

H. C. WARMOTH, Governor of Louisiana.

By the Governor:

Y. A. WOODWARD, Acting Secretary of State.

The "Fusion" Legislature adjourned on the 13th until the regular time of meeting in January, but that assembled in Mechanics' Institute remained in session until the end of the year. The returns made by the Lynch Board were counted, and W. P. Kellogg proclaimed Governor, and C. C. Antoine Lieutenant-Governor for four years, commencing on the second Monday of January, 1873. The Board of Managers of the House presented their articles of impeachment against the Governor, embodying the following charges:

1. The unconstitutional and unlawful ejection of George E. Bovee from the office of Secretary of State.

2. The appointing, in April, 1870, for Tax Collector of the Parish of Tangipahoa, of John Evans, who had been rejected from the same office by the Senate.

3. The commissioning of Ogden as Attorney-General, Harper as Sheriff, and Elmore as Judge of the Eighth District Court, when no legal returns had been made by the legal returning officers; and conspiring with them to forcibly and illegally put out of office Judge Dibble of the Eighth District Court; also commissioning other judges and officers when no legal returns had been made by the legal returning officers.

4. The offering of a bribe of \$50,000 and the dispensation of patronage to Lieutenant-Governor Pinchback if he would organize the Senate to suit the purpose of the accused; and procuring fraudulent registration at the last election in different parts of the State.

5. Offering to R. H. Catlin, State Supervisor of Election in the Parish of St. Charles, a bribe, in the form of an appointment as State Tax Collector, if he would make a fraudulent return of the election in said parish.

6. Exercising the function of Governor after he was notified that he was impeached, in

dereliction of respect to the General Assembly, and putting the peace of the State in jeopardy.

The Governor did not appear to answer, and the trial was postponed. There was considerable legislation, including the abolition of the Seventh and Eighth District Courts, but there is some doubt as to whether the laws passed will hereafter be held valid.

An armed collision was threatened in the streets of New Orleans, growing out of the conflict of authority between Pinchback and Warmoth. Pinchback removed General Hugh J. Campbell from the command of the State militia, and appointed General James Longstreet in his place, but the militia refused to obey the latter, as they did not recognize the authority of the government headed by Pinchback. They were then ordered to surrender their arms and retire to the barracks, and on their refusal the Metropolitan Police were ordered to compel them to do so. The militia put themselves on the defensive, and an armed conflict was threatened, but the officers of the militia finally consented to surrender to one of the commissioned officers of the United States forces.

Meantime the appeal for interference by the Federal Government was renewed. On the 10th of December a public mass meeting was held in New Orleans, at which the affairs of the State were discussed by several prominent citizens, including Governor Warmoth, and a memorial was drawn up to be presented to the President and Congress, containing a statement of the facts as viewed by Warmoth and his adherents. The memorial closed as follows: "The General Assembly, prohibited by the injunction of the United States Court, and by the threatened interposition of the United States soldiery, from discharging their legislative duties, can do nothing—not even effect an organization. That the Congress of the United States will sanction this outrage upon law and justice, and upon the dearest rights of the people of this State, cannot be imagined, and a decent respect for the Chief Magistrate of the nation requires us to believe that, when the facts and the testimony in the case are laid before him, he will not tolerate the perversion of Federal authority, and the abuse of military power, by means of which the conspirators have thus far succeeded in carrying out their designs."

The following series of resolutions was adopted at the same meeting:

Whereas, A body of unscrupulous adventurers have forcibly usurped the government of the State of Louisiana, under guise of unwarranted and unprecedented judicial orders, unheard of before in courts of law or equity, emanating from a corrupt and partisan judge, and have proceeded to organize a pretended Legislature, who hold their positions by virtue of gross falsifications as fraudulent results of an election by an infamous board of illegal canvassers, who have acted without any returns of the same, and have substituted therefor, as the basis of their action, rumors and other unauthenticated proofs,

rejecting at their will and caprice the true and correct results of the election held on November 4, 1872, thus nullifying and stifling the voice of the people of this State, expressed in a fair and free election; and whereas this revolutionary and usurping body, protected by the armed forces of the United States, have proceeded, with indecent haste, to impeach the Governor of the State, and have placed in his stead an ex-Senator, whose office as Senator and presiding officer of the State Senate expired with and was filled at the late election:

Be it resolved by the people of New Orleans, in mass meeting assembled, That the constitutional rights and liberties of this people are in imminent danger of passing away forever, and all protection to life, liberty, and property, has ceased to exist in our midst.

Resolved, That we denounce and hold up to the civilized world this unparalleled outrage against the rights of American freemen, and proclaim that we will not recognize said pretended government in exercising any civil functions, executive or legislative; and that we recommend to our duly-elected representatives not to recognize or sanction, by their presence or participation therein, any authority of said body of usurpers; and in this course we pledge to them our sanction, countenance, and support.

Resolved, That, in order to exhaust all peaceful remedies for redress, the president of this meeting shall appoint a committee of one hundred well-known citizens, representing the interests of the State, who shall prepare an address to the President and the Congress of the United States, setting forth our manifold grievances, together with the requisite proof thereof, with which they shall proceed to the city of Washington, and lay before the national authorities, and ask that the Federal Government shall remove from the State Capitol the Federal troops, in order that the duly elected representatives of the people may have free access thereto, to assemble, organize, and exercise their legitimate duties; or, in the event of the unwillingness of the authorities so to do, that they be requested to establish a military government in our midst, deeming the latter as infinitely preferable to the present irresponsible, illegal, and usurping rule, which is supplemented and sustained by the bayonet.

John McEnery, who claimed to have been elected Governor, at once telegraphed to the President, asking him to delay the recognition of either Legislature, until the Committee of One Hundred, appointed in pursuance of these resolutions, should reach Washington and present the whole matter to the Government. He received the following reply:

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 13th.

To Hon. John McEnery, New Orleans, La.:

Your visit with a hundred citizens will be unavailing so far as the President is concerned.

His decision is made, and will not be changed, and the sooner it is acquiesced in the sooner good order and peace will be restored.

GEO. H. WILLIAMS, Attorney-General.

Forty-five members of the committee proceeded to Washington nevertheless, and on the 19th of December had an interview with the President. The latter expressed his unwillingness to interfere in the matter, but said that the Supreme Court could designate one of its members to go to Louisiana to take charge of the Circuit Court, and pass upon the questions before it, and Congress could investigate the affairs of the State. Application was then made to the Supreme Court to assign Justice Bradley to the Circuit Court in New Orleans. The court held that it had no

power to send Mr. Bradley, but that it was competent for him to go if he chose to do so. He refused to go unless ordered by the President, and the latter declined to interfere in the matter. The committee then issued an address to the people of the United States, dated December 23d, in which the proceedings at New Orleans since the election were recapitulated, and an appeal made for a fair hearing and an equitable judgment on the conduct of the parties to the contest. The address closed as follows:

We submit to the people of the United States that such proceedings reach a point at which the whole theory of popular government is reversed and overthrown. The means by which such results have been reached are enough to startle the public mind, but the results themselves are not less appalling. Aside from the general offices of the State, we find the Legislature of the State delivered over into the hands of men who were not elected, and who are utterly unfit for positions of such responsibility in that body as originally composed. At its organization it comprised sixty-eight persons of color, most of them totally uneducated, with a very small minority of whites. Since that time they have expelled members whose seats were uncontested. They have unseated members returned elected by their own Board and seated their defeated opponents, on the simple ground that the former had not appeared to claim their seats. The result is, that, originally bad as the Legislature was, it makes itself worse day by day, and the prospect is, that soon the conservative element of the State will have no representation whatever. To those who flatter themselves with the hope that Mr. Kellogg would not willingly abet any scheme of outrageous misgovernment, it is now apparent that, even supposing this to be true, the power of restraining has passed entirely beyond his control, and that, should he attempt to thwart the schemes of this Legislature, his own impeachment would be a probable event of the future. In conclusion, we would state that we have attempted to perform the duties of our mission in the purest non-partisan spirit; that we have not sought to furnish capital to any political party, or to excite popular clamor in the interests of any faction; we have laid our case before the President and his Attorney-General, and we willingly testify that we have been courteously received and patiently listened to. While they have refused the specific measures of relief for which we applied, they have given reasons for such refusal, in no manner implying their indisposition to see justice done. They have referred us to Congress, and we feel assured that we shall have the immediate sanction of the President, so far as we invite an impartial investigation of the facts of our case, and that we shall have his cooperation in any measures of relief which Congress may adopt after just investigation. The people of Louisiana, ignoring party, and conscious of an honorable effort to place in office men of tried probity, seek justice, not generosity. They ask for a calm, impartial examination of the recent extraordinary events within their borders, in order that the truth may be known, and that there may be a speedy correction of the dangerous evils now threatening the very life of their State.

Thus the matter stood at the end of the year. Henry C. Warmoth still claimed to be Governor, as his term did not end until the second Tuesday of January, and he denied the legality of the Legislature which had suspended him. Pinchback claimed to be Governor by virtue of his position as President of

the Senate when Warmoth was impeached. The Legislature, made up of persons returned as elected by the Board of Returning Officers, known as the Lynch or Custom-House Board, was in session, passing acts which were signed by Pinchback as Governor. The Legislature, made up of persons returned as elected by the Warmoth Board, had adjourned the extra session, but proposed to meet in regular session in January. Kellogg and McEnery both claimed to have been elected Governor for the new term. Various suits were pending in the State courts and the Federal Circuit Court, and the issues of the contest were to come up in Congress early in 1873, on the appearance of contesting claimants for seats in each branch. These matters and the further progress and final settlement of these difficulties belong to the record for 1873. It may be mentioned here that the electoral vote of Louisiana was thrown out entirely when the count was made, in joint convention of the two Houses of Congress, and that a majority of the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections recommended in February (1873) that a new election be ordered in the State.

It is impossible to obtain any accurate statement regarding the material condition of the State, or of any of its institutions for the year 1872. Amid the political excitement of the time, there is so much confusion in the public offices and records, that no regular reports are made. The debt, for which the State is actually or contingently liable, was stated in January as \$41,733,752.17, although there is a law limiting it to \$25,000,000. The rate of taxation for the year, based on the assessments of 1871, was as follows:

	Mills.
<i>State Tax, or General Fund.</i> —Four mills on each dollar, "for the support of the government of the State, of paying the public debt, and of promoting the public interest thereof.".....	4
<i>School Tax, or Special School Fund.</i> —Two mills on each dollar, for the support of the free public schools of the State.....	2
<i>Interest Tax.</i> —Six and one-half mills on each dollar, to provide for the payment of the interest to become due in 1872 upon all State bonds, except the interest on levee bonds.....	6½
<i>Levee Tax.</i> —One and one-half mill on each dollar, to meet the maturity of the coupons of interest to fall due in 1873, for the benefit of the levee bonds.....	1½
<i>Special Levee Tax.</i> —Two and one-half mills on the dollar, for the payment of the interest and part of the principal of the bonds issued under an act of 1870, known as the "special levee tax fund".....	2½
<i>Levee Construction Tax Fund.</i> —Two mills on the dollar, as compensation to the Louisiana Levee Company.....	2
<i>Levee Repair Tax Fund.</i> —Two mills on the dollar, for the benefit of the Louisiana Levee Company.....	2

The whole forming an aggregate of twenty and one-half (20½) mills on each dollar..... 20½

The total debt of the city of New Orleans, on the 30th of June, was \$20,763,658.21. The rate of taxation was \$2.62½ on the \$100 assessed valuation, and the estimates for 1873 place it at \$3.03½ on the \$100.

Of the total population (526,392) ten years of age and over, as reported by the census of 1870, there were engaged in all occupations

256,452, of whom 198,168 were males, and 58,284 females. There were engaged in agriculture 141,467, of whom 114,590 were males, and 26,937 females; in professional and personal services, 65,347, including 36,883 males, and 28,464 females; in trade and transportation, 23,831, including 23,496 males and 335 females; and in manufactures and mechanical and mining industries, 25,807, including 23,259 males, and 2,548 females.

The state contained 2,045,640 acres of improved land, 4,003,170 of woodland, and 977,007 of other unimproved land. The cash value of farms was \$68,215,421; of farming implements and machinery, \$7,159,333; total amount of wages paid during the year, including value of board, \$11,042,789; total (estimated) value of all farm productions, including betterments and additions to stock, \$52,006,622; orchard-products, \$142,129; produce of market-gardens, \$176,969; forest-products, \$92,596; value of home manufactures, \$64,416; of animals slaughtered, or sold for slaughter, \$817,831; of all live-stock, \$15,929,188. There were 59,738 horses, 61,338 mules and asses, 102,076 milch-cows, 32,596 working-oxen, 200,589 other cattle, 118,602 sheep, and 338,326 swine. The chief productions were, 1,157 bushels of spring, and 8,749 of winter, wheat, 984 of rye, 7,596,628 of Indian-corn, 17,782 of oats, 1,226 of barley, 260 of buckwheat, 15,541 pounds of tobacco, 15,854,012 of rice, 140,428 of wool, 350,832 bales of cotton, 26,888 bushels of peas and beans, 67,695 of Irish, and 1,023,706 of sweet potatoes; 578 gallons of wine, 322,405 pounds of butter, 11,747 pounds of cheese, 833,938 gallons of milk sold, 8,776 tons of hay, 80,706 hogsheads of cane-sugar, 4,585,150 gallons of cane-molasses, 37,646 pounds of honey, and 2,363 of wax.

The total number of manufacturing establishments was 2,557, using 887 steam-engines of 24,924 horse-power, and 23 water-wheels of 142 horse-power, and employing 30,071 hands, of whom 23,637 were males above sixteen, 4,210 females above fifteen, and 2,224 youth. The total amount of capital invested was \$18,313,974; wages paid during the year, \$4,593,470; value of materials consumed, \$12,412,023; of products, \$24,161,905.

The whole number of newspapers and periodicals was 92, having an aggregate circulation of 84,165, and issuing annually 13,755,690 copies. There were 7 daily, with a circulation of 34,395; 1 tri-weekly, circulation 800; 8 semi-weekly, circulation 8,500; 75 weekly, circulation 39,970; 1 monthly, circulation 500.

There were 2,332 libraries, having 847,406 volumes. Of these, 1,852, with 584,140 volumes, were private, and 480, with 263,266 volumes, were other than private, including 26 circulating libraries, with 20,400 volumes.

The total number of religious organizations was 638, having 599 edifices, with 213,955 sittings, and property valued at \$4,048,525. The leading denominations were:

DENOMINATIONS.	Organizations.	Sittings.
Baptist.....	227	56,140
Congregational.....	9	4,650
Episcopal.....	26	17,100
Jewish.....	5	2,200
Lutheran.....	3	1,650
Methodist.....	213	52,900
Presbyterian.....	37	14,100
Roman Catholic.....	103	62,525

The condition of pauperism and crime is shown in the following statistics:

Number of persons supported during the year ending June 1, 1870.....	560
Cost of annual support.....	\$53,300
Total number receiving support, June 1, 1870.....	507
Native.....	409
White.....	279
Colored.....	130
Foreign.....	98
Number of persons convicted during the year.....	1,559
Total number of persons in prison, June 1, 1870.....	845
Native.....	818
White.....	460
Colored.....	358
Foreign.....	27

LUTHERANS. The Lutherans in the United States had, in 1872, fifty-one synods. Ten of these are independent, the others are connected with one of four great organizations, called the "General Council," the "Synodal Conference," the "General Synod," and the "General Synod of the South." The table on page 487 exhibits the names of the particular synods (arranged according to their age), the organization to which they belong, with the number of ministers, congregations, and communicants.

The "General Council" has 9 particular synods, 454 ministers, 880 congregations, and 135,602 communicants.

The "Synodal Conference" has 6 particular synods, 824 ministers, 1,348 congregations, and 187,973 communicants.

The "General Synod" has 21 particular synods, 680 ministers, 1,183 congregations, and 103,362 communicants.

The "Southern General Synod" has 5 particular synods, 94 ministers, 163 congregations, and 12,295 communicants.

Ten synods, with 232 ministers, 541 congregations, and 46,423 communicants, were not in connection with any general organization.

The Lutherans have theological seminaries at Gettysburg, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Columbus, St. Sebald, Salem (Va.), Chicago (2), Paxton (Ill.), Buffalo, Minneapolis, Hartwick (N. Y.), and Selinsgrove (Pa.). There are colleges at Allentown, Fort Wayne, Gettysburg, Decorah, (Iowa), Watertown (Wis.), Galena (Ill.), Columbus (O.), New York, Carver (Minn.), Paxton, Marshall (Wis.), Salem (Va.), Walhalla (S. C.), Mount Pleasant (N. C.), Buffalo, Greenville (Pa.), Springfield (Ill.), Springfield (O.), Carthage (Ill.), Chicago. There are Normal Schools at Addison (Ill.), New York, and Toledo.

There are published 16 German periodicals, 8 English, 5 Swedish, and 5 Norwegian.

PARTICULAR SYNODS.	To which Organization they belong.	Ministers.	Congregations.	Communicants.
1. Synod of Pennsylvania and adjacent States (125 years old)	General Council.....	152	327	63,548
2. Lutheran Ministerium of New York and adjacent States.	" ".....	70	74	19,104
3. Synod of North Carolina.....	Independent.....	18	35	3,660
4. General Synod of Ohio and other States.....	Synodal Conference.....	150	255	28,991
5. Synod of Maryland.....	General Synod.....	66	94	12,882
6. Synod of Tennessee.....	Independent.....	16	70	6,322
7. Synod of South Carolina.....	Southern General Synod.....	32	45	4,620
8. Synod of West Pennsylvania.....	General Synod.....	48	109	14,000
9. Synod of Virginia.....	Southern General Synod.....	24	57	8,750
10. Hartwick Synod (in New York).....	General Synod.....	31	33	4,266
11. East Ohio Synod.....	" ".....	32	60	6,100
12. Frankean Synod (in New York).....	" ".....	19	83	3,402
13. Alleghany Synod (in Pennsylvania).....	" ".....	46	108	8,400
14. East Pennsylvania Synod.....	" ".....	55	89	10,629
15. Synod of South West Virginia.....	Southern General Synod.....	20	37	2,500
16. Pittsburg Synod.....	General Council.....	62	109	10,928
17. Miami Synod (in Ohio).....	General Synod.....	24	38	3,230
18. Buffalo Synod (Graham's).....	Independent.....	11	14	1,200
19. Buffalo Synod (Von Rohr's).....	" ".....	8	10	1,800
20. Synod of Missouri, Ohio, and other States.....	Synodal Conference.....	475	598	77,173
21. Wittenberg Synod (in Ohio).....	General Synod.....	41	60	4,700
22. Olive-Branch Synod (in Indiana).....	" ".....	11	22	1,377
23. Synod of Wisconsin.....	Synodal Conference.....	62	130	23,089
24. Synod of North Illinois.....	General Synod.....	38	59	2,900
25. Synod of Texas.....	General Council.....	23	24	2,730
26. Synod of the Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Church of America.....	Synodal Conference.....	80	265	48,000
27. Synod of Central Pennsylvania.....	General Synod.....	31	85	6,484
28. Synod of Iowa (German).....	Independent.....	102	160	12,200
29. Synod of Iowa (English).....	General Synod.....	19	31	1,208
30. Synod of North Indiana.....	" ".....	35	90	4,200
31. Mississippi Synod.....	Southern General Synod.....	9	12	375
32. English Districts Synod of Ohio.....	General Council.....	30	70	6,920
33. Synod of South Illinois.....	General Synod.....	20	30	1,560
34. Augustana Synod (Swedish).....	General Council.....	72	162	22,500
35. Michigan Synod.....	" ".....	20	28	3,550
36. Synod of Minnesota.....	Synodal Conference.....	25	63	5,402
37. Canada Synod.....	General Council.....	15	44	4,372
38. Holston Synod (Tennessee).....	Independent.....	9	25	2,550
39. Synod of Georgia.....	Southern General Synod.....	9	12	1,050
40. Synod of Illinois and other States.....	Synodal Conference.....	32	37	4,408
41. Central Illinois Synod.....	General Synod.....	29	37	2,800
42. Evangelical Lutheran Synod of New York and New Jersey.....	" ".....	33	41	5,341
43. Susquehanna Synod.....	" ".....	29	52	5,000
44. Pittsburg Synod.....	" ".....	21	49	3,603
45. Concordia Synod of Virginia.....	Independent.....	4	23	1,111
46. Scandinavian Synod (Eielson's).....	" ".....	17	58	3,500
47. Kansas Synod.....	General Synod.....	26	30	800
48. Norwegian-Danish Conference.....	Independent.....	36	111	9,500
49. Norwegian-Danish Augustana Synod.....	" ".....	11	35	5,000
50. Nebraska Synod.....	General Synod.....	6	12	480
51. Indiana Synod.....	General Council.....	10	42	2,000
Unknown.....	" ".....	27	..	.....
Total.....		2,309	4,115	485,085

The sixth annual session of the General Council of the Evangelical Lutheran Church was held in Akron, O., commencing November 7th. The Treasurer reported a balance of funds amounting to \$2,090.65. This officer was instructed to endeavor to procure the necessary legislation to make the corporate title of the General Council as given in its charter conform with its title in the constitution. Reports were received from the synods, stating their proceedings upon the form of a constitution for congregations. No report expressed the definite acceptance of the constitution by the synod: in some, modifications were suggested; by others, it appeared that the subject was under consideration. The New York Ministerium prepared a constitution of its own. A new committee was appointed, to which the form of constitution already framed, with those constitutions already sent in, and others that might be received, were to be referred. The committee were also instructed to prepare

another constitution, of which copies in English and German were to be distributed for examination. In this constitution the parts which are essential are to be distinguished from those parts which may be changed with the various circumstances of the case. The following declaration of doctrine was adopted, and ordered to be embodied in the constitution:

Of the Congregation.—This congregation receives and adheres to the canonical books of the Old and New Testaments as the revealed Word of God and the only rule of faith and life, and the Confessions of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, especially the Augsburg Confession and Luther's Small Catechism, as a correct and faithful exhibition of the Divine Word, to which rule and confessions all instructions in the church, the school, and the family, shall be conformed, and by which all questions of doctrine shall be decided, and all books of worship and instruction used in congregations shall accord with the same.

Of the Pastor.—Every pastor of this congregation must, at his ordination or installation, be obligated

to the Confessions of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, namely: the Apostles', the Nicene, and Athanasian Creeds, the Augsburg Confession, the Apology, the Smalcald Articles, the Catechisms of Luther, and Form of Concord, and solemnly promise to perform the duties of his office in conformity with the same, as a pure and correct presentation of the doctrine of Holy Scripture.

The committee charged with the preparation of an edition of Luther's "Smaller Catechism" reported progress, but stated that their work was not completed. They were directed to go on, and also to prepare an edition of Luther's "German Catechism," with the proof paragraphs given in full, adding to it Luther's "Questions and Answers to those who Propose to receive the Lord's Supper," and to submit it to the next convention.

The Immigrant Mission at Castle Garden, N. Y., was represented as in excellent condition. The council declined to engage, in its capacity as the General Council, in the establishment or administration of the proposed *emigrantenhäus* in New York, or to assume any responsibility as regards its finances, economy, or management, but recommended the object of that institution to the sympathy and support of the people. It advised the Board of Managers of the institution to secure the reversion of its property, in case it should cease to fulfil its object or to exist, to the General Council; and requested it to give to the General Council's Committee of Home Missions the power of confirming the appointment of missionaries in the institution.

Some questions were asked by the Synod of Iowa concerning the interpretation of the rules of the General Council respecting the exchange of pulpits and the admission of members of other churches to the communion; to which the General Council returned the following answer:

1. The rule is: Lutheran pulpits are for Lutheran ministers only; Lutheran altars for Lutheran communicants only.
2. The exceptions to the rule belong to the sphere of *privilege*, not of *right*.
3. The determination of the exceptions is to be made in consonance with these principles, by the conscientious judgment of pastors, as the cases arise.

A constitution was adopted for a theological seminary at Chicago, and a Board of Directors and one professor were chosen. Four acres of ground in Chicago have been given to the General Council as a site for this institution.

A report on home missions was presented, and fully discussed; and a resolution was adopted, urging the district synods to pay in promptly to the Executive Committee one-fifth of their contributions to the home-mission cause, according to a rule previously agreed upon.

The receipts for foreign missions, exclusive of the outstanding balance from the previous year, and of moneys paid for the support of schools, were \$4,047.11; the expenses, to the close of 1872, would be about \$2,800. The mission among the Telooagoos, in India, was

represented as in a prosperous condition. The schools had been actively in operation, and had increased in number. Forty-four inquirers had been baptized, and at the preceding Christmas seventy-four persons had partaken of the Lord's Supper. The Executive Committee was authorized to increase the salaries of the missionaries to \$1,000 a year, and to send additional laborers to India.

The Home Missionary and Church Extension Society had received \$9,190.06, for rebuilding the Church of Mercy in Chicago. This society was commended to the churches.

The *General Synod of the South* met at Charleston, S. C., May 9th. The Synods of South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia, Georgia, and Mississippi, were represented by fifteen clerical and eight lay delegates. The last-named synod (Mississippi) came with an application for admission, which was granted. The removal of the theological seminary from Columbia, S. C., to Salem, Va., was determined upon. The district synods were advised to address themselves more energetically to the work of missions within their boundaries, and to coöperate fully with the General Synod's committee on home missions. The following declaration was passed unanimously:

To remove all misapprehension of the motives and *animus* of this body, we hereby again, as on a former occasion, disavow any sectional, political, or ecclesiastical animosity in maintaining our existence as a separate and distinctive general organization of our Evangelical Lutheran Church, being moved thereto solely by the firm belief that the glory of God and the prosperity of our Church can be best subserved thereby. We furthermore declare our unanimous conviction that the same pressing wants which prompted its original formation, and the same considerations which rendered its reorganization proper and necessary in 1866, still exist, and most imperatively demand its continuance.

It was designed as a *bond of union* between the synods and congregations, which should be embraced in its organization. As such, it binds us together to-day more firmly than at any former period of our history. Peace and harmony have characterized our present convention, and will be hence diffused throughout our bounds.

It was designed to nurture and secure unity in "the one true faith." To promote this end, it has placed itself unequivocally upon the Ecumenical Creeds and the Augsburg Confession "in its native and original sense." As a consequence, the entire Church within its limits has become more fully identified in sympathy and opinion with the doctrines of the Reformation by Luther and his coworkers.

It was designed to promote *uniformity* of worship. For this purpose it compiled and published a Book of Worship, which has been introduced among our congregations generally, and is daily growing in favor with the majority of our people, and is used by a steadily-increasing number. And we are persuaded that this book has accomplished an amount of good which no one can fully estimate.

It was designed also to secure *coöperation* in the general enterprises of the Church. We, therefore, have kept prominently in view the work of home missions, and the permanent establishment of a theological seminary. And though we have not yet succeeded in accomplishing our purposes in these particulars, and may have adopted some plans therefor which proved to be impracticable, we do not find in that fact any reason for abandoning the

effort; but, learning from experience, are thereby rather stimulated to devise more efficient methods, and to put forth increasing and more concerted endeavors to consummate these worthy aims. And we feel constrained to thank God for the prospects of success. We have never felt more encouraged, and with God's blessing we shall succeed.

The Rev. V. F. Bolton was present as a visiting delegate from the General Synod North. A motion to receive him as such was laid on the table. He was then received as an advisory member, simply in his personal capacity as a Lutheran minister.

The conclusion of the Franco-German War left the Lutheran Church in France in a precarious condition. The cession of Alsace-Lorraine to Germany not only deprived it of three-fourths of its members, but also took away its central administration, and its faculty of theology, both of which were located at Strasbourg. A number of the members doubted the practicability of their continuance as an independent denomination, and the desire was expressed, at Montbéliard, to merge the Lutheran in the Reformed Church. In order to avert the danger of such a fate, and to promote the interests of the Church generally, a synod was called, with the consent of the Government, and met in Paris, on the 13th of July. The Inspection of Paris was represented by fifteen delegates, that of Montbéliard by eighteen. The meetings continued during eight days. A thorough revision of the plan of organization of the Church was effected, with provision for the administrative independence of the two inspections (hereafter to be designated as synods), and for a general synod, to be composed of delegates from the two district synods. The principal provisions of the new organic law are as follows:

As the basis of the organization is the church council, which in each congregation must be composed of at least eight lay members. Above the church council is the consistory, which extends its jurisdiction over several congregations, and is com-

posed of all the pastors of the circumscription, and of twice as many lay delegates, elected by the church councils. Where a minister is to be appointed, the consistory, in connection with the whole church council of the vacant congregation, proceeds to the appointment. The congregation, in case it is not satisfied with the choice, has the right to appeal to the synod.

There will be henceforth two particular or district synods (formerly inspections), each one composed of all the members of the consistories of their district. These bodies will assemble every year, deliberate on the welfare of the Church, and each one will appoint a synodical committee of five members—two ministers and three laymen. These bodies form the executive agencies between the synods and the government, and are charged with the temporalities. The ecclesiastical inspector, who is elected to his office for a period of nine years, and may be reelected, is, by virtue of his office, a member of this committee, and has to take care of the spiritualities.

At the head of the whole organization is the General Synod, composed of representatives, delegated by the district synods, in proportion to their population. This body meets, at least, every three years, and appoints a committee, whose duty it is to attend to the execution of its decisions. This committee is, however, not a permanent one, and ceases to exist as soon as its labors are brought to an end.

Modifications in the constitution of the Church can be made only by a special assembly, called a "constituent synod," which can be called only upon a vote of two-thirds of the delegates to the General Synod.

The following declaration of doctrine was adopted by a unanimous vote—it is to be inscribed as a preamble at the head of the law: "Before proceeding to the reorganization of the Church, the synod, true to the principles of faith and liberty with which the reformers were inspired, proclaims the authority of the Scriptures paramount in matters of faith, and maintains, as the basis of the legal constitution of the Church, the Augsburg Confession."

Resolutions were unanimously adopted expressing brotherly sympathy with the churches of Alsace-Lorraine, and a regret at their separation.

M

MACLEOD, Rev. NORMAN, D. D., an eminent Scotch clergyman, editor, and author, born at Campbelton, June 3, 1812; died at Glasgow, June 16, 1872. He was the son of the Rev. Dr. Norman Macleod, an honored minister of the Kirk of Scotland, and was educated at Edinburgh, Glasgow, and in Germany. While in the University of Edinburgh he was the favorite pupil of Dr. Chalmers, then Professor of Divinity, and whom he afterward succeeded as Moderator of kirk. Having taken orders, he became minister of Loudon, in Ayrshire, in 1838, and five years later was removed to the more important parish of Dalkeith, near Edinburgh. In 1851, upon the death of the Rev. Dr. Black, he was advanced to the ministry of St. Columba's Kirk, better known as

the barony parish of Glasgow. Here he brought to his labors all the force of his zealous nature, steadily directing his efforts to the erection of new kirks, and to the opening of supplementary schools, to meet the ever-increasing requirements of his enormous parish. He inaugurated a series of meetings to which none but the working-class was admitted, and it became indispensable to wear a fustian jacket in order to gain admittance to these remarkable services. It was his belief that this class had greater need of the instruction of the ablest men in the church than the wealthy. On the death of Dr. Robert Lee, Professor of Biblical Criticism in the University of Edinburgh, he was made Dean of the Royal Chapel. With a view of furthering more energetically the

missionary labors of the Kirk of Scotland, in 1850 Dr. Macleod crossed the Atlantic and traversed the vast domain of Canada on a tour of personal inspection, and in 1867 went out on another and more extensive tour over portions of India. From 1850 to 1860 he edited the *Edinburgh Christian Magazine*, and, upon the establishment of a new periodical entitled *Good Words*, he became the editor, furnishing from his own pen a goodly portion of the articles. Among his published works are "The Earnest Student," or memorials of Mackintosh, 1847; "Reminiscences of a Highland Parish," 1862; "Eastward," a book of Travel, 1866; "The Old Lieutenant and His Son," "The Starling," 1867; "Peeps at the Far East," a familiar account of a visit to India, 1871; "Simple Truth spoken to Working People," "The Gold Thread," and "Wee Davie," also several sermons.

MACOMB, Commodore WILLIAM H., United States Navy, born in Michigan, about 1820; died in Philadelphia, August 12, 1872. He was appointed from New York, April 10, 1834, and was attached to the frigate *Potomac*, of the Mediterranean squadron, until 1837. In 1840 he was in the Naval School at Philadelphia, was promoted to passed-midshipman the same year, and served with the Brazil squadron and at rendezvous, New York, until 1846; was commissioned lieutenant in 1847, and served two years on the steamship *Lexington*, Pacific squadron. In 1849 and 1850 he served on the receiving-ship *New York*, and in 1850-'53 on the brig *Bainbridge*, of the Brazil squadron, and again on the receiving-ship *New York* in 1854-'56. He was attached to the sloop *Portsmouth*, of the East India squadron, 1856-'58, and participated in the engagements with the Barrier Forts, on the Canton River, China, November 16, 20, 21, and 22, 1856, in which the *Portsmouth* and *Levant* attacked and captured the forts. He commanded the steamer *Metacomb*, of the Brazil squadron and Paraguay Expedition, in 1859, the steamer *Pulaski*, Brazil station, in 1860-'61, and the steamer *Genesee*, of the blockading squadron, 1862-'63. He was commissioned commander in 1863. While in command of the *Genesee* he attempted the passage of the batteries at Port Hudson, March 14, 1863, and took part in almost daily engagements with Confederate batteries along the Mississippi during April, May, and June, 1863. He commanded the steamer *Shamrock* in the blockading squadron in 1864-'65, and was in command of the naval force in the bombardment and capture of Plymouth, N. C., October 29 and 30, 1864. He also commanded the naval forces in the action with the batteries and infantry on the Roanoke River, near Poplar Point, N. C., during the expedition up that river. For the gallantry and energy displayed in his operations against the enemy while serving in the North Atlantic squadron, Commodore Macomb was advanced several numbers in his grade. After

the close of the war he was attached to the navy-yard at Philadelphia from 1866 to 1868, and was commissioned captain in 1866. He commanded the steam-sloop *Plymouth*, of the European squadron, in 1869. His commission as commodore is dated July, 1870, and his latest employment was as light-house inspector.

MAINE. The fifty-first annual session of the Legislature of Maine began on the 3d of January and closed on the 29th of February. There were few acts passed which have more than a local importance. The law relating to the sale of intoxicating liquors was amended so as to bring cider and wine, made from fruits grown in the State, within the prohibition. The sale of unadulterated cider by the manufacturer or his agents is, however, allowed, and the sale of pure wine for sacramental and medicinal purposes. The following entirely new section was incorporated into the law:

SECTION 32. Every wife, child, parent, husband, or other person who shall be injured in person, property, or means of support, or otherwise, by an intoxicated person, by reason of the intoxication of any person, shall have a right of action in his or her own name against any person or persons who shall, by selling or giving any intoxicating liquors, or otherwise, have caused or contributed to the intoxication of such person or persons; and in any such action the plaintiff shall have a right to recover actual and exemplary damages. And the owner or lessee or person or persons renting or leasing any building or premises, having knowledge that intoxicating liquors are sold therein in violation of law, shall be liable, severally or jointly with the person so selling or giving intoxicating liquors as aforesaid. And in every action by any wife, husband, parent, or child, general reputation of the relation of husband and wife, parent or child, shall be *prima facie* evidence of such relation, and the amount recovered by every wife or child shall be his or her sole and separate property.

These and other amendments of the law had been urged by the Temperance Convention, which met at Augusta, in January.

An act was passed relating to savings-banks which required a semi-annual report to the State Treasurer of the total amount of deposits, and the payment of one-fourth of one per cent. thereon to be appropriated for the use of schools. The trustees must also once in six months, after setting apart the amount required by law for a reserved fund, declare a dividend not exceeding three per cent. among the depositors. Any balance of earnings over these dividends, the reserve funds, taxes, expenses, etc., is to be divided once in four years ratably among the depositors. An examination and a settlement of the Treasurer's account are required twice a year. Savings-banks are prohibited from investing in the bonds of unfinished railroads, or roads the net income of which is not sufficient to pay the interest on their bonded debt, or in the bonds of any town or county out of New England issued in aid of any railroad.

An act to promote immigration and facilitate the settlement of public lands constitutes the Governor, Secretary of State, and Land Agent, a Board of Immigration. It is made

the duty of the Board to appoint a commissioner of immigration and an agent resident in New Sweden. The commissioner is required to collect information regarding the climate, soil, and resources of the State, the amount and location of unsettled lands, and the terms offered by the State to settlers, and to cause the same to be translated into Swedish, and distributed in Sweden and in the United States. The commissioner also has a general oversight over immigrants, and is required to give them all needed information and assistance. The Board of Immigration may expend a sum not exceeding \$8,000 for provisions, tools, etc., to be sold to immigrants, and paid for in labor on public works; and may also assign to each man over twenty-one years of age one hundred acres of land, to which a valid title will be given in four years, if he has made his residence thereon, built a comfortable home, and cleared fifteen acres of the land, ten of which shall have been laid down to grass.

Another act establishes a tax of one mill per dollar on all the property in the State for the support of common schools. The fund so formed is to be distributed on the 1st of January of each year to the several cities, towns, and plantations in the State, according to the number of scholars in each. Each town, city, and plantation, is also required to raise and expend annually for the support of schools not less than 80 cents for every inhabitant.

An act was passed prohibiting the manufacture and sale of prize packages of candy, stationery, or other merchandise, under a penalty of imprisonment for not more than thirty days, or a fine not exceeding \$20. Solitary imprisonment in the State-prison, except for prison discipline, was abolished, and the act relating to the organization of corporations, passed in 1871, was repealed.

The political canvass in Maine excited unusual interest this year, owing to the fact that her State election was the first of those held early in the autumn and preceding the election for President and Vice-President of the United States; and both parties were determined to bring out their full strength and give the key-note of the presidential contest. The Republican Convention was held at Lewiston, on the 13th of June, and Sidney Perham was renominated for Governor by acclamation, and Samuel E. Spring, of Portland, and Alexander Campbell, of Cherryfield, were named as presidential electors for the State at large. The following resolutions were offered:

Resolved, That the Republicans of Maine, assembled by delegates in State Convention, reaffirm the declaration of principles made by the National Republican Convention at Philadelphia, and point with pride to their past record in war and in peace, as the best and only political organization, because of its ability and disposition, to wisely and successfully deal with whatever questions may arise in the future.

Resolved, That the Republicans of Maine most cordially and unitedly indorse the nomination of General Grant as President and the Hon. Henry Wilson

as Vice-President, and pledge to the great soldier and patriot, and the eminent Senator and friend of the working-man, the electoral vote of Maine, by a majority even greater than was given the Republican ticket in 1868.

Resolved, That the thanks of the people of this State are due to Congress and to our own delegation in that body, through whose able and earnest advocacy the measure was secured for the recent legislation to promote ship-building and revive our commerce; and we accept what has been accomplished as an assurance that their efforts in this direction will continue until that great interest is placed upon an equitable basis.

Resolved, That we view with satisfaction the great progress that the cause of temperance has made during the year, and especially extend our cordial sympathy to the temperance-reform movement which is spreading throughout the State.

Resolved, That the presentation of the name of the Hon. Sidney Perham for Governor of the State for the third time is justly due to him for his fidelity to the interests of the State, and for the prudence and care with which he has performed all his public duties.

The following, presented by a minority of the committee, was substituted for the fourth, and then the series was adopted without opposition:

Resolved, That we reaffirm our faith in the principle of prohibition and its impartial enforcement, and we view with satisfaction the popular movement in favor of temperance reform recently inaugurated in this State.

The Democratic State Convention met at Bangor, on the 18th of June. There was some debate on the expediency of accepting the candidates of the Liberal Republicans for President and Vice-President, which was settled by the adoption of a resolution declaring that "the principles enumerated by the late Cincinnati Convention, taken in connection with the letter of Horace Greeley accepting the nomination of that convention, constitute a platform on which all the elements in opposition to the present corrupt administration of the Federal Government can stand." These principles were then set forth in terms from Horace Greeley's letter, and formally adopted as "the platform of the Democracy of Maine." An additional resolution declared "that we believe the great reforms, for which patriotic men of all parties are now laboring, can be best obtained by supporting, as the candidate for our next President, Horace Greeley, and we recommend to our delegates to vote for the Cincinnati candidates."

Delegates to the National Convention at Baltimore were chosen by this body, and Charles P. Kimball was nominated for the office of Governor.

There was a convention of the soldiers and sailors of the State, at Portland, about the 1st of September, at which resolutions were adopted declaring that the continued success of the Republican party was the sole security of reform and progress, and pronouncing strongly in favor of Grant, and against Greeley, for President.

The State election occurred on the 9th of

September, after an excited canvass, in which leading men of both parties from various parts of the country took an active part. The total vote cast for Governor was 126,618, of which Perham received 71,917, and Kimball, 54,701; making the majority for Perham 17,216. Republicans were chosen for representatives in Congress from all of the five districts of the State. At the presidential election in November, the whole vote cast was 90,509, of which 61,422 were in favor of Grant and Wilson, and 29,087 for Greeley and Brown—majority for Grant and Wilson, 32,335. The Legislature now stands, 30 Republicans, and no Democrat, in the Senate, and 128 Republicans, and 23 Democrats, in the House, with one vacant seat in the Senate. The officers of the State government, with the exception of Governor, are chosen by the two branches of the Legislature in joint session. Those chosen at the beginning of 1873 were as follows: Secretary of State, George C. Stacy; Treasurer, William Caldwell; Attorney-General, H. M. Plaisted; Adjutant-General, Benjamin B. Murray; Land Agent, Parker T. Burleigh.

The financial condition of the State is represented as highly satisfactory. The important particulars appear in the following statement:

Receipts for the year.....	\$1,334,859 98
Disbursements.....	\$1,147,544 41
Debt January 1, 1873.....	\$7,187,900 00
Sinking fund in the Treasury.....	1,020,247 00
Debt, deducting sinking fund.....	\$6,167,653 00
Cash in Treasury above immediate liability, deducting sinking fund, and cash in Treasury.....	\$5,978,653 00
Sinking fund January 1, 1872.....	\$788,295 00
Sinking fund January 1, 1873.....	1,020,247 00
Increase of sinking fund in 1872.....	\$221,952 00
Trust funds held by the State exclusive of sinking fund.....	\$789,078 00

The following is the statement of the public debt January 1, 1873:

Due in 1873.....	\$50,000
Due in 1874.....	50,000
Due in 1875.....	30,000
Due in 1876.....	60,000
Due in 1877.....	50,000
Due in 1878.....	30,000
Due in 1880 (bounty loan).....	475,000
Due in 1883 (war loan).....	525,000
Due in 1889 (war loan).....	2,832,500
Due in 1889 (municipal war debt).....	3,084,400
Whole amount of debt.....	\$7,187,900

The sinking fund established by acts of 1865 and 1868, is rapidly accumulating, and will be amply sufficient to meet the debt as it matures.

There are 868.17 miles of railroad in the State. The following is a complete statement of the length of the different roads, with their indebtedness and net earnings for the year, so far as reported:

ROADS.	Length.	Debt.	Earnings.
St. Croix & Penobscot.....	22 miles	\$246,204 45	\$27,917 92
Houlton Branch.....	8 "		
European & North American.....	114 in Maine and 88 in New Brunswick..	3,000,000 00	367,574 19
Portsmouth, Great Falls & Conway.....	4½ in Maine.....		
Boston & Maine.....		922,000 00	504,116 19
Bangor & Piscataquis.....			58,008 46
Atlantic & St. Lawrence.....	82 in Maine and 67 out of the State.....		50,425 30
Portland & Oxford Central.....	27½.....	218,000 00	
Portland & Ogdensburg.....	50 in Maine.....	840,000 00	114,900 00
Portland & Rochester.....	51½.....		38,078 88
Portland, Saco & Portsmouth.....	52.....		165,014 08
Knox & Lincoln.....	48½.....	2,995,000 00	40,972 08
Consolidated Maine Central:			
Portland & Kennebec Division, }.....	71½.....		
Maine Central Division, }.....	127½.....		
Somerset & Kennebec Division, }.....	37½.....	7,989,014 00	1,566,201 25
Androscoggin Division, }.....	71½.....		
Belfast & Moosehead Lake.....	38¾.....		
Dexter & Newport.....	14.....	150,000 00	

The statistics of insurance for the year are as follows: Amount of fire policies issued by foreign companies, \$48,063,332, on which \$644,257 was received for premiums, and \$221,253.55 paid for losses; amount of fire policies of home stock companies, \$6,163,710; premiums received, \$89,748.18; losses paid, \$49,859.81; policies of mutual fire companies, \$21,110,177; losses, \$41,501.07; policies of marine insurance by foreign companies, \$444,553; premiums, \$11,146.01; losses, \$3,766.17; marine insurance by home companies, \$20,481,277; premiums, \$682,282.09; losses, \$402,607.15; number of life insurance companies, 44; policies, 3,647, amounting to \$4,820,356; premiums, \$1,142,084.93; losses, \$216,680.70; accident insurance premiums, \$12,561.19; losses, \$6,814.55.

There are 54 savings-banks doing business in the State, of which five have been organized during the year. The whole amount of de-

posits is \$26,184,333.03, being an increase of \$3,366,530.58 over the preceding year.

The Insane Asylum of the State has been overcrowded, having 400 inmates, while it is calculated to accommodate only 350. The whole number treated during the year was 570, of whom 299 were males and 271 females. One hundred males and 77 females were discharged, of whom 46 males and 33 females had recovered; 22 males and 23 females died. Of the 202 admitted during the year, 52 men, and 50 women were married; 59 men and 29 women were single; three were widowers, and nine widows. The causes of insanity of those admitted during the year are stated as follows: ill-health, 36; intemperance, 26; domestic affliction, 15; puerperal state, 13; masturbation, 12; over-exertion, 9, critical period of life, 8; decay of old age, 7; disappointed affection, 7; epilepsy, 7; injury of head, 6; reli-

gious excitement, 6; spiritualism, 4; loss of property, 4; embarrassment in business, 3; sunstroke, 2; apoplexy, 1; fright, 1; jealousy, 1; suppressed eruption, 1; unknown, 33. Of the number in the asylum at the end of the year, 49 were supported by the State; 304 received \$1.50 a week each from the State, and forty paid their own expenses, or were supported by friends, at the rate of from \$4 to \$7 a week, according to accommodations.

The State has no institution for the deaf, dumb, or blind, but supports 56 pupils at the American Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, at Hartford, Conn., at a cost of \$1.75 each per year; three pupils at the Clark Institution for deaf mutes at Northampton, Mass., and eight pupils at the Perkins Institution for the Blind, in South Boston.

There were 174 convicts in the State-prison at the beginning of the year, and 164 at the end. The earnings of the prison for the year amounted to \$36,509.70, and the expenses to \$28,661.77, leaving a profit of \$7,847.95. The principal trades carried on in the prison are the making of shoes, harnesses, and carriages. There are 140 boys in the State Reform School, of whom 46 were committed during the year; 28 of them for larceny. An Industrial School for Girls was incorporated by the last Legislature, but has not yet been established.

The College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts has been in operation four years, and graduated its first class in August. The number of students now is 71, of whom 32 belong to the freshman class. There are accommodations for 125 students. The college is located at Orono, and has a farm of 370 acres, with all the buildings and appliances needed for theoretical and practical instruction. The new Normal School building, at Castine, for which \$20,000 was appropriated by the last Legislature, has been completed.

The immigration of Swedes has continued, and the number of immigrants of that nationality is now about 1,300, one-half of whom are at the colony of New Sweden. These colonists have built 100 houses, eight barns, one saw-mill, and two steam-shaft mills. They have a school of 70 or 80 pupils, in which English is exclusively taught. The colony owns 17 horses, 16 oxen, and 76 cows, and has paid the State \$2,040 for supplies during the year.

According to the census of 1870, of the total population (493,847) ten years old and over, there were, engaged in all classes of occupations, 203,225 persons, of whom 179,784 were males and 28,441 females. There were engaged in agriculture, 82,011, including 81,956 males and 55 females; in professional and personal services, 36,092, including 20,683 males and 15,409 females; in trade and transportation, 28,115, including 27,880 males and 235 females; in manufactures and mechanical and mining industries, 62,007, including 49,265 males, and 12,742 females.

The State contained 2,917,793 acres of im-

proved land, 2,224,740 of woodland, and 695,525 of other unimproved land. The cash value of farms was \$102,961,951; of farming-implements and machinery, \$4,809,113; total amount of wages paid during the year, including the value of board, \$2,903,292; total (estimated) value of all farm productions, including betterments and additions to stock, \$33,470,044; orchard-products, \$874,569; produce of market-gardens, \$366,397; forest-products, \$1,581,741; value of home manufactures, \$450,988; of animals slaughtered, or sold for slaughter, \$4,939,071; of all live-stock, \$23,357,129. There were 71,514 horses, 336 mules and asses, 139,259 milch-cows, 60,530 working-oxen, 143,272 other cattle, 434,666 sheep, and 45,760 swine. The chief productions were: 274,593 bushels of spring, and 4,200 of winter, wheat; 34,115 of rye; 1,089,888 of Indian corn; 2,351,354 of oats; 658,816 of barley; 466,635 of buckwheat; 1,774,168 pounds of wool; 264,502 bushels of peas and beans; 7,771,009 bushels of Irish, and 354 bushels of sweet, potatoes; 7,047 gallons of wine; 11,636,482 pounds of butter; 1,152,590 of cheese; 1,374,091 gallons of milk sold; 1,053,415 tons of hay; 5,255 bushels of clover-seed; 3,859 of grass-seed; 296,850 pounds of hops; 5,435 of flax, and 227 bushels of flax-seed; 100,805 pounds of maple-sugar; 28,470 gallons of maple-molasses; 155,640 pounds of honey.

The total number of manufacturing establishments was 5,550, using 354 steam-engines of 9,465 horse-power, and 2,760 water-wheels, of 70,108 horse-power, and employing 49,180 hands, of whom 34,310 were males above sixteen, 13,448 females above fifteen, and 1,422 youth. The total amount of capital invested was \$39,796,190; wages paid during the year, \$14,282,205; value of materials consumed, \$49,379,757; of products, \$79,497,521.

The whole number of newspapers and periodicals was 65, having an aggregate circulation of 170,690, and issuing annually 9,867,680 copies. There were 7 daily, with a circulation of 10,700; 1 tri-weekly, circulation 350; 47 weekly, circulation 114,600; 1 semi-monthly, circulation 700; 8 monthly, circulation 42,840; 1 quarterly, circulation 1,500.

There were 3,334 libraries, having 984,510 volumes: of these, 1,872, with 450,963 volumes, were private, and 1,462, with 533,547 volumes, were other than private, including 136 circulating libraries, with 100,273 volumes.

The total number of religious organizations was 1,326, having 1,102 edifices, with 376,038 sittings, and property valued at \$5,196,853. The leading denominations were:

DENOMINATIONS.	Organization.	Sittings.
Baptist.....	430	117,199
Christian.....	44	4,022
Congregational.....	231	83,985
Episcopal.....	25	8,975
Methodist.....	327	82,550
Roman Catholic.....	32	17,822
Second Advent.....	28	3,175
Universalist.....	84	23,910

The condition of pauperism and crime is shown by the following statistics:

Total population.....	626,915
Number of persons receiving support during the year ending June 1, 1870.....	4,619
Cost of annual support.....	\$367,000
Total number receiving support June 1, 1870....	3,631
Native.....	3,188
White.....	3,149
Colored.....	39
Foreign.....	443
Number of persons convicted during the year....	431
Total number of persons in prison June 1, 1870..	371
Native.....	261
White.....	255
Colored.....	6
Foreign.....	110

MARSHALL, HUMPHREY, a lawyer, politician, and brigadier-general in the Confederate Army, born in Frankfort, Ky., January 13, 1812; died at Louisville, March 28, 1872. He was the grandson of Humphrey Marshall, the author of the first history of Kentucky, and son of Judge John J. Marshall. At the age of sixteen young Marshall was appointed a cadet in the United States Military Academy at West Point, from which he graduated July 1, 1832, and was made brevet third-lieutenant of Mounted Rangers. He was immediately ordered on the "Black Hawk" expedition, but was not engaged in active hostilities, being stationed at Davenport, Iowa. In March, 1833, he was transferred, as brevet second-lieutenant, to the First Dragoons, which regiment had just been created by Congress, in lieu of the Mounted Rangers. Soon after, April 30, 1833, he retired from the military service. Preferring civil life, he, in a few months, with marked facility, acquired sufficient legal knowledge to be admitted to the bar. Till 1834 he practised his new profession at Frankfort, Ky., and then at Louisville, till the breaking out of the Mexican War. At the same time, he was an officer of Kentucky militia, as captain, 1836-'38; major, 1838-'41; and lieutenant-colonel, 1841-'46. In 1836 he raised a company of volunteers to march to the Texas frontier, which, however, was disbanded after receiving the news of General Houston's victory at San Jacinto. June 9, 1846, he became colonel of the First Kentucky Cavalry, and, with his regiment, marched from Memphis, Tenn., to join the army of General Taylor at Saltillo, which he reached in time to participate in the battle of Buena Vista. His regiment having been disbanded July 7, 1847, he returned to his native State, and settled on a farm in Henry County, where he continued to reside till 1861, except while in public life. In 1849 he was elected to the United States House of Representatives, became at once an active member, and an ardent supporter of Clay's compromise measures of 1850, and, in 1851, was reelected to Congress. During his second term, he was appointed, by President Fillmore, August 6, 1852, commissioner of the United States to the empire of China, which was immediately raised to a first-class mission. On being recalled, by President Pierce, Octo-

ber 18, 1853, he resumed the practice of law, at Washington, D. C., but, in 1855, was again elected to Congress from Kentucky, by the "Know-Nothing" party, where he continued till 1859, serving, during his latter term, as a member of the Committee on Military Affairs. Though, in 1861, opposed to open secession of the Southern States, and desirous to settle differences with "peaceable weapons," within the Union, he nevertheless joined in the war against the United States, and became a brigadier-general, September, 1861, in the Confederate service. Here he gained little reputation, and, upon resigning his commission, opened a law-office, in Richmond, Va., and subsequently removed to Louisville, where his practice became both successful and lucrative. He was among the first whose disabilities were removed by Congress. General Marshall was a ready and vigorous speaker, a fluent and forcible writer, and stood high in his profession.

MARYLAND. The last biennial session of the Legislature of Maryland began on the 3d of January, and came to a final adjournment on the 1st of April. Four hundred and fifty-two acts and ten joint resolutions were passed, but the great mass of the legislation was of a special or local character. The act of 1870, repealing the education act of 1868, was repealed, and the latter reenacted with amendments. The law as reenacted is added to the code of general laws under the title "Public Education." It provides for a State Board of Education, county commissioners, and district trustees. The studies to be pursued are prescribed in the following section:

In common schools there shall be taught orthography, reading, writing, English grammar, geography, arithmetic, history of the United States, and good behavior, algebra, book-keeping, natural philosophy, the Constitution of the United States, the constitution of the State of Maryland, and the history of Maryland; vocal music, drawing, physiology, the laws of health, domestic economy shall also be taught whenever the Board of District School Trustees shall deem it expedient; and, in districts where there is a considerable German population, the Board of County School Commissioners are authorized to cause the German language to be taught, if they think proper so to do.

Only white youth between the ages of six and twenty-one years are admitted to the public schools. A State Normal School for students of both sexes is to be located in the city of Baltimore. A Teachers' Institute, to continue five days, must be held in each county once a year, at which the county examiner is required to be present each day to give normal instruction. Separate provision is made for the schools of Baltimore, the mayor and City Council having control over them. It is made the duty of the county commissioners to establish "one or more public schools in each election district for all colored youth between six and twenty years of age, to which admission shall be free, and which shall be kept open as long as the other public schools of the par-

ticular county, provided the average attendance be not less than fifteen scholars." A tax of ten cents on each \$100 of taxable property throughout the State is to be levied for the support of the free public schools and the State Normal School.

An Insurance Department was erected in the office of the Comptroller, with a commissioner charged with the execution of the laws relating to insurance, and the various necessary provisions were made to give him supervision and control over the affairs of insurance companies. An act was also passed regulating the licensing of telegraph and express companies not organized under the laws of the State. Every company is required to pay \$300 a year to the Comptroller for a license, and to make an annual report of its affairs.

Another act provides for a State vaccine agency, to be located in Baltimore, which shall keep on hand pure vaccine *virus* for the use of physicians practising in the State, and every parent or guardian is required to have his or her child vaccinated within twelve months after birth, and any other person under their care, not duly vaccinated, must be, "prior to the 1st of November each year."

Another act provides for taxing the gross receipts of railroad companies in the State one-half of one per cent. For this purpose the officers of the various companies are required to make annual reports, and the comptroller is empowered to examine them upon the financial affairs of the companies. Provision was also made for a State tax of two cents per ton on all coal mined in the State and transported over the railroads or canals.

The most important debate of the session was the adjustment of the claims of the State against the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad for one-fifth of the passenger transportation on the Washington branch of the road. A joint committee, appointed to make a report on the subject, recommended:

1. That the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company pay forthwith into the Treasury of the State the amount for which judgment has been rendered in the Superior Court of Baltimore City, in the suit of the State against the company to recover one-fifth of the whole amount received by said company for the transportation of passengers between Baltimore and Washington, on its Washington branch, with interest until paid, and costs of suit.

2. That the Governor, Comptroller, and Treasurer, shall ascertain what sum is due the State by the said company for the State's proportion of the money received for the transportation of passengers on the Washington branch road from the 1st day of January, 1870, to the 1st day of January, 1872, and that the company pay the amount so ascertained into the State Treasury on or before the 1st day of July, 1872, with interest.

3. That the company ought to be released by the State from the payment of any portion of the future receipts for passenger transportation on the said branch road, and from all receipts from that source since January 1, 1872, and ought also to be exempted from taxation on said branch road, and the company ought to pay to the State in perpetuity the annual sum of \$25,000, in equal semi-annual payments, on

the first Wednesday in July and January in each year, the first of said instalments to be paid on or before the first Wednesday in July next.

The matter was not brought to a final settlement, though it occupied a considerable share of attention throughout the session.

The revenues of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, for the year ending September 30th, amounted to \$13,626,677.31, an increase of more than a million dollars over the revenues of the preceding year.

The receipts of the State Treasury, for the fiscal year ending September 30th, amounted to \$2,237,578.26, which, added to the balance of \$452,246.90 on hand at the beginning of the year, made the total resources of the year \$2,689,825.16. Of this amount, \$336,208.87 was derived from the sale of the stock of the Maryland Hospital loan, and \$25,000 was derived from the sale of the balance of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum loan, leaving \$1,876,369.39 as the amount derived from the ordinary sources of revenue, which is greater by \$50,338.67 than the receipts from the same sources for the preceding year. The disbursements of the Treasury for the last fiscal year amounted to \$2,350,654.06, which is less than the amount expended in the previous year by \$362,847.99. Of the disbursements, \$330,000 were expended for the completion and furnishing of the Maryland Hospital at Spring Grove, and \$25,000 for the Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Frederick City. The balance in the Treasury at the end of the fiscal year was \$339,171.10. The receipts of the Treasury for the fiscal year 1872-'73 are estimated at \$1,957,611.65, and the expenditures at \$1,749,416.38. The total debt of the State amounted, at the end of the fiscal year, to \$10,911,678.75, having been increased by the Maryland Hospital loan, and the Deaf and Dumb Asylum loan, by \$355,000, and reduced, by payment of bonds falling due, to the extent of \$1,872,239.93. There was at the same time \$218,750.30 on hand applicable to the further reduction of the debt. The State has productive investments amounting to \$4,794,856.26, and unproductive stocks and bonds amounting to \$21,053,056. Of the latter amount, \$7,000,000 was invested in the stock of the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal Company. The affairs of the Canal Company are improving, and it is thought that this investment will in time become profitable.

The last rail was laid on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad in January, 1873, thus completing the communication from Baltimore through Virginia and West Virginia to Huntington, on the Ohio River.

The State penitentiary yielded \$3,075.98 over and above expenses, the ordinary expenses amounting to \$71,725.85. The number of inmates at the beginning of the year was 669, and 188 were received during the year. The number at the close of the year was 640. Of the 188 received during the year, 48 were white males, 1 white female, 115 black males,

and 24 black females. Of the 598 prisoners in the institution in 1872, 179 were laborers, 155 farm-hands, 10 draymen, 21 sailors, 12 shoemakers, 2 printers, 3 railroad-men, 8 cooks, 6 hackmen, 6 butchers, and 4 clerks. Of the 598, 8 were convicted of arson, 8 for murder in the first degree, 30 for murder in the second degree, 16 for attempts to commit rape, 2 for attempts to poison, 20 for horse-stealing, 271 for larceny, 71 for stealing, 5 for stealing vessels, 12 for rape, 2 for perjury, 1 for counterfeiting and forgery, and 1 for offering to vote illegally; 7 are committed for life, 1 for 30 years, 3 for 20 and 21 years, 12 for 18 years, 50 for 5 years, and 50 for 1 and 2 years. Of the 598 prisoners, 129 were between 10 and 20 years, 205 between 20 and 25, 10 between 50 and 55, 8 between 55 and 60, 2 between 60 and 65, and 1 between 65 and 70. Of the whole number, 355 could not read or write, 63 could only read, and 180 could read and write. 314 attended Sunday-school in youth, and 255 did not attend. The record of the temperance question is as follows: Strictly temperate, 122; moderate drinkers, 36; occasionally intemperate, 433, and habitually intemperate, 7. Of the 598 prisoners, 207 were married, 376 unmarried, 1 was a widow, and 14 widowers.

A State Convention of those favoring the extension of the right of suffrage to women was held at Baltimore, on the 29th of February and 1st of March. Their claims were set forth in the following resolutions:

Whereas, This Government was founded to promote the common interests of society, is based upon the equal rights of man in its generic sense, founded in reason and justice, and as woman is a component part thereof, and as every civil right grows out of a natural right, we deny any authority to deprive her of those prerogatives which were expressed in the Declaration of Independence, "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

Resolved, That, as the fourteenth amendment declares that "all persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State in which they reside, no State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States;" and, as the fifteenth amendment declares that the right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, that the immunities and privileges of American citizenship, however defined, are national in character and paramount to State authority.

Resolved, That justice and equity can only be attained by enacting laws, to govern men and women, based upon the equality of sexes.

Resolved, That we invite the coöperation of all those who have human rights and the righting of human wrongs at heart, and, throwing aside all minor differences, will work as with one mind for measures tending to ameliorate human suffering, and to create powers in society whose exercise shall be peace on earth, good-will toward men.

There was no State election in Maryland this year, but party conventions were held to appoint delegates to the national nominating bodies, and to name candidates for presidential electors. The Republicans met in Baltimore,

on the 24th of April, and appointed delegates to the National Convention to be held at Philadelphia. Presidential electors were nominated at the same time, both for the State at large and for the districts, but no platform was adopted. On the same day a meeting of Liberal Republicans was held in Baltimore, presided over by ex-Governor Bradford, which appointed delegates to the National Convention at Cincinnati.

The Democratic Convention was held at the Maryland Institute, in Baltimore, on the 19th of June, and delegates to the national gathering of the party were chosen. A resolution, instructing the delegates "to oppose the nomination of separate or party candidates for President and Vice-President, as inexpedient in view of existing political complications, and to support instead the indorsement of Greeley and Brown on the Cincinnati platform, as more likely to effect a change in the national Administration, an object of paramount importance, as the first practical step in the great reform movement which we hope to see carried forward to ultimate triumph in every department of the Government," was referred to the Committee on Resolutions; but, before that committee had made any report, a motion to adjourn *sine die* was carried by a vote of 52 yeas to 23 nays.

Another convention of the Democracy was held on the 11th of September, to nominate presidential electors. A committee was appointed to confer with a committee of Liberal Republicans, which resulted in giving to the latter the nomination of one of the electors-at-large and one of the district electors. No platform was adopted.

A convention of colored men was called to meet in Baltimore, on the 19th of June, the objects of which were thus stated:

1. To organize the colored Republicans of the whole State upon such a basis as will secure a complete vote and triumphant victory for the nominees of the Philadelphia Convention:

2. To consider the question of equality of rights for colored citizens, and how to elevate and improve our present condition.

3. To devise the best means to successfully better the condition of the laboring-men of the State, and to make labor profitable to all.

4. To create a more adequate plan for the instruction of colored children in the State.

The convention, after organizing on the 19th of June, adjourned to the 17th of July, when little was done beyond discussion, and the adoption of a resolution indorsing the platform of the Philadelphia Convention and the Administration of President Grant, and pledging the support of those represented in the convention for the election of Grant and Wilson.

The whole number of votes cast for presidential electors in November was 134,464, of which 67,685 were in favor of the election of Horace Greeley for President, and 66,760 for

Grant; Greeley's majority, 925. Charles O'Connor received 19 votes. Democrats were elected to Congress from the first, second, third, and fourth districts, and Republicans from the fifth and sixth.

The present State government consists of: William Pinkney Whyte, Governor; John Thomson Mason, Secretary of State; Levi Woolford, Comptroller; John W. Davis, Treasurer; and William R. Hayward, Land Commissioner. The Legislature is made up of 24 Democrats and 1 Republican in the Senate, and 70 Democrats and 11 Republicans in the House. The city government of Baltimore is Democratic.

According to the census of 1870, of the total population (575,439) ten years old and over, there were engaged in all classes of occupations 258,543 persons, of whom 213,691 were males and 44,852 females. There were engaged in agriculture, 80,449, including 79,197 males and 1,252 females; in professional and personal services, 79,226, including 43,278 males and 35,948 females; in trade and transportation, 35,542, including 34,567 males and 975 females; in manufactures and mechanical and mining industries, 63,925, including 56,649 males and 6,677 females.

The State contained 2,914,007 acres of improved land, 1,435,988 of woodland, and 162,584 of other unimproved land. The cash value of farms was \$170,369,684; of farming implements and machinery, \$5,268,376; total amount of wages paid during the year, including value of board, \$8,560,367; total (estimated) value of all farm productions, including betterments and additions to stock, \$35,843,927; orchard-products \$1,819,405; produce of market-gardens, \$1,039,782; forest-products, \$613,209; value of home manufactures, \$63,608; of animals slaughtered or sold for slaughter, \$4,621,418; of all live-stock, \$18,433,678. There were 89,696 horses, 9,830 mules and asses, 94,794 milch-cows, 22,491 working-oxen, 98,074 other cattle, 129,697 sheep, and 257,893 swine. The chief productions were: 1,095 bushels of spring, and 5,773,408 of winter, wheat, 307,089 of rye, 11,701,817 of Indian-corn, 3,221,643 of oats, 11,315 of barley, 77,867 of buckwheat, 15,785,339 pounds of tobacco, 435,218 of wool, 57,556 bushels of peas and beans, 1,632,205 of Irish, and 218,706 of sweet potatoes, 11,586 gallons of wine, 5,014,729 pounds of butter, 6,732 of cheese, 1,520,101 gallons of milk sold, 223,119 tons of hay, 35,040 bushels of clover-seed, 2,609 of grass-seed, 280 pounds of hops, 30,760 of flax and 1,541 bushels of flax-seed, 70,464 pounds of maple-sugar, 25,563 gallons of sorghum, and 374 of maple molasses, 118,938 pounds of honey, and 3,439 of wax.

The total number of manufacturing establishments was 5,812, using 531 steam-engines of 13,961 horse-power, and 937 water-wheels of 18,461 horse-power, and employing 44,860 hands, of whom 34,061 were males above sixteen,

8,278 females above fifteen, and 2,521 youth. The total amount of capital invested was \$36,438,729; wages paid during the year, \$12,682,817; value of materials consumed, \$46,897,032; of products, \$76,593,613.

The whole number of newspapers and periodicals was 88, having an aggregate circulation of 235,450, and issuing annually 33,497,778 copies. There were 8 daily, with a circulation of 82,921; 1 tri-weekly, circulation 5,015; 2 semi-weekly, circulation 1,600; 69 weekly, circulation 127,314; 8 monthly, circulation 18,600.

There were 3,353 libraries, having 1,713,483 volumes. Of these, 2,037, with 1,142,538 volumes, were private, and 1,316, with 570,945 volumes, were other than private, including 30 circulating libraries, with 78,099 volumes.

The total number of religious organizations was 1,420, having 1,389 edifices, with 499,770 sittings, and property valued at \$12,038,650. The leading denominations were:

DENOMINATIONS.	Organizations.	Sittings.
Baptist.....	97	20,730
Episcopal.....	153	61,450
Lutheran.....	88	40,915
Methodist.....	771	231,530
Presbyterian.....	77	32,415
Reformed (late German).....	47	19,980
Roman Catholic.....	103	62,280
United Brethren in Christ.....	86	12,100

The condition of pauperism and crime is shown by the following statistics:

Total population.....	730,894
Number of persons receiving support during the year ending June 1, 1870.....	1,857
Cost of annual support.....	\$163,584
Total number receiving support June 1, 1870.....	1,612
Native.....	1,347
White.....	781
Colored.....	566
Foreign.....	265
Number of persons convicted during the year.....	598
Total number of persons in prison June 1, 1870.....	1,035
Native.....	967
White.....	294
Colored.....	663
Foreign.....	68

MASON, LOWELL, Mus. Doc., an eminent musical teacher, composer, and author, born in Medfield, Mass., January 8, 1792; died in Orange, N. J., August 11, 1872. His father was a mechanic in what was then a small New-England village, and his early opportunities for education were meagre; but he had from childhood a passion for music, vocal and instrumental, and before he was twenty years of age he had learned to play on every kind of musical instrument which came within his reach, and was such a proficient in vocal music as to be chosen chorister of the village choir while yet a mere lad. He had done more than this; he had, by diligent self-instruction, so trained himself to habits of order, method, and sound reasoning, that, when at twenty years of age he removed to Savannah, Ga., he almost immediately became the superintendent of the first Sunday-school in

that State, and a teacher of music in the churches. His own choir was so successful that he was invited to Boston in 1827, to take a kind of general charge of music in the churches there. He had, for some years before this, entered upon his work of reform in regard to church-music. Finding a strong tendency on the part of most of the churches to adopt the fantastic, artificial, and absurd style of *fugue* music, which had just then taken the place of the old and simple tunes of an earlier day, he immediately put himself in opposition to it, and, by careful selection and adaptation of simple but effective melodies from European collections of music, and the addition of some very sweet and simple tunes of his own, he sought to turn the tide toward a better style of church-music. At first he had great difficulty in finding a publisher for the volume of tunes he had compiled, but at length, in 1821, persuaded the Boston Handel and Haydn Society, of which he was a member, to allow it to be published in their name, as their collection, they receiving half the profits of the publication. The book was a great success from the first, and accomplished in part what was his principal object in its publication, the cultivation of a higher and better taste in church-music. When he removed to Boston in 1827, he began the instruction of classes in vocal music, devoting special attention to the training of children to the performance of the alto part in choral music, and to the introduction of vocal music into the public schools. About 1828, William C. Woodbridge called his attention to the Pestalozzian method of teaching music, and especially to the various improvements upon it; and, after careful and protracted examination, Mr. Mason became a champion of the new method. Juvenile classes were established and taught gratuitously by him for many years, and he was soon compelled, by the extent of his labors, to take G. J. Webb as an associate. Under his influence vocal music received a new and extraordinary impulse in Boston, and throughout New England. Eminent teachers were introduced into the schools; the Boston Academy of Music was established; music was prescribed as a regular branch of instruction in the public schools of Boston, and subsequently very generally throughout the entire country; permanent musical classes, lectures on music, concerts, schools for instrumental music, and teachers' institutes, were also widely established. He became an enthusiastic Pestalozzian, and one of the most successful teachers of the inductive method of instruction, not only in music, but also in general education. In 1837 Mr. Mason visited Europe, and made himself acquainted with all the improvements in music-teaching in the Continental cities. The growing taste for music which he had inspired incited him to prepare about this time numerous text-books for juvenile classes, glee-books, and

collections of church-music. The musical text-books were prepared with great care, and in each he sought to bring out and emphasize some particular point, till he had completed the circle of musical instruction. His numerous collections of church-music all had a similar purpose, to multiply the number of simple and effective tunes for public worship. During his later years, he labored diligently to promote what had always been a favorite object with him, the introduction of strictly congregational singing into the churches, laying down two positions as essential to its perfection, viz.: That the tunes used in the churches should be such that all could sing them; and that they should be subordinate to the words used. With these two principles to guide his action, he devoted some of the best labors of his life to the preparation, in connection with Rev. Drs. Park and Phelps, of the "Sabbath Hymn and Tune Book," a work eminently adapted, both in its hymns and tunes, for congregational singing, and he lived to see it a great success, not only in its wide circulation, but in its stimulus to others to follow in the same track. In 1855 the University of New York conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Music, the first instance of the conferring such a degree by an American college, and, though European universities had conferred it on eminent musical composers, they had never honored an American composer with it. The later years of his life were passed at Orange, N. J., and his devotion to musical study and composition continued till his death. Dr. Mason's published works exceed fifty volumes, and many of them have had an immense sale. The aggregate sale of the collections of church-music somewhat exceeded two million copies, and several of the juvenile collections have sold very largely. The following is a list of the principal of these works, those having an asterisk affixed being the joint production of Dr. Mason and Mr. G. J. Webb: "Boston Handel and Haydn Collection," 1821; "Juvenile Psalmist," 1829; "Juvenile Lyre" (first book of school-songs published in this country), 1830; "The Choir, or Union Collection," 1833; "Manual of Instruction in Vocal Music," 1834; "Juvenile Singing-School," 1835; * "The Musical Library" (Glee-Book), 1835; "Sabbath-School Songs," 1836; "The Boston Academy Collection," 1836; "Sabbath-School Harp," 1837; "Lyra Sacra," 1837; "Occasional Psalmody," 1837; "Juvenile Songster," 1838; * "Boston Glee-Book," 1838; "Songs of Asaph," 1838; "The Seraph," 1838; "Juvenile Music for Sabbath-Schools," 1839; * "The Odeon" (Glee-Book), 1839; "The Modern Psalmist," 1839; "Boston School Song-Book," 1840; "Little Songs for Little Singers," 1840; "Carmina Sacra," 1841. Of this and its two revisions, the "New Carmina Sacra" and the "American Tune-Book," more than six hundred thousand copies have been sold; "The

Gentleman's Glee-Book," 1842; "American Sabbath-School Singing-Book," 1843; "Boston Academy Collection of Choruses," 1844; "Song-Book of the School-Room," 1845; * "The Vocalist," 1844; * "The Psalter," 1845; "Primary-School Song-Book," 1846; "The National Psalmist," 1848; * "The Glee-Hive," 1851; * "Cantica Laudis," 1850; * "Boston Chorus-Book," 1851; "The Hand-Book of Psalmody," 1852; "The Hallelujah," 1854; "The Normal Singer," 1856; "Mammoth Musical Exercises," 1857; "Sabbath Hymn and Tune Book," 1859; new do., 1866; with G. J. Root, "The Young Men's Singing-Book;" and with W. B. Bradbury, "The Choralist."

MASSACHUSETTS. The Legislature of Massachusetts met on the 3d of January and adjourned on the 7th of May, after a session of one hundred and twenty-six days, the shortest for several years. Three hundred and fifty-nine acts and sixty joint resolutions were passed. A bill, introduced by the Labor Reformers, making ten hours a legal working-day for minors and females in cotton and other manufactories, passed the House after a protracted debate, but was defeated in the Senate. The advocates of female suffrage presented petitions signed by several thousand persons, which were referred to a special committee on that subject. A bill was reported providing for an amendment to the constitution, allowing women the right to vote and hold office, but after much debate it failed to pass the House, by a close vote. No material change was made in the laws respecting the sale of intoxicating liquors, though there was, as usual, a good deal of talk on the subject. The sale of alcoholic liquors is still prohibited, and ale and beer can be sold in any town only with the sanction of a majority of the voters. A general railroad act, carefully prepared and maturely considered, was finally adopted. It allows any twenty-five or more citizens to associate themselves together to build a railroad and to take land necessary for the purpose, subject to the revival of county commissioners. It is intended to do away with special charters for small railroads. A general street railway bill passed the Senate, but was killed in the House. The subject which occupied the largest share of attention was the charter of the Highland Street Railway Company in Boston, which, after an immense deal of discussion and of hearings before committees, was passed. Two new towns were formed, viz.: Holbrook, which was taken from the town of Randolph, and Norwood, which was cut from Dedham. Fitchburg was incorporated as a city. The question of changing the organization of the State police caused an excited discussion, and the two Houses could not agree upon it until conference committees were appointed to reconcile their differences. It was finally settled by placing the terms of office of the police commissioners at the pleasure of the Governor, and authorizing him to

increase the force to one hundred men, whenever he should deem it necessary. The whole purpose of the State police is to secure the enforcement of the liquor laws. The Legislature disposed of a large amount of miscellaneous business of more or less importance to the State. It increased the salaries of the Judges of the Supreme Court, and the salaries of District Attorneys, and in many instances of police justices and clerks; dissolved a large number of corporations, which were not doing business; abolished the head-money which immigrants had to pay; annexed Mount Hope Cemetery to Boston, and straightened the boundary between Boston and Brookline; established district courts in Worcester and Norfolk Counties; changed the time of elections in cities from Monday to Tuesday; joined together in one city Haverhill and Bradford; reformed the almshouse system, and abolished the school-ship; united the Old Colony & Newport and Cape Cod Railroads; gave Boards of Health additional powers over small-pox, so that they can take a patient from his home, if he lives in a house with two or more families; established the office of inspector of provisions; and made it illegal for city officials to make or have a pecuniary interest in contracts with their own city.

Among the resolutions adopted, was one requiring the Inspectors of the State-prison to submit a report at the next session as to the practicability of enlarging and improving the present prison, and as to the policy of selling the present property in Charlestown, and building a new prison at some other point.

On the 30th of September there were, belonging to railroad corporations of the State, 2,194.44 miles of main line and branches, with 524.85 miles of sidings and 534.13 miles of double track, making an equivalent in all of 3,253.417 miles of railroad. Of this amount 1,657.87 miles were within the limits of the State, or one mile to every 4.7 square miles of territory, and to every 879 inhabitants. This proportion of railroad to extent of territory is greater than in any other part of the country, and not exceeded in any country of Europe. The average cost of the roads has been \$51,250 per mile, exclusive of equipment, which has cost \$6,875 per mile. The entire amount invested in the railroads reporting to the Massachusetts Commissioners, is \$135,000,000. Of the 55 corporations making returns, 30 paid dividends averaging nearly seven per cent. on the capital, and 25 per cent. on dividends. The gross income of the roads during the year was 22 $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. of their cost, but the cost of operation was 72.2 per cent. of the gross earnings, leaving an average net income of 6 $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. on the investment. The capital stock of these fifty-five corporations is owned by about 29,650 persons, 74 per cent. of whom are residents of the State. The total earnings returned for the year amounted to \$30,878,542.70, being an increase of \$3,692,567 over

the amount of the previous year. The average earnings on each mile of road was \$12,768.37, the amount varying from \$2,058 on the Duxbury & Cohasset to \$34,500 on the Boston and Albany. The cost of operation amounted to \$9,222.31 per mile. During the year 335 miles of steel rails were laid. Reports were made by 24 street railroad corporations, whose aggregate capital stock amounted to \$5,043,584. The length of track, including branches and sidings, was 179.29 miles. The average cost per mile was \$19,350 for building, and \$14,460 for equipment. The number of persons employed on steam-roads during the year was 17,670, on street railways 1,661. There were 16 accidents on the steam railroads during the year, seven of which were caused by displacement of the rails, seven by collision, one by the explosion of a locomotive, and one by the parting of a train. These caused the death or injury of about 40 persons. There were 304 casualties, of which 187 resulted in loss of life. The number of passengers killed or injured from all causes were 63; the number of employes killed and injured, 184; and the number of persons in no way connected with the roads, 136. Most of these last were run over while walking on the roads.

The opening of the Hoosac Tunnel from the eastern portal to the central shaft was successfully accomplished on the 12th of December. There still remained at that time 3,125 feet of rock to penetrate between the shaft and the western portal.

The financial condition of the State is every way satisfactory. At the beginning of the year, her funded debt amounted to \$29,629,364. The changes for the twelve months ending January 1, 1873, of the amounts liquidated, are shown in the following statement:

Funded Debt.....	\$29,629,364 00
State War Fund loan.....	\$2,551,500 00
Union Fund loan.....	363,700 00
State Almshouse loan.....	100,000 00
Loan of 1861 (funding debt).....	100,000 00
	<u>3,115,200 00</u>
Balance remaining.....	\$26,514,164 00
Added during the year on account of the Troy & Greenfield Railroad and Hoosac Tunnel loan.....	1,178,540 00
Total.....	\$27,692,704 00
With these changes, the existing debt, all of which is funded, may be thus classified:	
Railroad loans.....	\$13,303,016 00
War loans.....	13,519,688 00
Ordinary loans.....	870,000 00
Funded debt.....	\$27,692,704 00

The only unfunded liabilities remaining consist of small sums, for the payment of which the Treasury is amply provided, and there remain now no funded liabilities for the payment of which the State has not provided a sinking fund. There was in the Treasury, at the end of the year, about \$600,000. The ordinary revenues for 1873 are estimated at \$2,300,000, making the total resources \$2,900,000, while the ordinary expenses are set down at \$4,420,000.

The almshouses at Bridgewater and Monson have been abolished, and the paupers transferred to the institution at Tewksbury, which had, at the end of the year, about 800 inmates, two-fifths of whom were insane or imbecile persons. The Nautical School has also been discontinued, and the school-ship sold, its inmates being transferred to the Reform Schools at Westboro' and Lancaster, which had, on the 15th of October, 575 inmates, against 547 in 1871, and 620 in 1870. These reformatories used appropriations, during the year, amounting to \$96,695, while \$14,000 was paid on their behalf by cities and towns, and \$9,500 was obtained from labor and sales of products. The net cost to the State was \$75,000; to the community, \$87,000.

The three Insane Asylums of the State, at Northampton, Worcester, and Taunton, contained 1,286 patients, on the 15th of October, of whom 342 were maintained by the State, 603 by towns, and 433 by their friends or relatives. The average number, for the year, was: 429 at Northampton, 445 at Worcester, and 408 at Taunton. The State pays \$3.50 per week each for the support of pauper patients at these institutions, and the amount paid, for the year, at Northampton, was \$32,762; at Taunton, \$18,295; and at Worcester, \$9,099. The value of the Worcester property is \$904,929; that at Taunton, \$276,963; and that at Northampton, \$332,655.

There are 172 savings-banks in the State, the statistics of which are as follows:

Number of depositors.....	620,246
Amount of deposits.....	\$184,797,313 92
Number of deposits during the year.....	762,128
Amount of the same.....	\$58,034,129 72
Number of withdrawals during the year.....	389,382
Amount of the same.....	\$43,895,674 16
Number of accounts opened last year.....	148,612
Number of accounts closed last year.....	58,378
Amount of surplus on hand.....	\$3,045,247 21
Public funds.....	21,598,497 29
Loans on public funds.....	1,660,283 28
Bank stock.....	16,732,605 21
Loans on bank stock.....	1,521,715 75
Deposits in banks bearing interest.....	1,739,486 79
Railroad bonds.....	4,662,567 24
Loans on railroad stock.....	545,030 66
Invested in real estate.....	1,968,435 80
Loans on mortgages of real estate.....	89,684,246 17
Loans to counties, cities, and towns.....	12,464,761 52
Loans on personal security.....	33,339,244 27
Cash on hand.....	1,657,499 45
Aggregate amount of ordinary dividends.....	9,622,775 16
Expenses of the institutions.....	469,681 80
Average of ordinary dividends.....	6 1/2 per cent.

The political campaign of the year was less exciting in Massachusetts than in many of the other States. The first important convention was that of the supporters of female suffrage, who met in Boston, on the 31st of January, and set forth their views, after much lively discussion, in the following resolutions:

1. *Resolved*, That we demand suffrage for woman because it is her right, and because its exercise is essential to the progress and well-being of society. That, as negro suffrage was a political necessity in 1870, so is woman suffrage a moral necessity in 1872.
2. *Resolved*, That, while we hail as an indication of progress the recommendation of Governor Washburn, that women be allowed to vote upon the sale

of beer, as a step in the right direction, since the right to vote on one question implies the right to vote on all, we nevertheless demand suffrage for women as a right, to be freely exercised on every question of public interest, and not as a favor, to be accepted with limitations to suit the convenience of men.

8. *Resolved*, That the claim of the recent Republican State Convention, that the Republican party of Massachusetts "is mindful of its obligations to the loyal women of America for their patriotic devotion to the cause of freedom," finds obvious contradiction in the fact that the loyal women of this Commonwealth are still consigned to the political status of paupers, idiots, lunatics, and criminals; and also in the further fact that the women of America, with the consent of that same party, are still held in political vassalage to the very rebels whose treasonable purposes they so heroically aided to frustrate.

4. *Resolved*, That the Democratic party of Massachusetts, by declaring, in State Convention, that "suffrage is a right and not a privilege," and then refusing to indorse woman's suffrage, is false to its principles, and unworthy of the support of the people of the Commonwealth.

5. *Resolved*, That we congratulate the Labor Reform party for the honorable example it has set to the other parties of the Commonwealth, in recognizing woman's full rights of citizenship, and in demanding equal compensation for woman's labor.

6. *Resolved*, That we congratulate Massachusetts upon the honorable record of her congressional delegation this winter—upon Senator Wilson's bill to enfranchise woman in the Territories; upon Honorable George F. Hoar's bill to protect the rights of the women of Utah and Wyoming; and upon Honorable B. F. Butler's speech in support of a woman's suffrage petition.

7. *Resolved*, That the thanks of the convention are cordially given to Governor Campbell, of Wyoming, for vetoing the bill to disfranchise the women of that Territory, and for his vindication of their rights in his recent message.

8. *Resolved*, That we call upon our Legislature to enact a law conferring suffrage upon women in presidential and municipal elections; also, to submit an amendment to the State constitution, abolishing political distinctions on account of sex.

9. *Resolved*, That so long as one-half of our citizens are taxed and governed without consent, every voter is in honor bound to help elect the friends, and defeat the enemies, of impartial suffrage, and to make the enfranchisement of women the cardinal principle of his political action.

The Republican Convention for the appointment of delegates to the national nominating body was held at Worcester on the 10th of April. The platform adopted was as follows:

1. *Resolved*, That we, the delegates of the Republican party of Massachusetts, in convention assembled, congratulate our brethren of the Commonwealth on the national recognition of those great social and civil rights for the establishment of which the Republican party was organized, and for which it has contended earnestly through all the trials of peace and war.

2. *Resolved*, That we see with profound satisfaction the progress of the American Republic on that path which leads to an honorable nationality, guided by the Republican party, which has enforced the doctrine of equality and right, upon which our Government was founded, and given it additional guarantees in the national Constitution; has expunged oppression from the statute-book; has inspired the people with a high and holy purpose in a great war; has cherished the memory of patriotic service and sacrifice; has appealed to a prosperous and honorable people to remember their obligations; has re-

quired strictly republican forms of government in the States rescued from the rebellion; has recognized education as the corner-stone of our institutions; has shown its interest in working-men by destroying slavery, and affirming the right of every man to himself, and to the legitimate fruits of his labor; has placed in our history a chapter of success and renown that wins the admiration of a civilized world; and we now enter upon a national campaign to support this great record against all opponents of national progress, peace, humanity, and prosperity.

3. *Resolved*, That we congratulate the nation that in this great work, the highest civil service known among men, we have an Administration which has developed public opinion in the direction of honor, justice, and philosophy—an Administration which has brought with it peace and a wise adjustment of the violent political controversies which preceded it; which has established our national credit on firm foundations; which has sought wisely and firmly to enforce law against disorder, and complete the work of reconstruction in the restored States; which seeks to enforce a generous and humane policy toward the department of Indian tribes; which has reformed the abuses, exposed corruption, punished offenders, and sought to improve and elevate the character of the civil service. And we, moved by an earnest appreciation of the fidelity and wise patriotism of President Grant, do most cordially recommend that he be renominated and reelected, inasmuch as his Administration has taught the American people all the high obligations of that period of peace which followed a war inspired and elevated by the great declarations of Abraham Lincoln.

4. *Resolved*, That, while recommending strongly the renomination of General Grant for the presidency, we urge also the nomination of Henry Wilson for the vice-presidency, feeling that Massachusetts has earned this distinction by long fidelity to the Republican principles in which Henry Wilson has always been true to her honor and to the best sentiments of her people.

At a subsequent convention for the nomination of State officers the following ticket was agreed upon: For Governor, William B. Washburn; Lieutenant-Governor, Thomas Talbot; Secretary of State, Oliver Warner; Treasurer, Charles Adams, Jr.; Auditor, Charles Endicott; Attorney-General, Charles R. Train.

Conventions of the Democrats and Liberal Republicans were held at Worcester on the 11th of September. General N. P. Banks presided over the latter, at which the following resolutions were adopted:

1. *Resolved*, That we regard the platform adopted by the Cincinnati and Baltimore Conventions as thoroughly Republican, Democratic, and patriotic, and the fact that, in its full recognition of the equality of the colored race, it has been accepted along with the tried and true candidates by an overwhelming majority of the native population of the lately rebellious States, makes it a treaty of peace which, if ratified, as it should be, by the election of the candidates, will forever close and gloriously close the deplorable wave which has devastated the South openly or covertly for the last twelve years.

2. *Resolved*, That the party now in power has violated its pledge, contained in the inaugural of President Grant, to give the country an honest currency on a specie basis: it has robbed the people and wasted the public domain by squandering it upon greedy and fraudulent corporations. It has introduced into the Administration the ideas and practice of personal government to an extent without precedent in the history of the country, and is alike mischievous in its present results and alarming in what it threatens for the future. And that, in its

policy toward the Southern section of the country, in place of promoting that reconciliation which was its obvious duty, it has embittered the hostility between the different classes, and arrayed the white and black races against each other in a manner that is fatal to the best interests of the nation, and, worst of all, pernicious to the welfare of the colored race, of which it assumes to be the especial protector.

3. *Resolved*, That we cordially indorse Horace Greeley and B. Gratz Brown as eminently fit for the posts assigned them by the two great National Conventions, and we denounce the constantly-reiterated pretence that the rights of the freedmen will be less secure under their administration—a wanton insult to the intelligent people of the nation, and a dishonest trick to retain power in bad hands by imposing on the ignorant and credulous.

4. *Resolved*, That the Hon. Charles Sumner, by his efforts to secure to all classes perfect equality before the law, to restore an honest currency, to promote the harmony and reconciliation of the States, and especially by his masterly and unanswerable exposure of the untrustworthiness of the present Administration, has won a new and transcendent title to the veneration and gratitude of the Commonwealth and the country.

5. *Resolved*, That labor is the creator of capital and is what originates the only valid title to the private possession of it, and that the possession of capital, as free civilized society is necessarily constructed, is the only thing besides charity which can prevent the necessity of excessive labor. Therefore, all that the State can do to alleviate labor, unless it should arbitrarily attempt to enforce charity at the expense of capital, which is inconsistent with the rights of property, and would only injure the laborer in the end, is to give him the utmost facility honestly to acquire capital, by seeing that he is not unjustly or unnecessarily taxed, that he enjoys the best means of education and has the benefit of well managed financial and cooperative institutions, whereby his smallest savings of capital may earn the largest profit, and the doing of this is held to be the highest duty of the State.

6. *Resolved*, That the action of the Grant party of this Commonwealth at a recent convention in declaring for a prohibitory liquor law affords the strongest evidence of its corruption and hypocrisy on the temperance question, when we consider that, having for years held the control of the offices of this Commonwealth and had in charge the execution of its laws, they have failed to enforce this law, excepting in particular localities and with venal discrimination.

7. *Resolved*, That the presence of laws upon the statute-book without an attempt to enforce the same, or a partial or corrupt attempt at their enforcement, is demoralizing in its effect on the people. It has a tendency to produce disrespect for the law; therefore all laws existing of this character should, in the judgment of this convention, be either vigorously and impartially enforced or repealed.

In the Democratic Convention "the declaration of principles framed at Cincinnati and approved at Baltimore" was "adopted by the Democracy of this Commonwealth," and the party was pledged to a "heartly support of the candidates there nominated." Conference committees were appointed by the two conventions to make up a joint ticket, which was adopted and was as follows: For Governor, Charles Sumner, of Boston; for Lieutenant-Governor, George W. Stearns, of Chicopee; for Secretary of State, George H. Munroe, of Boston; for Treasurer and Receiver General, Levi Haywood, of Gardner; for Auditor, P. A. Collins, of Boston; for Attorney-General, Waldo Coburn, of Dedham; for electors at

large, Chester W. Chapin, of Springfield, and Frank W. Bird, of Walpole. The following resolution was adopted, ratifying the ticket, after which the two conventions united in the same hall for speech-making and congratulations:

Resolved, That we commend the candidates presented by the concurrent action of the two Conventions this day to the suffrages of the honest voters of the Commonwealth, and their triumphant election will insure a discontinuance of the trifling legislation and corrupt practices which have made odious the existing Administration.

Mr. Sumner, who was out of the country when the nominations were made, declined to stand as candidate for Governor, and the name of F. W. Bird was substituted on the ticket by the State Central Committees.

A Labor Reform Convention had been held on the 21st of August, at Framingham, but it was decided to make no nominations. The committee appointed to draw up a platform of principles failed to agree, and two reports were made, but after some discussion the following brief resolution was adopted as a substitute for both:

Resolved, That the whole power and strength of the Labor party in this State is concentrated in the single issue of reducing the hours of labor for the factory operatives, and that we will not vote for any member of the Legislature who opposes this simple act of justice and humanity.

The only other resolution adopted was this:

Resolved, That we demand that women who do the same kind of work as men shall receive the same wages, and that we demand the ballot for women.

The convention was thinly attended, and rather inharmonious.

At the election on the 4th of November, the total vote cast for presidential electors was 192,732, of which 155,472 were in favor of Grant and Wilson, and 59,260 in favor of Greeley and Brown, making the majority of Grant and Wilson 74,212. The total vote for Governor was 193,526, of which Washburn received 133,900, and Bird 59,626; majority for Washburn, 74,274. The entire Republican State ticket was chosen, and a full Republican delegation elected to Congress from the eleven districts. The State Legislature consists of 39 Republicans and 1 Democrat in the Senate, and 217 Republicans and 23 Democrats in the House of Representatives. In December, Henry L. Pierce, Republican, was chosen Mayor of the city of Boston by a majority of 79 over Wm. Gaston, the Democratic candidate. The Board of Aldermen of Boston consists of 9 Republicans and 3 Democrats, the Common Council of 38 Republicans and 26 Democrats.

On the 9th and 10th of November the city of Boston was visited by a terrible conflagration, which swept through the richest business quarter, destroying large granite stores and warehouses, and vast amounts of merchandise. The fire broke out at about 7 o'clock in the evening of the 9th, at the corner of Sumner and Kingston Streets, and, owing to the

delay of the engines, consequent upon the prevalence of disease among the horses of the fire department, gained considerable headway before any thing was done to check it. It swept to the north nearly to State Street, laying in ruins most of the district bounded by Summer, Washington, and State Streets, and the water-front. The area burnt over was about 65 acres. The number of buildings destroyed was 776, of which 709 were of brick and stone, and 67 of wood. The assessors' valuation of these buildings was \$13,591,900, and it was estimated that it would cost \$18,000,000 to replace them. The amount of personal property destroyed was about \$60,000,000. There were very few dwelling-houses burnt, and only 14 lives lost, 7 being those of firemen. The only important public buildings injured were the old post-office on State Street, and the new unfinished post-office on Water Street.

An extra session of the Legislature was called, to commence on the 19th of November, to devise such measures of relief for the city of Boston as might be deemed expedient. Several insurance companies were hopelessly bankrupt, while others were forced to wind up their business, and a demand was made for new charters, or for a general insurance law. A joint committee on this subject was appointed, to which all petitions and propositions were referred. The result was a general insurance act, which passed both Houses after a thorough discussion. It authorizes any ten or more residents of the State to associate themselves together, by an agreement in writing, for the purpose of carrying on the business of fire or marine insurance. The capital shall not be less than \$200,000. After the company has organized in pursuance of the written agreement, a certificate must be obtained from the Insurance Commissioner, setting forth the names of the parties, the amount of capital, articles of association, etc., which must be filed with the Secretary of State. No policy can be issued until the sum of \$500,000 shall have been offered and subscribed for insurance, and entered on the books of the company. The payment of dividends and losses is regulated by the following section:

The holders of stock in mutual companies with a guarantee capital, organized under the provisions of this act, shall be entitled to a net semi-annual dividend not exceeding 4 per cent. on their respective shares, if the net profit, after providing for all expenses, losses, and liabilities then incurred, including a sum sufficient to reinsure all outstanding risks, is sufficient from time to time to pay the same; and if any such dividend is less than 4 per cent. it shall be made up when such net profit becomes sufficient therefor.

Three-fourths of said net profit, after the payment of said dividends, shall be credited to, and, at the expiration of the policies, divided among the insured, and the remaining one-fourth shall be invested and be a reserve for the security of the insured; but, when from time to time the reserve shall exceed 5 per cent. on the amount insured, the whole of said net profit in excess of said reserve of 5 per cent.

shall, after the payment of said dividends, be divided among the insured at the expiration of their policies.

The guarantee capital shall be applied to the payment of losses only when the other cash funds have been exhausted; and, if the guarantee capital shall at any time be reduced, it shall be replaced from the first accumulation of the reserve, or the directors may at their discretion replace the whole or any part of it by assessments upon the contingent funds in the possession of the company at the time of said reduction.

Among the other acts was one authorizing the city of Boston to issue bonds to the extent of \$20,000,000, to aid the owners of land in the burnt district to restore their buildings within one year from the 1st of January, 1873. The bonds run fifteen years, and bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent. in gold or six per cent. in currency. A bill was also passed providing for a commission of three civil engineers to be appointed by the Governor, to report a comprehensive system of drainage for the city of Boston and the surrounding territory, within a radius of ten miles, the expenses to be borne by the city. A Merchants' Exchange, with a capital of \$2,000,000, to be located in the burnt district, was incorporated, and the Old South Church was authorized to lease its building to the United States Post-Office Department, with the consent of a majority of the pew-owners. The extra session of the Legislature came to a close on the 18th of December.

"The World's Peace Jubilee and International Musical Festival" commenced in Boston on the 17th of June, and continued until the 4th of July, under the direction of Patrick S. Gilmore. It took place in a large wooden building known as the "Coliseum," located near the intersection of the Boston & Albany and Boston & Providence Railroads. The structure was 550 feet long and 350 feet wide, erected without much pretence to ornamentation. The interior was divided into two sections, that occupied by the audience being 300 feet long, and that devoted to the chorus and orchestra being 240 feet of the length of the building. The chorus consisted of 20,000 voices, and the orchestra of 1,000 instruments. Besides these, several musical organizations had been secured by Mr. Gilmore from Europe, including the band of the Grenadier Guards from London, the Kaiser Franz Grenadier Regiment band from Berlin, the Garde Republicaine band from Paris, and the Emperor of Germany's Cornet Quartet. Franz Abt, the eminent German composer, was present, and conducted the performance of several of his own songs, and Johann Strauss, of Vienna, appeared each day and led a select orchestra in the performance of some of his own compositions. There were other special features, and the whole made up a musical festival on a scale hardly equalled in modern times.

According to the census of 1870, of the total population (1,160,666), ten years old and over,

there were engaged in all classes of occupations 579,844 persons, of whom 451,543 were males and 128,301 females. There were engaged in agriculture, 72,810, including 72,756 males and 54 females; in professional and personal services, 131,291, including 75,917 males and 55,374 females; in trade and transportation, 83,078, including 81,077 males and 2,001 females; in manufactures and mechanical and mining industries, 292,665, including 221,793 males and 70,872 females.

The State contained 1,736,221 acres of improved land, 706,714 of woodland, and 287,348 of other unimproved land. The cash value of farms was \$116,432,784, of farming implements and machinery, \$5,000,879; total amount of wages paid during the year, including value of board, \$5,821,032; total (estimated) value of all farm productions, including betterments and additions to stock, \$32,192,378; orchard-products, \$939,854; produce of market-gardens, \$1,980,231; forest-products, \$1,616,818; value of home manufactures, \$79,378; of animals slaughtered or sold for slaughter, \$4,324,658; of all live-stock, \$17,049,228. There were 41,039 horses, 103 mules and asses, 114,771 milch-cows, 24,430 working-oxen, 79,851 other cattle, 78,560 sheep, and 49,178 swine. The chief productions were: 17,574 bushels of spring, and 17,074 of winter, wheat, 239,237 of rye, 1,397,807 of Indian-corn, 797,664 of oats, 133,071 of barley, 58,040 of buckwheat, 7,312,885 pounds of tobacco, 306,659 of wool, 24,690 bushels of peas and beans, 30,254,446 of Irish, and 917 of sweet, potatoes, 10,966 gallons of wine, 6,559,161 pounds of butter, 2,245,873 of cheese, 13,284,057 gallons of milk sold, 597,455 tons of hay, 252 bushels of clover-seed, 464 of grass-seed, 61,910 pounds of hops, 930 of flax, 390,800 pounds of maple-sugar, 2,326 gallons of maple molasses, 25,299 pounds of honey, and 1,195 of wax. The total number of manufacturing establishments was 13,212, using 2,396 steam-engines of 78,502 horsepower, and 3,157 water-wheels of 105,854 horse-power, and employing 279,380 hands, of whom 179,032 were males above sixteen, 86,229 females above 15, and 14,119 youth. The total amount of capital invested was \$231,677,862; wages paid during the year, \$118,051,886; value of materials consumed, \$334,413,982; of products, \$553,912,568.

The whole number of newspapers and periodicals was 259, having an aggregate circulation of 1,692,124, and issuing annually 129,691,266 copies. There were 21 daily, with a circulation of 231,625; 1 tri-weekly, circulation 800; 16 semi-weekly, circulation 41,484; 153 weekly, circulation 899,465; 11 semi-monthly, circulation 45,200; 48 monthly, circulation 462,150; 9 quarterly, circulation 11,400; and 1 annual, circulation 3,000. There were 3,169 libraries, having 3,017,813 volumes. Of these, 1,625, with 1,007,204 volumes, were private, and 1,544, with 2,010,609 volumes,

were other than private, including 186 circulating libraries, with 347,556 volumes.

The total number of religious organizations was 1,848, having 1,764 edifices, with 882,317 sittings, and property valued at \$24,488,285. The leading denominations were:

DENOMINATIONS.	Organizations.	Sittings.
Baptist.....	286	139,035
Christian.....	81	9,675
Congregational.....	500	269,314
Episcopal.....	107	46,245
Methodist.....	237	117,325
Roman Catholic.....	196	130,415
Unitarian.....	180	93,306
Universalist.....	97	35,627

The condition of pauperism and crime is shown by the following statistics:

Total population.....	1,457,351
Number of persons receiving support during the year ending June 1, 1870.....	8,036
Cost of annual support.....	\$1,121,604
Total number receiving support, June 1, 1870..	5,777
Native.....	5,396
White.....	5,323
Colored.....	73
Foreign.....	381
Number of persons convicted during the year.	1,593
Number of persons in prison, June 1, 1870.....	2,536
Native.....	1,361
White.....	1,152
Colored.....	129
Foreign.....	1,285

MAURICE, Rev. JOHN FREDERICK DENISON, a popular clergyman of the Church of England, and author, born about 1805; died in London, April 1, 1872. He was the son of a Unitarian clergyman, and entered Trinity College, Cambridge, at an early age. Here he formed an intimacy with John Sterling, afterward distinguished as a scholar and author, and the mutual attachment was subsequently strengthened by their marrying two sisters. Not being able to subscribe to the Thirty-nine Articles, Mr. Maurice did not obtain a Fellowship, and left Cambridge before going up for his degree, but afterward became a member of the Church of England, and entered his name on the books of Exeter College, Oxford, where he took his degree of B. A. in 1831. He was appointed Chaplain and Reader at Lincoln's Inn, and became a Theological Professor in King's College, London, in 1846, retired from the latter a few years ago, in consequence of an outcry against his religious opinions as to the eternity of future punishment, and became incumbent of St. Peter's Chapel, Vere Street, Marylebone. Between the interval of leaving Cambridge and visiting Oxford, he was for a short period editor of the *Athenaeum*, and about the time that he took his degree he wrote a novel called "Eustace Conway." His efforts, in connection with the Rev. Charles Kingsley and others, toward assisting the education of working-men, are well known. He wrote many volumes of lectures, sermons, theological essays, together with other works; the more important of his labors being "Learning and Working," six lectures, published in 1855; and "The Religion of Rome," four lectures, delivered in 1854, at the Philosophical Institution of Edin-

burgh. His volumes of sermons, his treatises on philosophy, and his lectures, have been widely circulated. "What is Revelation?" appeared in 1859; "What is Revelation? Sequel to," in 1860; "Lectures on the Apocalypse, or Book of Revelation," in 1861; "Claims of the Bible and of Science," in 1862; "Gospel of the Kingdom of Heaven: Lectures on St. Luke," in 1864; "Conflict of Good and Evil in our Day," in 1865; and "The Commandments as Instruments of National Reform," in 1866. He was elected Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Cambridge in October, 1866, and received the honorary degree of M. A., March 28, 1867. Prof. Maurice was admirably fitted to exert an influence over a certain order of minds. His broad culture and enthusiasm attracted scholarly men; while the dreamy mysticism investing both his thought and language had a singular charm for minds which would have been repelled by dogmatic teaching. He was religious and earnest in his way, honoring Christianity as a religion coming from God, and ready at any time to sacrifice position for truth.

MAYO, RICHARD SOUTHWELL BOURKE, sixth Earl of, K. P., G. M., G. C. S. I., Viceroy and Governor-General of India, born in Dublin, February 21, 1822; was assassinated by a Mohammedan (Wahabee) convict, at Port Blair, Andaman Islands, February 8, 1872. He was descended from an ancient Norman family, the first elevation to the peerage being in 1776. Having graduated from Trinity College, Dublin, he took an extensive tour in the North of Europe, and published a narrative of his observations in St. Petersburg and Moscow, 1845. He was Chief Secretary for Ireland during each of the Earl of Derby's administrations, with whose political views he sympathized. From 1847 to 1867 he sat in Parliament, first for Kildare, then for Coleraine, and finally for Cocker-mouth. He was made a member of the Privy Council in 1852, being that year appointed Deputy-Lieutenant of County Kildare. In 1867 he was elevated to the peerage on the death of his father, as sixth earl, and took his seat as a Conservative peer in the House of Lords. In November, 1868, he was appointed by Disraeli (then premier) Viceroy of India, and reached Calcutta in the following February. His administration was an admirable one, his executive ability, energy, and purity of character, rendering him a model ruler. He undertook a tour of inspection of every portion of the vast domain over which he ruled, to correct abuses, and perfect the administration of justice, and had reached Port Blair, Andaman Islands, a convict colony, when he became a victim to the fanatical assassin.

MAZZINI, GIUSEPPE, an Italian reformer, statesman, and revolutionist, born in Genoa, June 28, 1808 (or, according to some authorities, 1805); died in Pisa, March 10, 1872. His father was a medical professor in the Univer-

sity of Genoa, a man of wealth, and gave his son a superior education, intending him for a literary life. During his student-life, Italy was passing through a period of severe trial and depression. The overthrow of Napoleon I. was the signal for the revival of all the reactionary measures which, during his sway, had been kept in abeyance. The conquerors made haste to divide the spoils among themselves, and Italy fell to the share of the Austrian, and all its petty states were under Austrian influence and direction. In 1820 there was a revolt in the duchy of Genoa, which was promptly put down by Austrian bayonets; and, in the years that followed, the slightest symptoms of sympathy with liberal opinions were crushed out with the iron hand of despotism. Mazzini, ardent, susceptible to the sorrows or oppressions of others, remarkable for the intensity of his affections, his humanity, his firmness, and his patriotism, was greatly moved by the sad condition of his country, and though his father, a man of conservative habits, did not sympathize with his sentiments, his patriotic enthusiasm gained such absolute control over his spirit that it led him to renounce his cherished idea of a life of literature and contemplative study, for the action and strife of the political arena. His first step in politics was to contribute to a small advertising sheet, named the *Indicatore*, published in Genoa. He persuaded the publisher to admit advertisements of books, accompanied by a few lines, to describe and define their subject. The paper became gradually transformed into a literary journal, in which liberal principles were cautiously but effectively inculcated by Mazzini and his associates. The Government, however, suppressed his journal, as they did the *Sub Alpino*, to which he had contributed his first essay on "Dante's Love of his Country," and the *Antologia* of Florence, in which some of his liberal essays had been published, but not before Mazzini had acquired considerable literary fame, and given a powerful impulse to the national cause.

The *Carbonari*—a revolutionary secret society—at this time was permeating Italy. Mazzini did not fully approve of its rules and ceremonies, but, feeling that he could not then found an association himself, he resolved to join it. He was speedily invested with a preponderating influence in the counsels and missions of this society, and of course became obnoxious to the governments, who determined to entrap him. One Cottin, a Piedmontese spy and police agent, was employed for this purpose, and, professing to be fully imbued with liberal doctrines, he induced Mazzini to initiate him into the brotherhood of the *Carbonari*, and immediately betrayed him, and caused his arrest and imprisonment for six months in the fortress of Savona, from which he was only liberated on condition of his departure from Italy. It was while thus imprisoned that he conceived the plan of the

"Association of Young Italy," *La Giovana Italia*, and sought to surround himself with men as ardent and resolute as himself; but, while this organization was republican and unionist to the core, its tendencies were more humanitarian and universal than those of carbonarism. Liberty, equality, and humanity, were its watchwords; "God and the people" its motto; white, red, and green, its tricolored banner; education and insurrection the great agencies of its operations; assassination was prohibited by its statutes, and the symbolic dagger of the *Carbonari* was replaced by the emblems of a book and the cypress. After his release he repaired to Lyons, where the Italian exiles were organizing for the invasion of Savoy. The French Government suppressed this movement and dispersed its leaders, and he joined republicans who repaired to Corsica, for the purpose of sending thence arms and assistance to the insurrection which existed in the central provinces of Italy. He returned in a short time to Marseilles, and gave his whole thought and effort to the effective organization of his new association, establishing and maintaining a periodical to which he gave the name of *Young Italy*. On the accession of Charles Albert, he addressed him a public letter from Marseilles, wherein he urged the King to place himself at the head of the liberal movement. He prepared also at Marseilles the statutes of the new association, declaring that "Young Italy is a brotherhood of Italians who believe in a law of progress and duty," and that members joined it "in the firm intent of consecrating both thought and action to the great aim of reconstituting Italy as one independent, sovereign nation of freedmen and equals." As a result of his letter to the King of Sardinia, the Sardinian ambassador made application to the French Government, and he was ordered to quit the French territory. For nearly twelve months he succeeded in evading the vigilance of the police, and brought out his journal, which was easily distributed from Marseilles into Italy, and went to Switzerland for the purpose of organizing the expedition into Savoy in 1833, which failed through the treachery of Ramorino, to whom the military command had been given. Driven out of Switzerland, he repaired to London in 1837, where he supported himself by his pen, and established a school and a journal, called the *Apostolato Popolare*, for Italian working-men. In 1844 his name was brought prominently before the English public, in consequence of the disclosure of a practice of opening the letters of refugees in the London post-office by the Government, at the request of foreign ambassadors. Much excitement was caused by this act of the Government, and it called forth an indignant letter from Carlyle, which was scathing in its severity. After the French Revolution in February, 1848, Mazzini went to Paris, to concert measures with the Republican party there, and shortly

afterward took up his abode at Milan, where he opposed the fusion of Lombardy with Piedmont. He remained at Milan until the advance of the Austrians forced him to take refuge in the canton of Ticino, in Switzerland, whence, shortly after the expedition into the Val d'Intelvi, he was again expelled. Rome having declared itself a republic, Mazzini was elected deputy to the Constituent Assembly for the town of Leghorn, where he landed, and was received with acclamations. After spending some time at Florence, in attempting to effect the fusion of Tuscany and Rome, he repaired to Rome, and from that moment became the leading spirit of the Roman Republic, having been, with Armellini and Saffi, appointed, March 30, 1849, a Triumvir, and received with his colleagues the full powers of the young state. He organized an army of 50,000 men, cast cannon, and prepared in every way to govern and defend the republic, and for a time maintained the contest against General Oudinot and his army. A cessation of hostilities having been agreed upon, he protested against it, and resigned his post of Triumvir. Rather than execute the decree of the Assembly, he left Rome, and took up his residence in England, keeping up a correspondence with the Republican party in Italy. After this great epoch in his life, Mazzini continued to occupy the attention of Europe by the unceasing efforts he made in behalf of Italian freedom. He caused risings in Italy in 1853 and 1857, but at length he saw, in 1859, the powerful armies of France and Sardinia accomplishing the first part of the work of his life, and impelled to this course by the enthusiastic and irrepressible ardor which he had inspired. But, though a great advance on the divided and oppressed Italy which had been the chief sorrow of his youth and manhood, it was not yet the Italy for which he had long labored and prayed. His dream had been of Italy, a noble, united, self-governed republic, and he was not, therefore, heartily in accord with the existing state of affairs. In the beginning of 1864 an attempt was made, most unjustly and falsely, to implicate him in the attempt of Orsini and others to assassinate Napoleon III. Mazzini was all his life long a conspirator and a revolutionist, but never directly or indirectly an assassin. Before his death, the evidence was complete that Orsini, who had been earlier a follower of Mazzini, acted in this matter in absolute opposition to his instructions and commands. In 1865 Mazzini was elected to the Italian Parliament, but his election was annulled. In 1866, while still pursuing his labors, the victory of Sadowa insured the freedom of Venice; and in 1870 the Italian army entered Rome, and the unity of Italy was complete. Mazzini, true to his republican faith, labored to the last to make Italy not only united, but republican.

He had returned to Italy after the surrender of Rome to the Italian King, but he would not

enter Rome, because, owing to the pact entered into between Victor Emmanuel and the Pope-King of Rome, that city, which he loved better than all others, could not be free. He resided for a time at Genoa, and subsequently at Pisa, where he died. His best eulogy has been written in these few words by Carlyle: "A man of genius and virtue, a man of sterling veracity, humanity, and nobleness of mind, one of those rare men, numerable, unfortunately, but, as units in this world, who are worthy to be called martyr souls, who, in silence, piously in their daily life, understand and practise what is meant by that." Mazzini's principal works were: "Italy, Austria, and the Pope," published in England in 1845; "Royalty and Republicanism in Italy," in 1850; "Italian Question and the Republicans," in 1861; "Duties of Man," in 1862; "Life and Writings," in 1864-'66; and "Address to Pope Pius IX.," in 1865.

MEADE, GEORGE GORDON, Major-General U. S. A., LL. D., born at Cadiz, Spain, during the consulship of his father, Richard W. Meade, in 1815; died at his residence in Philadelphia, November 6, 1872. At an early age he was sent to the boys' school in Washington, D. C., at that time kept by the present Chief-Justice of the United States Supreme Court, Mr. Chase. Subsequently, he attended the Military Academy near Philadelphia, and, in 1831, entered the Academy at West Point, whence he graduated, in 1835, as brevet second-lieutenant of the Third Artillery. The same year he was made second-lieutenant, and served in Florida, in the Seminole War. The state of his health induced him to resign his commission in 1836, and he became a civil engineer; but, in 1842, he again entered the army, as second-lieutenant in the corps of Topographical Engineers, and in that capacity served in the Mexican War. During this campaign he was attached to the staff of General Taylor, and afterward to that of General Scott, distinguishing himself at Palo Alto and Monterey, and receiving, as an acknowledgment of his gallantry, a brevet of first-lieutenant, dated September 23, 1846, and, also, upon his return to Philadelphia, a splendid sword from his townsmen. During the interval between the Mexican War and the Civil War, having been promoted to a full first-lieutenancy in August, 1851, and to a captaincy of engineers in May, 1855, he was engaged in the particular duties of his department, more especially in the survey of the Northern lakes; but, upon the call of the Government for men, in 1861, he was ordered to report at Washington, and, upon the organization of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, was made a brigadier-general of volunteers, and assigned the command of the Second Brigade, with General McCall as division-general, his commission dating August 31, 1861. Subsequently, this corps was joined to the Army of the Potomac, and took part in the advance on Richmond. During the seven days'

fight General Meade was severely wounded, but soon recovered, and, in September, 1862, took command of a division in Reynolds's First Army Corps, which he conducted with great skill and bravery during the Maryland campaign. At Antietam, when General Hooker was wounded, General Meade was placed in command of the corps, and fought bravely the remainder of the day, receiving a slight wound, and having two horses killed under him. He received the appointment of major-general of volunteers on the 29th of November, and took part in the battle of Fredericksburg (December, 1862), and displayed courage and coolness during the engagement. During the same month he was placed in command of the Fifth Corps, which, after being engaged throughout the battle of Chancellorsville, covered the retreat of the beaten army, and guarded the crossings until the whole body was safely over the river.

In June, 1863, when Lee was advancing up the Shenandoah Valley, to invade Maryland and Pennsylvania, General Meade was suddenly and unexpectedly called to succeed General Hooker in the command of the Army of the Potomac, numbering 100,000 men. He advanced through Maryland, on parallel lines with Lee's army, which finally, marching eastward, struck (July 1st) the head of Meade's column, under General Reynolds, near Gettysburg. The fight for position which occurred, and which resulted in the defeat and death of Reynolds, and the retirement of his column through Gettysburg to a strong position south of the town, is generally spoken of as the first day's fight of the great battle which ensued at Gettysburg. The whole army advanced to this position during the night, and the next day Sickles's corps went into action, and was driven back, the day closing with a slight advantage on the side of the Confederates. The third day opened with an advance of the Union right under Slocum, who retook ground he had lost, and rested upon it. Soon after, the Confederate artillery opened, and ploughed the Union lines for two hours, when the great Confederate column of assault, emerging from behind the batteries, pressed swiftly toward the Union lines, and was repulsed with great slaughter. This reverse decided the day, and, when the Confederates regained their lines, the battle had been won by the Union forces. General Meade, who displayed masterly ability throughout the engagement, reported his loss in these three bloody days at 2,834 killed, 13,709 wounded, and 6,643 missing. He took 13,621 prisoners and 24,978 small-arms. Lee promptly retreated, before the detachments sent by Meade in pursuit could arrest his progress. About the 18th of July he moved his army across the Potomac into Virginia, where he had several skirmishes with the enemy in October and November, 1863. He was second in command of the Army of the Potomac in its operations against Richmond in 1864. The

army of which he had immediate command fought great battles at the Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court-House, and Cold Harbor, and was employed many months in the siege of Petersburg. On the 18th of June, 1862, General Meade was promoted to the rank of major of engineers in the regular army, and on the 3d of July, 1863, was advanced, by the several grades of lieutenant-colonel and colonel, to the brigadier-generalship in the regular army. During the session of 1863-'64 he received the thanks of Congress, and was on the 1st of February, 1865, promoted a major-general in the regular army, his commission dating from August 18, 1864. In the reconstruction of the military divisions after the war, General Meade was given the command of the Division of the Atlantic, with headquarters at Philadelphia, where he resided in the house presented to his wife by his fellow-citizens, in grateful recognition of his eminent services. His record is an illustrious one. He was a brilliant soldier, a true patriot, an earnest Christian, ever striving rather to be faithful in the discharge of his duty than to win to himself dazzling honors. He was greatly esteemed by his fellow-citizens, and the funeral honors paid to his remains were only exceeded in their sad magnificence by those bestowed upon President Lincoln.

MEHEMET, DJEMIL PACHA, a Turkish diplomatist, born in Constantinople in 1823; died on a railway train, while on a journey from Paris to Lemberg, Austria, September 23, 1872. He was the oldest son of the late Reschid Pacha, and at the age of eleven years accompanied his father on one of his missions to Paris, and subsequently to London, remaining in Western Europe till he was twenty-two years of age, and acquiring his education there. When his father was called to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the office of Grand-Vizier, he received an appointment in the Bureau of Protocols. Shortly afterward he married the sister of Mehemet Ali Pacha, brother-in-law of the Sultan, and in 1849 was attached to the Imperial Palace as secretary of the Sultan. This position he retained until February, 1855, when he was sent to represent the Porte at Paris. In the following year he assisted Ali Pacha as second plenipotentiary to the Paris Congress. Subsequently he was made ambassador to Turin. On August 8, 1861, he was made Chancellor of the Divan, and charged temporarily with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. In October, 1862, he was again sent as ambassador to Paris, and about the same time, upon the death of his father, he received the title of pacha, and subsequently he was made *mukhir*, or marshal. He was afterward recalled from this post, but was again returned in December, 1863, and retained this position until his death. He had been decorated with the Imperial order of the Medjidié, had received the Grand Cross of the order of Saints Maurice and Lazarus of Sardinia, and of the Iron Crown of Austria.

MERLE-D'AUBIGNÉ, JEAN HENRI, D. D., a clergyman of the Reformed Church of France, and historian of the Reformation, born at Eaux Vives, on the left bank of Lake Lemán, in the canton of Geneva, Switzerland, August 16, 1794; died in Geneva, October 21, 1872. He was descended, on both his father's and mother's side, from distinguished Huguenots, Matthew Merle, a distinguished general, of the times of Henry of Navarre, being one of his ancestors, and Théodore Agrippa D'Aubigné, wit, scholar, poet, soldier, and historian, another. He received his academic education, and commenced his studies for the ministry, in Geneva, and afterward went to the University of Berlin, where he attended the lectures of Neander. It was while a student in that university, and on a casual visit to the Castle of Wartburg, that he first conceived the idea of writing the history of the Reformation. He was ordained in 1817, and settled in Hamburg, as the pastor of the French Calvinist Church in that city. In 1823 Merle-D'Aubigné removed to Brussels, where, for seven years, he officiated as the pastor of the chief Protestant church, and became at once the court preacher, and the personal friend, of the late King of Holland, then, as King of the United Netherlands, a frequent resident at the Flemish capital. Upon the separation of Belgium from the crown of the house of Orange, Merle-D'Aubigné returned to his native country, and accepted the chair of Ecclesiastical History in a college founded by the Evangelical Society of Geneva, together with the general direction of the institution. This position enabled him to prosecute, with renewed energy, the "great work" of his life, and in 1835 he gave to the public the first volume of the "History of the Reformation in the Sixteenth Century." The translation of this work into English, and its publication in Great Britain and this country, soon followed. The history, from his dramatic mode of presentation, has all the charm of romance. More than two hundred thousand copies of the translation were sold in Great Britain, and more than twice that number, in various forms, in the United States. But, while this work occupied the best part of thirty years of his life, he was never negligent of his duties as professor and director of the theological seminary. No abler instructor has ever been connected with that institution. He was not an extremist in his theological views, although firm and decided in adhering to and advocating the strong doctrines of the Reformation. In addition to his history of the Reformation, he wrote another series of volumes, on the Reformation in the time of Calvin, especially as connected with the life and work of this reformer, having a more limited range, but entering more minutely into the subject, and having the grand characteristics of the author's style. This work, which also extended to five volumes, was not completed when the author ceased his labors.

He was also the author of "The Protector; or, the English Republic in the days of Cromwell;" "Three Centuries of Scottish Struggle; or, Two Kingdoms and Two Kings;" "The Character of the Reformer and the Reformation of Geneva." He published also, in 1848, an interesting account of his personal travels under the title of "Germany, Scotland, and England; or, the Recollections of a Swiss Minister," together with a number of sermons, addresses, and special papers, the latter having been principally contributed to the periodical known as the *Archives du Christianisme*. His personal influence at Geneva was very great, as it was wherever his name and his writings were known.

METALS. Gold in Sea-Water.—Mr. E. Sonstadt recounts in the London *Chemical News* his long-continued endeavors to detect the presence of gold in sea-water, and separate it. All his methods were applied directly to the sea-water, and not to the residue left on evaporation. The water tested by him was obtained at different times from different parts of Ramsey Bay, Isle of Man, and the results in all the cases were in entire accordance. The proportion of gold in sea-water (containing less than a grain in a ton) is much too small to admit of separation or even detection by the ordinary means; and there is another difficulty mentioned by Mr. Sonstadt, namely, the continuous resolution of the gold after it has been separated in the metallic state. The first method he describes is on some accounts the best, as it can be practised on so small a quantity of water as 150 or 200 c. c.

Two or three decigrammes of pure ferrous sulphate are dissolved in the water, which is acidulated by two or three drops of hydrochloric acid. The solution is heated in a *chemically clean* and well-glazed porcelain dish, over a small flame, so managed that the flame may touch the under part of the dish without causing ebullition. Under these circumstances, a lustrous film of ferric oxide forms in the dish, commencing from the portion directly heated by the flame. The heat is continued, without boiling, until the sea-water is evaporated to about half, or so long as the film increases in extent and in lustre. The liquid is then poured off, the strongly-adherent film is rinsed with a little water, and then about 50 c. c. of strong chlorine-water is allowed to stand in the dish for an hour or two, after which it is slowly evaporated down (over the film) to a few drops, a drop of dilute hydrochloric acid being added toward the end of the evaporation. The liquid, which should be nearly colorless, is then poured into a test-glass, containing a few drops of solution of stannous chloride, when, after a few minutes, the liquid takes a bluish or purplish tint, which may be exactly matched by a drop or two of a suitably diluted solution of gold added to a corresponding portion of tin-salt in another glass. The reaction may, of course, be made more striking by taking for the experiment a larger quantity of sea-water, although the reaction obtainable from the quantity indicated is quite definite. I have repeated this experiment many times, upon different specimens of sea-water, and always with the same result when a film was obtained on evaporation. But the formation of this film depends upon the iron being in a particular degree of oxidation, and I have sometimes failed to obtain it. The best way is, after adding the ferrous

sulphate and hydrochloric acid to the sea-water, to leave it exposed to the air for a few hours, or overnight, before heating the liquid to obtain the film. Corresponding experiments were made, in the same vessels and with the same reagents, upon simple water, and upon water containing chloride of sodium and alkali sulphates in solution, but the films obtained, when treated as described, never gave the slightest coloration with solution of stannous chloride. The chlorine solution off the sea-water films may be dried up in a porcelain crucible with precipitated lead, and gold beads obtained by cupellation, after fusing the lead into a button with borax; but, for this experiment, at least half a litre of sea-water should be taken, and even then the bead obtained is not ponderable.

Assay of Pyrites for Gold.—Mr. J. M. Merrick describes in the *American Chemist* his method of assaying pyrites for gold. He takes 1 lb. or even 18 oz. of fine, smooth dust, and mixes it with 8 oz. of finely-pulverized and sifted pyrites; the whole is then resifted, and put into a Hessian crucible, which should be about one-third filled with the mixture. The crucible is then exposed to a common fire of hard coal, and, during the first half-hour, the contents are stirred once or twice; and, as the fire grows brighter and carbonic-acid gas is evolved, the mixture should be stirred every five or ten minutes. The author continues:

On stirring during this time, the iron rod seems to meet with but little resistance from the light mass; but, at the end of about one and a half hour, the evolution of gas suddenly ceases, the red-hot mass becomes heavy, sinks, and requires considerable force to keep it stirred. It must be stirred well and vigorously, however, for about half an hour, not leaving it unstirred for more than a minute, otherwise the mass will fuse or cake, and the assay will be almost inevitably ruined.

When a sample taken out in an iron spoon gives off no smell of sulphur, the entire contents of the crucible must be turned into a stoneware pot or a wooden bucket half filled with water, and well stirred. When the powder—which should be uniform and free from lumps or fused pieces—has settled, the water must be poured off, the wet mass allowed to drain, and then transferred to a large earthen bowl or porcelain mortar. Here it is to be amalgamated with about 2 oz. of mercury, to which a little bit of sodium amalgam has been added. The amalgamation, as well as the stirring in the fire, is a tedious process, and one which I prefer to do by proxy. It does not consist in merely grinding with a pestle the mercury in among the particles of the roasted ore, but this ore itself must be ground in contact with the mercury, until the particles are so fine that they will float suspended in water for several seconds. At the end of, say, ten minutes' thorough grinding, the contents of the bowl are to be brought into one mass in the bottom of the vessel, the bowl then sunk in a tub of water, and the contents "washed down"—an operation not easily described, but familiar enough to every old Californian. It consists essentially in shaking the bowl half full of ore and water in such a way that the mercury, gold particles, and unground ore, sink to the bottom, while the light and finely-ground ore is floated off into the tub. The ore remaining is reground and rewashed, and these processes are repeated till nothing but the mercury remains in the bottom of the bowl or mortar. This mercury is then dried with filter-paper, and heated in a porcelain capsule, over a Bunsen flame, very gently, until it is sublimed, and the gold remains behind. The film of gold may then be scraped up and melted, with a lit-

the sodic borate and potassic nitrate, in the very smallest-sized Hessian crucible, either with the foot blow-pipe or in a charcoal-furnace, by which means a round, clean button of gold, suitable for weighing, will be obtained.

This method—which I have subjected to a most thorough trial, my experiments having been made almost daily for three and a half months—has its disadvantages and its counterbalancing merits. On the one hand, it must be admitted to be tedious, laborious, and, to a considerable degree, uncertain. Some analysts fail with it altogether, while none who have tried it, so far as I know, got closely-agreeing results.

But, on the other side, it is certain that this method will indicate the presence of gold, and will bring out the gold in a weighable form from pyritic ores, where the assay by smelting will not show a remote trace of the precious metal; and that where the fire assay shows a certain percentage this will invariably bring out a larger amount. I have obtained large returns by this amalgamation method from iron pyritic ores, which have been repeatedly assayed in the ordinary way by chemists of great eminence, with uniformly negative results.

Fusion of Metallic Arsenic.—Mr. J. W. Mallett fuses metallic arsenic by placing the crude metal, in the form of small fragments and coarse powder, in a thick barometer tube of soft glass and small bore, well sealed at both ends, and enclosed in a piece of wrought-iron gas-tube, closed at each end by an iron screw-cap. The space between the tubes is filled with sand, well shaken down, and the whole heated to redness by a charcoal-fire. Arsenic thus treated was found, on cooling, to have fused into a perfectly compact crystalline mass, moulded to the shape of the tube, of steel-gray color and brilliant lustre, of sp. gr. = 5.709 at 19° C. It possessed a considerable degree of cohesive strength as compared with common sublimed arsenic, and even seemed to exhibit faint traces of flattening before crushing under the hammer. It gradually tarnished on exposure to the air, and presented all the chemical properties of ordinary crystalline arsenic obtained by sublimation. The temperature required for fusion lies between the melting-points of antimony and silver. The glass tube used was found greatly distended by the tension of the vapor; and the sand was cemented into a kind of artificial sandstone.

Filiform Silver.—Wherever native silver occurs, it is sometimes found in the form of metallic threads, or wires twisted in every direction, and often bent at sharp angles. Dr. J. H. Gladstone describes, in the *London Chemical News*, specimens of this filiform silver from Königsberg, in Norway, associated with calc-spar, and others from Chili associated with greenstone, and in both cases the metal was tough and non-crystalline. Precisely similar threads of silver were produced under the microscope, by decomposing a solution of nitrate of silver with suboxide of copper. The white filaments shoot forth in every direction, and twist about or double back in their course; while the cuprous oxide becomes black, splitting up, in fact, into cupric oxide and cupric nitrate. Most of these threads are so fine that

their diameter is only $\frac{1}{25000}$ th of an inch, and a gramme of such silver wire would stretch from London to Brighton, and many are much finer still. Sometimes these filaments will end in crystalline knobs, or crystals of silver will form upon them, as is not unfrequently the case in mineralogical specimens. Attempts to prepare them by means of other substances than suboxide of copper had not proved successful; but, as that substance is by no means a rare mineral, it was thought that their formation might result generally from its action on silver salts in solution.

The Copper Process at Agordo.—The copper-ore at Agordo is obtained from an irregular deposit of iron pyrites lying in black, argillaceous schist. The present production of the mines is about 20,000 tons a year, at which rate, it is estimated that it will hold out 150 years. About one-third of the ore is worthless, and the rest carries from two to four per cent. of copper. Mr. John E. Church gives an account of the mode of treatment in the *Mechanics' Magazine*: "The ore is roasted in heaps containing 250 to 300 tons, the temperature being kept very low, and after six to nine months, when the pile was opened, a kernel of unroasted ore was found in each lump. In this kernel is concentrated most of the copper which in the beginning had been distributed throughout the lump. A transmission of solid matter so remarkable as this, illustrating the operations by which metallic matter may be concentrated in veins by mundane fires, could not fail to attract attention, and nearly all writers on the metallurgy of copper, and processes of roasting, have discussed it. These kernels were broken from the surrounding 'shells,' and in this way kernels of a working average of 4.8 per cent. copper were obtained from ore containing 2 per cent. and less; while the shells would contain about 0.7 per cent. The concentration of copper is so perfect that the real kernel often contains 30 per cent., but, in order to make sure that none of the rich kernel shall be lost, a large quantity of shell is left around it, so that the working average is that above given.

"Sulphur is collected in small depressions, stamped in the top of the pile. Fine sifted ore, from the lixiviation vats, is stamped into semi-circular basins, and a small quantity of sulphur, from one-fifth to one-half of one per cent. of the ores' weight, collects in them. This is refined in the usual way. It contains arsenic, and is not a very valuable product. In 1865 the amount made was 50,532 kilogrammes, or 50.5 tons. This is 0.3 per cent. of the ore, or 0.6 per cent. of the sulphur in the ore."

The treatment of the two sorts of concentrated ore herein mentioned is, lixiviation of the shells with precipitation of the copper by iron, and fusion of the kernels.

The Presence of Copper in Plants.—Copper has been found in the plumage of one or more birds, and is now said to have been discovered

in cacao-beans and chocolate. M. G. Duclaux has quantitatively tested some nineteen samples in all of cacao-beans (*Theobroma cacao*), for the quantity of ash and copper therein contained, observing that, unless the incineration is very complete, the copper is retained tenaciously by the carbonaceous matter. As regards the quantity of copper in 1,000 parts of ash, it varies, for cacao-beans, from 0.009 to 0.040; for the outer shell (husks) of the same, for 1,000 parts, from 0.035 to 0.225; for chocolate of various makers, for 1,000 parts, from 0.005 to 0.125. The copper is first precipitated from its acid solution by sulphuretted hydrogen, and this sulphuret, having been redissolved in a platinum crucible, is next reduced to the metallic state by means of zinc put into contact with the platinum. The author further states, at great length, that the platinum crucible employed in this operation becomes to some extent converted into an alloy of platinum and hydrogenium, whereby its weight is altered, and that, in order to counterbalance this effect, it is best to wash, after precipitation of the copper, the crucible with alcohol, next dry it at 100°, then ignite it strongly, and lastly, weigh it with the copper, which is then removed by some nitric acid.

Indium.—A full history of this new and rare metal has been given by Prof. William Odling, in a paper read before the Royal Society. It was first recognized in 1863, by Drs. Reich and Richter, in the zinc-blende of Freiberg, through the agency of the spectroscope, by which instrument Dr. William Crooke detected thallium in 1861. The spectrum of indium consists of two bright indigo bands, the brightest somewhat more refrangible than the blue line of strontium, and the other somewhat less refrangible than the indigo line of potassium. Indium has since been found in one or two varieties of wolfram; but its chief source is metallic zinc—that of Freiberg, smelted from the ore, containing very nearly one-half part of indium to 1,000 parts of zinc. It has been obtained in ingots of over seven ounces. Prof. Odling says:

When zinc containing indium is dissolved not quite completely in dilute sulphuric or muriatic acid, the whole of the indium originally present in the zinc is left in the black, spongy, or flocculent residue of undissolved metal, with which every one, who has prepared hydrogen gas by means of zinc and acid, is so well acquainted. Besides some zinc, this black residue is found to contain lead, cadmium, iron, and arsenic, less frequently, copper and thallium, and in some cases, as that of the Freiberg zinc, a small proportion of indium. From the solution of this residue in nitric acid, the indium is separated by ordinary analytical processes, based chiefly on the precipitability of its sulphide by sulphuretted hydrogen from solutions acidulated only with acetic acid; and on the precipitability of its hydrate both by ammonia and carbonate of barium. From its soluble salts, metallic indium is readily thrown down in the spongy state by means of zinc. The washed sponge of metal is then pressed together between filtering-paper, by aid of a screw press, and finally melted under a flux of cyanide of potassium.

Thus obtained, indium is a metal of an almost sil-

ver-white color, apt to become faintly bismuth-tinted. It tarnishes slowly on exposure to air, and thereby acquires very much the appearance of ordinary lead. Like lead, it is compact and seemingly devoid of crystalline structure. Moreover, like lead and thallium, it is exceedingly soft, and readily capable of furnishing wire, by the process of "squirting" or forcing. The specific gravity of indium, or 7.4, is very close to that of tin, or 7.2; and much above that of aluminum, 2.6, and below that of lead, 11.4, and that of thallium, 11.9. In the lowness of its melting-point, viz., 176° C., indium occupies an extreme position among the metals permanent in air; the next most fusible of these metals, viz., tin and cadmium, melting at 228°, bismuth at 264°, thallium at 294°, and lead at 235°. Though so readily fusible, indium is not an especially volatile metal. It is appreciably less volatile than the zinc in which it occurs, and far less volatile than cadmium. Heated as far as practicable in a glass tube, it is incapable of being raised to a temperature sufficiently high to allow of its being vaporized, even in a current of hydrogen.

Indium resists oxidation up to a temperature somewhat beyond its melting-point, but at much higher temperature it oxidizes freely; and at a red heat it takes fire in the air, burning with a characteristic blue flame and abundant brownish smoke. It is readily attacked by nitric acid, and by strong sulphuric and muriatic acids. In diluted sulphuric and muriatic acids, however, it dissolves but slowly, with evolution of hydrogen. Oxide of indium is a pale-yellow powder, becoming darker when heated, and dissolving in acids with evolution of heat. The hydrated oxide is thrown down from indium solutions by ammonia as a white, gelatinous, alumina-like precipitate, drying up into a horny mass. The sulphide is thrown down by sulphuretted hydrogen as an orange-yellow precipitate, insoluble in acetic, but soluble in mineral acids. The hydrate and sulphide of indium, in their relations to fixed alkali solutions more particularly, seem to manifest a feebly-marked acidulous character. Chloride of indium, obtained by combustion of the metal in chlorine gas, occurs as a white micaceous sublimate, and is volatile at a red heat without previous fusion. The chloride itself undergoes decomposition when heated in free air, and the solution of the chloride upon brisk evaporation, with formation in both cases of an oxychloride.

Treatment of Tinned Scraps.—Dr. Adolph Ott, of New York, has recently applied the Seely process for separating the tin from tin scraps, and thus utilizing a waste product. Chlorine gas is turned upon a pile of the scrap-iron in a proper apparatus, and the metal is dissolved off in the form of bichloride. Dr. Ott describes some of the steps of the process and the general results as follows:

The iron obtained by the action of chlorine upon tin scraps is by no means perfectly free from tin, even if every surface has been exposed to the action of the gas. Dr. H. Endemann, assistant-chemist to the Department of Health of New York, found in such scraps, treated by me, 0.096 per cent. of tin, and I never failed to detect traces of tin on scraps treated in the manner described. While such a small percentage cannot possibly have any injurious effect, especially if the scrap-iron is worked up with other iron, it is rather doubtful, when the clippings are not loosely heaped up, whether the resulting iron will be sufficiently pure for the puddling-furnace. The success of the process depends, indeed, principally upon the careful execution of the "charging." Flat pieces ought to be mixed with bent pieces and strips in such a manner that there will finally be as few pieces as possible covering each other.

Regarding the space which one ton of clippings of 2,000 lbs. occupies, I found it to be on the average

316 cubic feet, and, since the average amount of tin on tin plate is five per cent., it requires 122.4 lbs. of chlorine to treat one ton, or almost twice as much as will fill that space. There are obtained 222 lbs. or 12½ gallons of anhydrous bichloride of tin and 1,900 lbs. of iron. As regards the cost of chlorine gas, 100 lbs. require theoretically 135 lbs. of black oxide of manganese, 165 lbs. of salt, and 310 lbs. of oil of vitriol.

As to the condensation of the vapor of bichloride of tin, five pounds are condensed per square foot per hour. Experience proves that a coil of 50 feet length and 2½ inches diameter will completely condense the vapor cooled from one ton of clippings. The duration of the process is from five to six hours.

Preparation of Tellurium.—The rare metal tellurium is thus obtained by Mr. A. Lowe from the ore Tellur-schlieche: He treats it first with dilute hydrochloric acid, and then with strong sulphuric acid, as long as any reaction takes place. The ore is then thrown into water, to which some hydrochloric acid has been added to dissolve all the tellurous acid. Afterward the liquor is decanted from the residue, and the tellurium is precipitated by adding metallic zinc. The residue is fused to a regulus with lead; and this regulus containing all the gold and silver is submitted to the usual treatment for the separation of those metals. Schwelter recommends the following process:

Treat with dilute hydrochloric acid as long as carbonic-acid gas escapes, and then add strong hydrochloric acid with the aid of heat till no more sulphuretted hydrogen is given off. The sulphides of lead, antimony, and arsenic, are acted upon, but not the tellurium, gold, or silver. Decant and wash the residue with hydrochloric acid and hot water till the impurities are removed, and the residue amounts to about 38 per cent. of its original weight. This purified mass is now boiled in aqua regia, which quickly dissolves the tellurium and gold. When the portion remaining undissolved is white, and found on trial to be free from gold, it is well washed in water with the addition of hydrochloric acid. It consists of quartz-sand, chlorides of silver and lead, and oxychloride of antimony with a little tellurous acid which it would require a large excess of hydrochloric acid to remove. From the solution the gold is first precipitated by means of protosulphate of iron, and then the tellurium by metallic zinc. The gold is easily obtained by fusion along with borax and saltpetre.

The white residue is covered with water, to which a little hydrochloric acid is added, and a strip of metallic zinc is placed in the liquid. Reaction begins, and, after a few days, the mass appears black, the chlorides being reduced. Wash by repeated decantation, dry and treat the black mass with sulphuric acid, which dissolves out the silver. The tellurium in the residue can be easily separated out. The attempt to separate the tellurium from its alloys with gold and silver, by the action of alkalis, has proved unsuccessful.

Metallic Printing on Cloth.—The late Mr. Robinson, of the Clifton Vale Print-Works, Yorkshire, made successful experiments in the direction of depositing reduced metals, as printed patterns, on cotton, worsted, and other tissues. He found that lead, tin, bismuth, and copper, could be deposited in given designs in a metallic state on woven fabrics, producing a variety of novel and striking effects. One serious difficulty remains to be overcome—the strong affinity for sulphur of all the metals

capable of easy reduction and deposition, except gold. When exposed in thin films to the action of the air, they are consequently easily tarnished, and lose their beautiful metallic lustre. Vial moistens tissues of cotton, silk, etc., with a solution of nitrate of silver, dries slightly, and then lays upon the cloth a metal plate with an engraved design in raised lines. Wherever this metal touches the cloth, the silver is reduced in fine black metallic powder which adheres very tenaciously to the fibre, and reproduces the design with great sharpness and delicacy. The process is most successful on fine, compact goods. A slight previous dressing or sizing is of use. The designs thus produced are permanent in air, and light, and are not affected by washing in water, soaps, or dilute acid, and alkaline liquids. They are, however, of no value, as they are devoid of that metallic lustre which alone is wanted. Black designs, perfectly permanent, can be produced to satiety with much cheaper materials than the nitrate of silver.

Phosphor-Bronze.—The Russian Government employed Messrs. Montefiore & Künzel, of Belgium, some time ago, to investigate the relative value of the alloys of the gun-metal for ordnance, in order to ascertain the results attainable by various combinations of phosphorous in the tin and copper. The final issue was the invention of "phosphor-bronze." This new alloy, it is said, can be made as tough as wrought-iron, while its hardness may be regulated to equal that of steel; its elasticity is great. It is said to be perfectly homogeneous, with a fine grain and great fluidity. This prepares the way for considerable economy, as in the manufacture of revolvers. The Russian Government have found the utility of phosphor-bronze in the construction of cartridge-cases for small-arms, and gave an order about sixteen months ago for 176,500 pounds of the new alloy to be used for this purpose. The Belgian Government are making rifles of phosphor-bronze. The new Comblain rifle made of this material has endured a succession of rounds rising from 77½ grains of powder with one bullet to 465 grains of powder and 15 bullets. In air the phosphor-bronze does not tarnish, and it is alleged to resist the action of seawater better than any other metallic substance.

Smelting of Manganese Ores.—Mr. Hugo Tamm has made an improvement in the treatment of manganese ores, by which he obtains the metal manganese, not in a pure state, but in a condition analogous to that of cast-iron, by the use of common materials, and at a reduced cost. He takes any crucible that will stand a white heat for several hours without softening, lines it with a mixture of loam and plumbago made into a paste, and then introduces the following mixture:

Native oxide of manganese of good quality	1,000 parts.
Lamp-black or soot of good quality	91 "
Green flux	635 "
Oil in sufficient quantity to merely wet the mixture.	

The green flux is formed of three distinct parts: glass, or the dissolving agent, to which lime may be added; fluor-spar, or the fluidifying agent; and protoxide of manganese and lime also, or the refining agents. The author says:

Any kind of oil is good enough for the purpose. The mixture must be made shortly before introducing into the crucible; for, if it is left standing for some hours, especially in an open vessel, it is apt to catch fire, and is then unfitted for smelting. Should this occur, the addition to the burnt mixture of about 45 parts of lamp-black or soot and some more oil would remedy the accident. But it is only after standing some eight hours that the mixture takes fire. The mixture is introduced into the crucible and slightly pressed in, and a round cover of thick wood is placed over it. It is carbonized during the smelting, and forms a charcoal cover which protects admirably the mixture from oxidation, and it can be used several times. The clay or plumbago cover is then placed over the crucible, and the joint is luted with a little thin fire-clay. A small aperture is kept to allow the gases to escape. The crucible is then placed in a wind or blast furnace, and slowly heated so long as fumes escape from the crucible. The heat is then rapidly increased until it reaches white heat, and the furnace is maintained at that high temperature for several hours, the time required depending, of course, on the quantities operated upon. When it is thought that the operation is done, the fire is allowed to burn away and the crucible is left to cool. The cover is then removed by means of a chisel introduced in the joint. The crucible is turned upside down, and shaken until the slag and metal fall down. The button of metal is detached from its slag with a hammer, and introduced in well-corked or stoppered vessels, perfectly dried. The slag, which has a fine olive-green color, breaks up in fragments with large faces affecting a pseudo-crystalline structure, but the grain is really crystalline. It is ground and used as flux in a second smelting. It is advisable after each smelting to add to the slag, in order to make it more fusible, about $\frac{1}{6}$ of the white flux. The mixing of manganese ore, flux, and lamp-black is not an indifferent operation, and to insure perfect success it should be done in the following way: The oxide of manganese should be first of all thoroughly mixed with the lamp-black. Then this mixture should be pretty roughly mixed with the flux, and then oil should be added. By so doing, lamp-black and oxide of manganese remain united during the mixing, and act upon each other during the smelting, before the flux begins to melt, so that the oxide is reduced to the metallic state before the flux can dissolve any portion of it. The residue of carbon left by the burnt oil assists in reducing the oxide of manganese, and in preventing the flux from acting upon it before it has been reduced to the metallic state.

The Manufacture of Malleable Iron.—The *Mechanics' Magazine* for November contains a paper by Mr. R. W. Davenport, on the results of a chemical investigation on some points in the manufacture of malleable iron. His object was, to ascertain the precise effects of the annealing process, and he made analyses of samples both before and after annealing. The iron used was a fairly good charcoal-iron. The unannealed castings, when broken, showed a white fracture, all the carbon being in the combined state; a property essential to secure the success of the annealing process. Mr. Davenport's principal conclusions are thus given:

First, that the silicon, phosphorus, and manganese are in no way affected by the annealing process; sec-

ond, that the amount of sulphur is not diminished, and may be slightly increased; and third, that the amount of carbon is reduced by each annealing, until finally a mere trace remains. The slight increase of sulphur shown by both sets of analyses is probably due to the presence of that substance in the coal used for fuel. The castings before annealing, containing 34 per cent. of combined carbon, showed, on breaking, a white fracture, and were too hard to be cut by a drill; after the first annealing an interesting change showed itself in the fracture; a whitish surface extended in about $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch on all sides, surrounding a dark core of dull-black color; the line of change from the light to the dark was quite distinct, and the whole was easily cut by a drill. A portion of this white outside layer was filed off, and the carbon determined to be present only in traces, while analyses show the presence of a considerable amount of carbon, when a sample of the entire cross-section was taken. After the second annealing the black core had entirely disappeared, the whole fracture being of the same appearance as the white border. The amount of carbon in a sample of the whole cross-section, as shown by the analysis, was reduced to a trace. It would appear from the above that, when a casting does not much exceed $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch in thickness, the carbon is approximately eliminated throughout the whole mass by the ordinary annealing process; when, however, the casting is thicker, the elimination only extends from the surface into the mass for a certain distance, but may be carried farther in by a repetition of the process. It would also seem that in the interior of a thick casting, where the amount of carbon is at all events only partially reduced, that which remains is, by the high heat and subsequent slow cooling, changed in its state of occurrence from combined carbon to a species of uncombined or graphitic carbon; for, where the iron before annealing is white and very hard, after annealing it shows a dark fracture and is quite soft. Its behavior, too, with nitric acid would lead to the same conclusion, for while the white, unannealed iron dissolved perfectly in that reagent, upon standing a few hours, and gave to the solution the same clear brown color that is noticed when a high steel is so treated, the annealed black heart, as it is technically called, gave a dirty-green color to the solution, and a black carbonaceous residue remained.

The manufacturers of malleable iron are occasionally troubled by a lack of toughness in the annealed castings when these are exposed to a sudden blow or to a bending strain. This weakness is at times, doubtless, caused by the natural rottenness of the iron, owing to the presence of an excessive amount of silicon, phosphorus, or sulphur; but it also must frequently be due to a crystalline structure which the iron, under certain unknown conditions, assumes while being annealed. This structure shows itself in the fracture of an annealed casting in the form of bright crystalline faces, which occasionally extend entirely across the fracture.

Pure Wrought-Iron.—By the Henderson process, according to the *London Chemical News*, pure wrought-iron has been made on the commercial scale, at the Bowling Works, Bradford. The analysis of the pig-iron used was:

	Per cent.
Graphitic carbon.....	3.155
Combined carbon.....	0.581
Silicon.....	1.646
Sulphur.....	0.070
Phosphorus.....	0.635
Manganese.....	1.472
Iron.....	92.644
Total.....	100.203

The wrought-iron from the above analyses:

	Per cent.
Carbon.....	0.272
Silicon.....	none.
Sulphur.....	the barest trace.
Phosphorus.....	none.
Manganese.....	none.
Iron, by direct determination.....	99.500
Total.....	99.772

New Smelting and Puddling Furnaces.—

The *Mechanics' Magazine* notices approvingly a furnace for smelting, puddling, and heating, with a new description of fireplace, the invention of Mr. J. M. Stanley, of Sheffield. Furnaces of his pattern are in successful operation at nearly all the iron and steel works in that city and neighborhood, and are said to effect a saving of from 30 to 50 per cent. of fuel, and a reduction of 80 per cent. in the quantity of ashes made.

The fireplace is generally constructed of brickwork, and has no fire-bars, but is provided with a lateral opening for the admission of a forced blast, obtained by means of a jet of steam, injected into the centre of a pipe, inducing a strong current of air; the steam-blast is conducted through channels provided in the brickwork, and passes directly into the fire, producing combustion at any required rate that may be necessary for the purpose of melting or heating. The blast is regulated by means of a valve, under the control of the furnace-man, and the heat of the furnace may be raised or lowered at pleasure, quite independently of the draught of the chimney.

A cross-bridge is also provided in the middle of the fireplace, having about an equal space above and below, with one or more apertures at the back for the passage of heated air and steam into the fire at a point just above the incandescent fuel lying in the lower part of the fireplace, and the volatile gases passing from the upper part. The space between the first and second bridge forms a combustion-chamber, where the gases meet in a highly-heated state and produce thorough combustion. By this means it is found that the whole of the fuel is consumed in the fireplace, and nothing but incombustible refuse left, and, by the arrangement of the combustible gases in a highly-heated state, the whole of the heat is evolved from the fuel that it is capable of giving out, and is forced directly into the heating or melting chamber, as may be required.

Rotary Puddling.—At the Morgan Iron-Works, Marquette, Mr. C. Donkersley has erected a rotary puddling-furnace of his own invention. It has a combustion-chamber about 4 feet square and 30 inches high. New fuel is introduced in the form of pulverized charcoal, by means of a No. 2 Sturtevant blower. Here the fuel is entirely consumed, and its results, in the form of heated gas, pass over an arch into the puddler, and through that into the chimney-stack.

It is found, by various severe tests, that this fuel, thus applied, will generate sufficient heat to act upon ores or pig-metal very quickly; the intensity of the

heat depending upon the amount of fuel and the quantity of oxygen introduced through the blower. And there appears, too, to be so perfect a combustion, that by the time the flame has reached the stack it has lost its vitality and emits no gases. Besides, the coal used is the waste of coal-kilns and furnace-yards, which has not heretofore been utilized.

The puddler is four feet in diameter and five feet long, lined with a conglomerate and fettled with ore. It revolves upon four bearings, one set under each quarter, and is driven by a connection with the principal engine of the works through a shaft and gear which engages with toothed segments, which pass around its circumference at either end. A chamber is stationed between the puddler and the chimney-stack, which is raised at right angles with the axis of the puddler by a counter-weight, and gives access to the interior of the puddler.

The puddler is charged directly from the blast-furnace, and handles a half-ton ball with perfect facility. The balls for the present are bloomed under a powerful hammer, but it is the intention to erect a Siemens reheating furnace, and carry the stock to the rolls without losing its virgin heat.

Dormoy's Mechanical Puddler.—This arrangement has been introduced into about forty furnaces in Austria and France, and is highly spoken of in European scientific journals. Its chief novelty consists in placing a rabble, rotated by steam-power, directly in the hands of the puddler. The crowning furnace is left unchanged, except that the riders of the bed are set on an angle instead of being vertical. The *Mechanics' Magazine* says:

To adopt the plan to any common existing puddling furnace, a shaft conveying power from any prime mover is carried about six feet above the furnace. A belt from a pulley transmits the rotation of the shaft to another pulley or sheave below, which rests on the belt a little in front of the furnace-door. One end of the boss of the pulley is so joined to a handle held by the puddler, that the pulley can rotate without carrying around the handle. The other end embraces the outer end of the rabble, to which it is held by a cross-pin. The belt is thus made to rotate the rabble in any required position, in a somewhat similar way to the well-known rotating hair-brush. The number of revolutions employed is from three to five hundred per minute for white pig-iron, and from eight hundred to one thousand for gray pig-iron. The belt, while carrying and rotating the rabble, endows it with mechanical energy, and allows the stirring and puddling action to be directed to any portion of the molten metal. The rapidity with which the tool can be worked round gives the metal such an impulse that it turns horizontally on the bed, continually renewing the surfaces in contact with the atmosphere. The point of the rotating rabble, instead of being hooked, carries a disk. When the iron has come to nature, this is replaced by a rabble having a short twisted point. The following are figures giving the work done at Rimau-court by one of these furnaces, during the first two weeks of last December:

Working day of 24 hours.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	..
Number of charges.....	23	23	23	24	24	24	25	..
Days of 24 hours.....	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Number of charges.....	28	26	25	26	26	25	24	23

Total 269 charges, during which the furnace was fettled only nine times, or on an average of one fettling to 40 charges. The charges of pig and of hammer-slag for the furnace-bed amounted to 97,060 kilogrammes. The amount produced is, 81,921 kilog., with an expenditure of coal of 45,240 kilog., which gives 1,185 kilog. of pig per 1,000 kilog. of wrought-

iron, with an expenditure of only 552 kilog. of coal per metric tonne. Briefly, the result of different trials shows an increase of at least 30 per cent. in the yield, with a proportionate diminution in the consumption of fuel. In spite of the greater number of charges, the puddler is very little fatigued. This process, both in Austria and France, is found to eliminate phosphorus and sulphur to such an extent, that inferior brands of pig produce iron equal to charcoal-iron.

The Warner Process.—The refining of cast-iron and its conversion into steel or wrought iron, are the objects sought for in a process invented by Mr. A. Warner, of Lee, Kent, England, which is thus described :

In order to remove the silicon, sulphur, and phosphorus, any carbonate of lime is used, alone or in connection with aluminous clay, alumina, peroxide of manganese, oxide of iron, or other oxidizing agent. Carbonate of manganese or carbonate of iron (spathose-ore) may be employed. When the iron is greatly charged with sulphur and phosphorus, hydrochloric acid, chloride of sodium, or a hyperchlorite, is employed in addition. The alloys of potassium and sodium are found to change materially the character of the iron, and are most beneficially used after the removal of the silicon. Salts of ammonia also improve and toughen the iron. Salts of alkalies are beneficial, preferably the carbonates, sulphates, and chlorides of potash, soda, or ammonia. Small quantities of prussiate of potash are also used alone or in connection with the above salts for giving the iron a steely character. The materials are kept down at the bottom of a deep receiver until it is charged with molten metal, and above them a cupola or other furnace is erected so that the metal can run into each receiver by a trough lined with suitable materials. In the cupola there is a depth of red-hot coke of not less than six or seven feet. The cupola is also used for containing, as well as coke or charcoal, chemicals or ingredients. For the conversion of iron, refined as hereinbefore described, into steel or wrought iron, the purified iron is granulated or reduced to powder and oxidized at the surface by watering it with a solution of chloride of lime, or powdered hæmatite or other oxide is mixed therewith. In this state it is thrown into a reverberatory furnace, where it very quickly comes to a welding heat, when it is so acted upon by the oxide that it does not require to melt, but may be balled up, squeezed, and rolled. Or the mixture can be melted together either in crucibles to make steel, or in a Siemens regenerating gas-furnace or Bessemer furnace, and then run out into ingot-moulds. Or the refined pigs are melted in a suitable furnace, such as Siemens's, Bessemer's, or other furnace, and add either wrought, scrap, puddled, bar, or the mixture of powdered oxidized iron before referred to, but which has been previously brought to a bright-red heat in another furnace, where it has been formed into a spongy wrought-iron.

The Haseltine Process.—This, the invention of Mr. G. Haseltine, of London, England, is for the production of malleable iron, steel, or cast-iron, direct from the ore. The author claims the following advantages :

The peculiar construction and arrangement of the hearth of a furnace-stack kiln, or a curb wall on any open plane, in its relation to the blast, the surrounding wall or curb, and any suitable runout opening or channel for the passage of the fluid metal and slag, whereby the malleable iron, steel, or cast-iron produced, may be immediately and suitably disposed of. The peculiar construction of the water tuyere, for an intensified or other hot blast, in ore-reducing furnaces, whereby a copious and effective supply of cool water can be maintained at the fire end of the

tuyere. The combination of a partition or division and a special blast-pipe with the gravity-vessel, or deepened pool, the exit portion of which is open to the main blast-channel that communicates with the stack, so that a very powerful special blast of atmospheric air can at any time be driven through the liquid metal and slag, passing downward on one side of the partition or division, under its lower edge, and upward on the opposite side into the main-blast channel, where provision is made for its escape through an adjustable opening in the roof when it is not desirable that the rising blast shall accompany the main blast into the stack; the object being to decarbonize the liquid in the gravity-vessel, and thus produce steel or malleable iron when desirable, and to utilize the intensified heat produced thereby as the blast passes with the main blast into the stack.

New Metallic Alloy.—To avoid the danger to health, resulting from the employment of all alloys containing copper in the manufacture of cooking-utensils, M. Helonix proposes the use of a platinum bronze, which is inoxidizable. It is a nickel alloy, prepared from nickel made pure by various processes and macerations in concentrated nitric acid. The proportions are, nickel 100, tin 10, and platinum 1; the latter two metals being added to the fused nickel in the proportion of 4 of tin to 1 of platinum, and the remaining six parts of tin added subsequently. For bells and sonorous articles, the proportions are, nickel 100, tin 20, silver 2, and platinum 1.

METEORS. Brilliant meteoric displays were seen throughout the Northern and Western parts of the United States, on the nights of November 24th, 25th, and 27th, and in Great Britain and portions of the Continent November 27th. The exhibitions were studied with much interest, on account of the supposed connection of the meteoric stream with Biela's comet (see COMET, BIELA'S). The *American Journal of Science* gives an interesting summary of observations, taken at many points far apart in this country. The meteors were first seen at New Haven, about 7.30 p. m., November 24th, and fell at a rate of about 30 an hour until after midnight, when the counting ceased. About three-fourths of the flights were conformable to a radiant region near Samma Andromedæ—though several darted from the eastern heavens, perhaps from near Orion. The latter were so like the other meteors in appearance that they were supposed to belong to a group of themselves. On the night of the 25th many meteors were seen, although clouds obscured a portion of the sky. At least one-half of the meteors belonged to the Andromedæ group. A storm prevented further observation until the night of the 27th, when a true star-shower occurred. At least 1,000 meteors per hour were visible. One flight was noticeable for its length and brilliancy, being 12° long. The flights generally were slow-moving and faint, the luminous lines narrow, often unstable, and not in well-established right lines. The position of the radiant was clearly defined, its centre being

about 43° N. Decl. and 25° R. A., but the area of emanation seemed to be as much as 8° long. At Rochester, N. Y., the night of the 27th, 51 meteors were counted in an hour and a half, all but one radiating from Samma Andromedæ. They were mostly small, and moved more slowly than ordinary meteors. At Philadelphia, the same night, meteors were observed at the rate of 300 an hour. The color of the larger ones was yellowish, and brilliancy moderate, few, if any, equalling a star of the first magnitude; trains scarce, and none of them persistent. The observers at Haddonfield, N. J., the same night, made out about 20 a minute. At Greencastle, Ind., 110 were noted in 40 minutes. Government observers at Washington carefully studied the phenomenon. Rear-Admiral Sands made the following report to the Secretary of the Navy, of the work done on the night of the 27th of November:

I have the honor to report that last night, being clear, a fine display of meteors was observed by Prof. Eastman and Mr. Horrian, watchman of the observatory. In the early evening, Prof. Eastman being occupied in other duties, Mr. Horrian observed 485 meteors between $6^{\text{h}} 15^{\text{m}}$ and $8^{\text{p. m.}}$. From $8^{\text{p. m.}}$ to $9^{\text{p. m.}}$, Prof. Eastman observed part of the time, and 131 were seen; after $9^{\text{p. m.}}$, 100 more were seen, and at $10^{\text{p. m.}}$, the display seemed to cease. The maximum flight appears to have been between the hours of $6^{\text{h}} 15^{\text{m}}$ and $6^{\text{h}} 30^{\text{m}}$, reaching an hourly rate of 102 in 15 minutes, and of 400 in 8 minutes. Mr. Horrian saw 10 before he commenced the above record, making the whole number observed 720. They appeared to radiate, by Prof. Eastman's observation, from a space which might be enclosed by a circle of eight degrees in diameter, having its centre at μ Andromedæ. Prof. Harkness also observed, but differs a little as to the point of radiance, placing it about half-way between μ and γ Andromedæ. As there was but a single observer in the early evening, whose attention was confined to one portion of the heavens, there were probably four and a half times as many fell as were observed. According to Prof. Harkness's observations, the most of the meteors were about of the fourth magnitude. The color to the naked eye was generally faint blue, but some of the larger were reddish. The tracks were generally very short, not exceeding from four degrees to six degrees. The average time of flight was from one to two-tenths of a second. Prof. Eastman succeeded in catching the spectra of two small ones. The first had a faint continuous spectrum, with an excess of yellow or greenish yellow; the second had a faint green spectrum, the first glimpse of which appeared perfectly white. They were both very faint and moved rapidly. This display is a very remarkable one, and exceeds that ordinarily seen on the 14th and 15th of November. The radiant point seems to indicate that they are moving in the orbit of Biela's comet.

Prof. A. Hall, of Washington, computed the parabolic orbit of the stream by the formulas of Dr. Weiss, and found the elements of the meteors and of Biela's comet nearly identical.

Prof. H. A. Newton, author of the paper in the *American Journal of Science*, makes the following general remarks, among others, on the display:

Dr. Weiss, of Vienna, who first pointed out, in 1868, the probable connection between Biela's comet and the meteors seen December 6, 1798, by Brandes,

and December 6, 1888, by Mr. Herrick, gives the radiant, for meteors following the path of that comet, as R. A., $28^{\circ}.4$, N. Decl., $43^{\circ}.0$. I assigned a point 3° from Samma Andromedæ as the centre of the radiant of the meteors, or about R. A., $25^{\circ}.3$, N. Decl., $43^{\circ}.3$. The longitude of the node of Biela's comet was in 1852, according to Hubbard, $245^{\circ} 51'$, and the comet would pass about a million of miles from the earth's orbit, between it and the sun. We passed that place of the node early Wednesday evening, November 27th. There can hardly be a doubt, therefore, that these meteors were once fragments, or companions, of that comet.

Any theory that shall explain the formation of the present grouping of meteoroids must account for the magnitude and shape of the radiant areas. If the members of a group have nearly the same orbit, the radiant should be a point. But the area of the radiant, November 24-27th, was at least 8° long. This implies that the orbits differ considerably, either—(1) in their inclinations to the ecliptic; (2) in their major axes; (3) in the longitude of perihelion; or, in two or three of these elements combined.

The shower ended abruptly, Wednesday evening, and in the clear evenings that followed nothing special was to be seen. Similarly marked limits are not uncommon in other showers. The orbits must then either lie approximately in a plane, or there must be a common node in the ecliptic, where the earth meets them. Such a node would point unequivocally to the earth as the body that originally scattered the comet.

The exhibition in England was far less brilliant than in the United States. At Birmingham, the highest number of flights per minute was 12 to 15. Near Durham, almost 1,000 were noted in two hours. An overcast sky at London prevented favorable observations. The duration of the shower in England was estimated at about 44 hours.

The most striking displays of which accounts have been published were those in Southeastern Europe, on the night of November 27th. The British consul at Athens says that at ten o'clock, when the storm was at its height, meteors fell at about the rate of 120 a minute, after which they diminished to 60 a minute. They seemed to drop perpendicularly from the zenith in all directions, and were most numerous at a point a little to the southwest of the Pleiades, and were of all sizes, from a slender, thread-like line of light to a brilliant rocket-like stream of fire. The shower at Alexandria reached a maximum of 200 a minute, and many of the meteors appeared as large as Jupiter in apposition, and left long trains of light behind them. Mr. W. B. Shasto gives the following graphic description of the exhibition at Suez, in a letter to the *London Times*:

A meteor-shower of great splendor was seen here on the night of the 27th of November, between the hours of 6 p. m. and midnight.

The sky at the time was remarkably free from cloud and mist, and, as there was no moon, the display was witnessed under the most favorable circumstances. Soon after dark, attention was attracted to the unusual number of shooting-stars visible in every direction, and it soon became apparent that our earth was passing through a meteor-stream almost equal in grandeur to that observed in November, 1866. From 7 to 7.15 p. m. the number appearing in the southwest alone was reckoned at 410, and, as this was scarcely a quarter of the number which was falling in other parts of the sky, it can be well imagined

what a beautiful effect was produced by such an unusual appearance. The meteors all radiated from a general centre, situate between Aries, Perseus, and Cassiopeia, and from this point a continuous shower was maintained in all directions. At half-past eight they had multiplied so much that upward of 100 a minute could easily be counted, which, giving an average, say, of 6,000 an hour, would still be considerably less than the actual number visible during that time. From half-past nine to a quarter to ten the shower had increased to such an extent, that it was quite hopeless attempting to estimate the number. The sight was then, indeed, grand, and the phenomenon was viewed with feelings of wonder and awe at such a marvellous and brilliant display of Nature. The majority of the meteors were moderate in size, of a bluish-white tint, and each left a streak of faint white light behind, which in the larger ones remained visible for a considerable time. The streak on one or two occasions was distinctly seen to change its form and position, resembling a delicate white cloud drifting slowly away. In the eastern sky a few of them took an irregular or special course in their journey downward. Near the radiant point they all appeared as if travelling slowly, and did not extend to any great distance. This, I believe, is always observed in similar radiating showers, and is usually attributed to foreshortening. In the northern sky many were seen of great brilliancy, changing from violet to red, and passing downward from Cassiopeia to the horizon. The shower lasted until after midnight, when the number rapidly lessened, and by four o'clock in the morning only a few stray ones were visible at intervals. The few which I was fortunate enough to observe by means of the spectro-scope (a Browning's direct vision) exhibited a pale-blue line, but in those of the larger variety I was enabled to detect violet and yellow.

From a rough calculation I should estimate that at least 30,000 meteors must have been visible between the hours of 6 p. m. and midnight. I do not imagine they are in any way connected with the ordinary November meteors of the 13th and 14th, as the radiant point of the latter is in the constellation of Leo, and there is also a difference of nearly fourteen days between the dates of the two showers.

Dr. C. T. Jackson, State Assayer of Massachusetts, sends to the *American Journal of Science* his analysis of a meteoric iron found at Los Angeles, Cal. The original mass weighed about 80 pounds.

The following are the results of the analysis per cent.:

Metallic iron.....	80.74
Metallic nickel.....	15.73
Metallic tin.....	0.01
Phosphorus and other undetermined matters.....	3.52
	100.00

The specific gravity of this iron is 7.9053.

Dr. Charles U. Shepard, Sr., reports, to the same magazine, his analysis of a piece of meteoric iron (weighing, in original mass, about 85 pounds), picked up in Eldorado County, Cal. The fragments sent to him were free from all traces of sulphur, and had a specific gravity of 7.80. The proportion of iron in the specimens was 88.02, and of nickel, 8.88.

July 23d, a meteorite fell near Lancé, France, penetrating the ground to the depth of about 5 feet 9 inches, and weighing nearly 103 pounds. A second and smaller meteorite, which belonged to the same body before its explosion, fell about $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the former place. August 8th, a meteoric stone fell at Af-

file, Italy. The luminous body from which it came was seen over a large part of Italy, and is described as a globe of fire moving slowly at first, and leaving behind a train like a cloud lit up by the sun. Suddenly it brightened up to the size of the full moon, and then disappeared, and, three or four minutes afterward, a tremendous detonation was heard, causing houses to rattle. The noise of the explosion differed from that of thunder, resembling more the explosion of a mine, and followed by a rolling sound, like fire-firing. The vapor-like residue of the meteor remained visible for some minutes after the disappearance of the main body.

Prof. J. W. Mallet, of the University of Virginia, in a paper read before the British Royal Society, gives the results of his search for gases occluded in specimens of meteoric iron found in Augusta County, Va. In the following table he compares his analysis with that made by the late Prof. Graham (Master of the British Mint), upon a piece of meteoric iron discovered in Lenarto, Hungary:

GASES.	Augusta Co. (Va.) Iron.	Lenarto Iron.
Hydrogen.....	85.68	35.83
Carbonic oxide.....	4.46	38.33
Carbonic anhydride.....	.....	9.75
Nitrogen.....	9.86	16.09
	100.00	100.00

The gases obtained by Prof. Mallet, in his experiment, agree more nearly with those of common wrought-iron (clean horseshoe-nails) as found by Prof. Graham, viz.:

Hydrogen.....	35.0
Carbonic oxide.....	50.3
Carbonic anhydride.....	7.7
Nitrogen.....	7.0
	100.00

The author says:

Although the proportion of hydrogen found is so much less in the Virginia than in the Lenarto iron, it yet represents for the former about 1.14 times the volume of the iron itself, whereas common terrestrial iron occludes but about 0.42 to 0.46 of its own volume under ordinary pressure. I am quite satisfied, from the condition of the masses of iron as they came into my hands, and especially from the character of the crust, that the metal has not been subjected to any heating in a blacksmith's fire or otherwise by human hands since it was found, as has sometimes happened to similar specimens in the endeavor to discover their nature, or to make use of them. Whether or not this analysis be considered as furnishing presumptive evidence of the Virginia iron having come to our earth from a different atmosphere to that of which the Lenarto meteorite brought us a sample, the result differs so far from that of our sole previously-recorded determination of the kind as to make it a matter of much interest that a larger number of meteoric irons, from various localities, should be subjected to careful examination in the same direction, thus supplementing our knowledge of the fixed constituents of these curious bodies by a study of their gaseous contents.

In a communication to *Nature*, Prof. Le Conte, of the University of California, estimates the heat of meteoric stones, when mov-

ing with the greatest rapidity through the atmosphere, at not less than 492,184° F. He says:

Of course, by far the larger portion of the heat generated by the loss of energy of the moving stone would be imparted to the air along its trajectory; but, assuming that only $\frac{1}{1000}$ part of it is retained by the stone, it would be more than sufficient to account for the phenomena of fusion and detonation which frequently accompany the transit of such bodies through our atmosphere.

In the case of small masses, it is clear that their high velocities would be more rapidly extinguished by the resistance of the air than is the case with large masses. In the small mass the transformation of energy into heat being accomplished in a shorter time, a greater amount of the evolved heat would be retained by the stone than in the large mass whose velocity is more gradually checked by the resisting medium.

Hence, when the smaller masses plunge into the upper atmosphere, the matter may be volatilized or utterly dissipated by the intensity of the suddenly-evolved heat. In this minutely-divided condition the material of the stones would float about in the atmosphere, and ultimately reach the surface of the earth in the form of meteoric dust.

It is well known that the observations of Benzenberg, Quetelet, Herrick, Newton, and others, assign to the so-called "falling-stars" velocities equal to, if not surpassing, the velocities of meteoric stones. According to the foregoing suggestion, these may be nothing more than small meteoric stones which are volatilized in the upper regions of the atmosphere long before reaching the surface of the earth.

METHODISTS. I. METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH. In the following table is given a summary of the statistics of this Church, as compiled from authentic sources, for the year 1872:

CONFERENCES.	Travelling Preachers.	Members.	Probationers.	CONFERENCES.	Travelling Preachers.	Members.	Probationers.
Alabama.....	67	9,052	1,536	New England.....	247	24,218	3,705
Baltimore.....	198	27,660	3,971	New Hampshire.....	129	11,992	1,888
Black River.....	198	21,682	4,539	New Jersey.....	171	28,045	3,983
California.....	119	6,314	780	New York.....	278	36,960	6,334
Central German.....	116	9,564	1,236	New York East.....	254	35,705	4,628
Central Illinois.....	230	24,054	2,494	North Carolina.....	38	7,230	1,181
Central New York.....	292	27,639	3,070	North Indiana.....	165	24,700	5,154
Central Ohio.....	146	19,418	1,761	North Ohio.....	154	19,064	1,428
Central Pennsylvania.....	197	27,176	6,706	Northwest German.....	54	3,627	717
Chicago German.....	54	4,166	683	Northwest Indiana.....	143	20,331	2,066
Cincinnati.....	182	31,375	2,542	Northwest Iowa.....	46	3,392	611
Colorado.....	26	1,070	207	Ohio.....	178	35,792	3,408
Delaware.....	53	11,269	954	Oregon.....	80	4,213	1,042
Des Moines.....	134	15,351	1,461	Philadelphia.....	218	35,882	5,619
Detroit.....	221	20,147	1,978	Pittsburg.....	288	47,532	8,315
East German.....	41	2,776	519	Providence.....	168	17,175	2,408
East Maine.....	100	8,616	2,462	Rock River.....	215	22,548	1,663
Erie.....	308	33,932	2,311	Rocky Mountain.....	11	201	14
Georgia.....	77	13,636	3,243	South Carolina.....	106	24,304	3,088
Germany and Switzerland.....	56	6,230	1,727	Southeastern Indiana.....	124	22,147	1,842
Holston.....	92	20,233	2,859	Southern Illinois.....	27	23,030	3,002
Illinois.....	254	33,673	2,832	Southwest German.....	104	8,056	1,237
Indiana Mission.....	29	687	556	St. Louis.....	166	16,150	3,888
Indian.....	127	28,134	3,157	Tennessee.....	75	10,166	1,602
Iowa.....	132	19,408	1,341	Texas.....	98	8,667	1,785
Kansas.....	165	14,723	3,479	Troy.....	253	29,010	3,570
Kentucky.....	92	15,099	3,193	Upper Iowa.....	191	18,869	1,992
Lexington.....	43	6,890	1,243	Vermont.....	113	9,978	1,728
Liberia Mission.....	20	2,065	174	Virginia.....	53	4,993	1,126
Louisiana.....	65	8,564	1,769	Washington.....	109	22,255	3,082
Maine.....	133	11,286	2,330	Western New York.....	230	18,710	1,851
Michigan.....	224	21,579	2,674	West Virginia.....	128	23,842	5,017
Minnesota.....	143	10,450	1,829	West Wisconsin.....	128	10,623	1,603
Mississippi.....	123	23,250	4,824	Wilmington.....	119	21,376	3,387
Missouri.....	124	13,841	2,742	Wisconsin.....	178	13,505	1,834
Nebraska.....	76	4,618	1,324	Wyoming.....	199	22,509	4,754
Nevada.....	16	411	78				
Newark.....	190	28,419	4,168	Totals.....	10,242	1,272,496	185,945

The increase in the members, over the number reported in 1871, is 41,498. The total number of members and probationers is 1,458,441. The number of local preachers is 11,964; number of Sunday-schools, 17,471 $\frac{1}{2}$; of officers and teachers, 193,691; of scholars, 1,278,559. Number of churches, 14,008 $\frac{1}{2}$; value, \$62,393,237; number of parsonages, 4,484 $\frac{1}{2}$; value, \$8,575,877.

The benevolent contributions for 1872 were reported as follows: For Conference claimants, \$150,140.62; for the Missionary Society, \$671,000.21; for the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, \$18,755.34; for church extension, \$94,572.63; for the Tract Society, \$21,585.67; for the Sunday-School Union, \$22,674.15; for the American Bible Society, \$42,528.35; for the Freedmen's Aid Society, \$12,048.97; for education, \$6,660.42.

The following statistics are given of the German department of the work of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The German Churches in America are organized into five Conferences, which are known as the *Central German*, the *Chicago German*, the *East German*, the *North-west German*, and the *Southwest German* Conferences. Those in Germany are organized into the *Germany and Switzerland* Conference.

	America.	Germany.	Total.
Probationers.....	4,843	1,729	6,573
Full members.....	28,665	6,239	34,895
Local preachers.....	349	27	376
Baptisms.....	3,783	102	3,885
Churches.....	503	40	543
Probable value.....	\$1,695,050	\$321,313	\$2,016,363
Parsonages.....	219	26	245
Probable value.....	\$302,755	\$3,862	\$306,617
Sunday-schools.....	599	229	828
Scholars.....	29,996	10,071	40,067

The receipts of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, for the year ending November 1, 1872, were \$661,056.60, to which should be added a balance from the previous year of \$23,987.88, making a total of \$685,044.48. The disbursements for the same period were \$598,647.63, leaving a balance in the treasury of \$83,396.85. The annual meeting of the Missionary Committee was held on the 14th of November. The committee determined to establish new missions in Mexico, in Japan, at Bombay, India, and in that part of the interior of Africa which adjoins Liberia, to reinforce the mission in Italy, and to reinvigorate that in Bulgaria. The following appropriations were made:

I.—FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS:

1. Liberia.....	\$10,000 00
Interior Africa.....	9,000 00
2. South America.....	12,212 50
3. China.....	63,136 25
4. Germany and Switzerland.....	37,500 00
5. Scandinavia.....	24,080 00
6. India Conference.....	111,310 00
Other Missions in India.....	12,500 00
7. Bulgaria.....	6,250 00
8. Italy.....	12,500 00
9. Mexico.....	12,500 00
10. Japan.....	31,250 00

Total for foreign missions..... \$373,825 75

II.—DOMESTIC MISSIONS—FOREIGN POPULATION IN THE UNITED STATES:

1. Welsh Missions.....	\$150 00
2. Scandinavian Missions.....	17,150 00
3. German Missions.....	46,250 00
4. Chinese Missions.....	7,000 00

Total foreign populations..... \$70,550 00

III.—DOMESTIC MISSIONS, INDIAN..... \$6,650 00

IV.—DOMESTIC MISSIONS, AMERICAN..... \$351,000 00

V.—MISSIONS IN TERRITORIES OF THE UNITED STATES, TO BE ADMINISTERED AS FOREIGN MISSIONS (Arizona and New Mexico)..... \$13,000 00

The total sum of the appropriations, including those for contingent, incidental, and office expenses, was \$885,025.75.

The Society employed, in 1872: In Africa, 21 missionaries, 37 local preachers, 15 Sunday-school teachers; in China, 12 missionaries, 71 native helpers; in Denmark, 4 missionaries; in Norway, 9 missionaries; in Germany and Switzerland, 51 missionaries, 14 helpers; in India, 31 missionaries, 142 school-teachers; in Bulgaria, 1 missionary, 2 helpers; in Italy, 1 missionary: total number of foreign missionaries, 448; 2,307 missionaries were employed in the domestic work.

The receipts of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society for 1872 were \$48,500. It sustains six missionaries in India and six in China; supports Bible-women, girls' schools, and *zenana* work, in 25 stations, and maintains two orphanages in India.

The Sixteenth General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church met in Brooklyn, N. Y., on the first day of May. Its first business was to concur in the alteration of the second restrictive rule of the *Discipline* of the Church (which alteration had already been approved by the requisite majority of the ministers voting in the Annual Conferences), so

that the lay delegates could be admitted. The expression of concurrence was given in the following resolution, adopted by a vote (including absentees who afterward recorded their votes) of 283 in favor, and 6 against it:

Resolved, That this General Conference does hereby concur with the Annual Conferences in changing the second restrictive rule so as to read as follows: "They shall not allow of more than one ministerial representative for every fourteen members of an Annual Conference, nor allow of less than one for every forty-five, nor more than two lay delegates for any Annual Conference."

The plan of lay delegation proposed by the General Conference of 1868, and approved by the votes of more than three-fourths of the ministers voting in the Annual Conferences, was then ratified and adopted by a vote (including absentees afterward recording their votes) of 283 to 1, the lay delegates were invited to take their seats as members.

The missionary and other societies, to which the charge of the educational and benevolent enterprises of the Church is committed, were reorganized and brought more directly under the control of the General Conference. For the formation of the Missionary Committee, the Annual Conferences are divided into twelve districts, from which a corresponding number of members of the committee are elected by the General Conference, for terms of four years. The contributors of mission funds, who constitute the members of the Missionary Society, are represented by the Board of Managers. This Board appoints annually twelve other members of the committee, who are chosen from among the members of the Society. The secretaries and treasurers of the Society and the Board of Bishops are members *ex officio* of the committee. This committee has entire control of the appropriation of the funds of the Society, and of the selection of mission-fields. Three secretaries are elected by the General Conference, for terms of four years, who are to have charge of the executive duties pertaining to the work of the Society, devoting their whole time to its interests, by travelling, correspondence, and otherwise. They are declared to be equal in authority. The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society was fully recognized, and recommended to the Church. The Board of Education (organized in 1868) was directed to organize its work at once throughout the Church, and to give special attention to the needs of the people of the South, and of the destitute parts of the West. The office of corresponding secretary of this Board was established, for the performance of the executive duties pertaining to its work which are necessary to promote its interests. A Bureau of Educational Statistics, which shall also act as a medium between teachers seeking employment and institutions seeking teachers, was provided for. A collection was directed to be taken annually, in each society, for the

educational work, and the second Sunday in June was designated as "Children's Day," and appointed for the collection for the "Sunday-school Fund of the Board." The Freedmen's Aid Society was recognized as a regularly-constituted society of the Church, and the office of corresponding secretary was established as a General Conference office. A Board of Church Extension was organized, to take the place of the previously-existing Church Extension Society. It consists of twenty-one ministers and twenty-one laymen, to be chosen by the General Conference for terms of four years. They are invested with the power of filling vacancies in their body. A corresponding secretary was provided for, who is to be chosen by the General Conference. He is expected to give his exclusive attention to the affairs of the Board. He may have one or more assistants. It was provided that the General Committee of Church Extension shall consist of the General Superintendents (bishops), the officers of the Board of Church Extension, and twelve members, one of whom is appointed from each of the districts denominated General Conference districts, as is provided in the plan for the organization of the Missionary Committee. The functions of this committee are, to act in an advisory capacity to the Board of Church Extension, and to determine the amounts to be asked from the churches, and the distribution of the grants. The organization of an auxiliary Board of Church Extension, in each Annual Conference, was directed. Hitherto the bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church had been supported from the profits of the Book Concern. As a large increase in the number of bishops was contemplated, by which the expense of their support would be rendered much greater than this establishment could afford, it became necessary to devise another method of maintaining them. A plan was adopted by which their support is thrown almost directly upon the members of the churches. The bishops are to be classified as effective and ineffective; the ineffective class comprises those who have become incapacitated, by reason of age or infirmity, from performing regular work. It is made the duty of the committee who have supervision of the affairs of the Book Concern—called the Book Committee—to estimate the amount necessary to furnish a competent support for each effective bishop, the amount necessary for the comfortable maintenance of the ineffective bishops, and the amount necessary to assist the widows and children of deceased bishops. The aggregate sum required for these purposes is to be divided by the Book Committee among the Annual Conferences, according to their several ability, and to be apportioned among the districts and charges in the Annual Conferences. The funds thus raised shall be forwarded to the agents of the Book Concern, who will pay all drafts for episcopal support. If there be any deficiency in the amounts col-

lected, the General Conference will provide for the reimbursement of the Book Concern. Provision was made for the gradual establishment of a fund to be called the "Permanent Fund," the interest of which is to be applied to the expenses of the General Conference, to the payment of deficiencies in the salaries of the bishops, and to the support of worn-out preachers, and their widows and orphans. Eight new bishops were elected, as follows: Thomas Bowman, William L. Harris, Randolph S. Foster, Isaac W. Wiley, Stephen M. Merrill, Edward G. Andrews, Gilbert Haven, and Jesse T. Peck. The residences of the bishops were fixed as follows: The old bishops to reside at their present homes; the newly-elected bishops to reside at or near the cities of San Francisco, St. Louis, Boston, Atlanta, Chicago, Cincinnati, Council Bluffs or Omaha, and St. Paul; they are to choose in the order of the priority of their election.

The troubles in reference to the accounts and business of the Book Concern, at New York, which have been referred to in previous volumes of the *ANNUAL CYCLOPEDIA*, received a final and unexpectedly harmonious settlement. The subject was presented to the General Conference, in majority and minority reports of the Book Committee, in reports of the Book Agents, and in reports of experts who had been employed by the committee and agents to examine the accounts of the Concern. Their different reports involved contradictory views which it seemed almost impossible to reconcile. On the ninth day of the session (May 10th) a special committee, of one delegate from each Annual Conference, was appointed to take the several documents into consideration, and examine into the validity of the charges. This committee, after making "as thorough and searching investigation as the limited time allowed would permit," reported on the twenty-sixth day (May 30th). In their report, they announced the conclusion:

That repeated frauds have been practised upon the Book Concern. These frauds are found in the manufacturing department, and are located chiefly, if not wholly, in the bindery. Mr. Hoffman was superintendent of this department at the time of the perpetration of these frauds, and the evidence indicates that for a series of years he carried on a system of frauds by which the Concern sustained very considerable losses, the amount of which it is impossible to indicate with accuracy.

1. We are of the opinion that the business methods of this department were formerly such as to afford opportunities for frauds and peculations by subordinates, which these investigations show have been taken advantage of.

2. Your committee concur with Mr. Kilbreth in the statement made by him in his report before us, in which he says that "in former years it is apparent that there was a great lack of system in the business transactions of the house, as shown on the books, and a great deal of confusion and careless book-keeping," as also in his further statement that "the business entries of the years 1862 and 1864, including also the bindery and periodical account of 1861, are totally inexcusable as specimens of accounts."

3. Your committee also find that the losses sus-

tained by frauds and irregularities are not of such magnitude as to endanger the financial strength of the Book Concern, nor to materially impair its capital.

4. That there are no reasonable grounds or proofs to justify an assumption that any agent or assistant agent is or has been implicated or interested in any frauds which have been practised on the Book Concern.

5. That the present methods of accounts and modes of conducting the business are such as to insure reasonable and ordinary protection against frauds and irregularities, yet they are not altogether perfect.

6. In reference to the purchasing of paper through Mr. James F. Porter, we concur with Mr. Kilbreth, "that, under all the circumstances of the case, we unhesitatingly regard it as a decided business impropriety."

The report of the committee was adopted by the General Conference May 31st, without debate, and almost unanimously. The modifications made in the government of the Book Committee aim essentially to secure a more strict accountability on the part of the agents, and to promote better systems of management and of book-keeping. Both the old agents at New York retired. New men were elected in their place, and an entirely new Book Committee was appointed. Provision was made for the establishment of judicial conferences for the trial of appeals. Provisions were also made for the trial of a bishop on impeachment by a presiding elder and four travelling elders, before a Judicial Conference constituted of the triers of appeals of five Annual Conferences. The Judicial Conference may for cause suspend the bishop from his functions, or expel him from the Church. He has a right of peremptory challenge within limits, and may appeal to the ensuing General Conference.

Rules were made for the organization of district conferences whenever it may be desired by the majority of the Annual Conferences in any presiding elder's district. They are to take general oversight of the spiritual and temporal affairs of the district; to take cognizance of local preachers and exhorters, and arrange appointments; to hear complaints against, and try local preachers, to issue licenses, and recommend candidates to the Annual Conferences; to promote the success of the financial interests of the Church and of the Sunday-schools; and to look up and provide for opportunities for missionary and Church extension enterprises.

The subject of the election of colored bishops was brought up several times, and was disposed of by the adoption of resolutions that there is nothing in race, color, or condition, to bar election or ordination to the episcopacy of colored persons, but that such elections must depend upon considerations of qualities personal to each candidate, and that colored men presented as candidates should receive consideration equally with others, according to their qualifications.

The commissioners of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church reported that the opposition in that Church to union with the

Church had assumed such "strength that it would be of no use to prosecute the movement further. A commission was appointed to confer with commissions from any Methodist bodies in America, in respect to union with the Methodist Episcopal Church.

A report, fraternal in its spirit, was adopted with reference to the work of the Church in the South, and its relations with the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. A delegation was appointed to visit the next General Conference of that Church. Fraternal delegates were received and heard from the British Wesleyan Conference, the Wesleyan Conference of Canada, the Wesleyan Conference of Eastern British America, the Methodist Episcopal Church of Canada, the Methodist Church, the Methodist Protestant Church, the Evangelical Association, the Presbyterian General Assembly, the National Congregational Council, the Free Church of Italy, and the American Baptist Home Mission Society. Fraternal greetings were received from the General Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, in session at Nashville, Tenn.

The ratio of representation was changed, so that hereafter one clerical delegate shall be elected for every forty-five members of each Annual Conference, instead of one delegate for every thirty members, as heretofore.

II. METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH.—The following are the statistics of this Church as published officially in June, 1872:

CONFERENCES.	Travelling Preachers.	Local Preachers.	Total Min'rs and Memb's.
1. Baltimore.....	157	104	22,533
2. Virginia.....	163	162	42,616
3. West Virginia.....	44	87	10,620
4. Holston.....	120	264	31,576
5. North Carolina.....	124	210	47,873
6. South Carolina.....	131	135	36,338
7. North Georgia.....	150	419	45,305
8. South Georgia.....	107	215	24,791
9. Florida.....	42	74	7,191
10. Alabama.....	122	190	24,889
11. North Alabama.....	106	293	24,625
12. Louisiana.....	62	77	12,181
13. Mississippi.....	107	143	17,842
14. North Mississippi.....	117	185	29,469
15. Memphis.....	113	278	28,233
16. Tennessee.....	167	317	37,095
17. Kentucky.....	96	117	18,846
18. Louisville.....	118	194	27,732
19. St. Louis.....	44	94	10,095
20. West St. Louis.....	68	118	12,669
21. Missouri.....	95	129	22,156
22. Western Missouri.....	45	20	2,369
23. Indian Mission.....	21	61	4,973
24. Arkansas.....	51	116	9,740
25. White River.....	42	92	8,988
26. Little Rock.....	60	171	14,251
27. Trinity.....	57	155	12,405
28. East Texas.....	40	103	9,361
29. Texas.....	54	87	6,041
30. Northwest Texas.....	54	154	10,343
31. West Texas.....	36	33	3,673
32. Los Angeles.....	13	14	578
33. Pacific.....	45	9	3,171
34. Columbia.....	17	5	1,055
35. Illinois.....	51	56	5,552
China Mission.....	..	..	74
Bishops.....	9	..	9
Total in 1871.....	2,858	4,898	621,138
Total in 1870.....	2,735	4,714	586,428
Increase.....	123	184	34,710

The number of white members is 600,909, an increase of 39,322; colored members, 7,841; decrease, 5,422; Indian members, 4,433; increase, 481. The decrease of colored members is caused by their going over into the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church, in accordance with provisions made by the General Conference of 1870. One hundred and ninety-nine supernannuated preachers are reported. The number of infant baptisms is 23,221; of adult baptisms, 41,289; Sunday-schools, 6,520; teachers, 45,417; scholars, 300,523; amount of collections for Conference claimants, \$60,-082.51; collections for missions, \$78,831.58.

The annual meeting of the Board of Missions was held in Nashville, Tenn., in May. A favorable report was presented of the mission in China. Two missionaries, with their families, had labored in that country during the year. The Board advised that a third missionary should be sent there. One of the present missionaries is connected with an institution of learning, supported by the Government, and is editor of the Chinese *Christian Advocate* and other publications. The Domestic Missions and the Indian Missions were represented as prosperous. Provision was made for the enlargement of the work among the Germans in Texas, Louisiana, Virginia, and Maryland. An increase which afforded encouragement had taken place in the memberships among the four Indian tribes which are served by the missionaries—the Cherokees, Creeks, Choctaws, and Chickasaws. The Board appropriated \$43,050 for the ensuing year. Of this amount \$7,000 were allotted to China, \$12,000 to the Indian Mission Conference, \$5,450 to the German work and German publishing interests, \$900 to the new mission in Mexico, and the remainder to the domestic work and incidental expenses.

III. AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

—The General Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church met at Nashville, Tenn., May 6th. A rule was adopted requiring the bishops to reside within the limits of the respective districts to which they may be assigned for each four years. Their salaries were fixed at \$2,000 a year. Another rule was adopted, requiring those bishops who may be hereafter elected, to wear a surplice, or robe, when in the exercise of their official functions, if time and place do not forbid. No new bishops were elected. A court of appeals was constituted to hear cases of appeal previous to the assembling of the General Conference. It is to be composed of members selected from each Annual Conference. Provision was made for the appointment of State missionaries, to visit the people, organize societies, and disseminate information respecting the African Methodist Episcopal Church, with a view of counteracting the efforts and correcting the misrepresentations of persons hostile to it. The General Conference recommended that a metropolitan church be built at Washington

City, and that each Annual Conference be requested to contribute \$100 to the object. Conferences giving more than \$100 will have the privilege of naming pews in the church, those giving the largest amounts in excess of this sum having the first choice of pews to be named. Much interest was manifested in a proposed mission to San Domingo, for which a young man, a native of St. Thomas, West Indies, offered himself as a missionary. The Book Concern was reported in debt some \$6,000. Its removal to Washington was directed to be made as soon as the debts are paid. An address on Church Union, which was adopted, expresses the belief that the African Church has a work to perform, not only in the elevation and religious training of the colored people in the United States, but in the more perfect evangelization of Africa and the isles of the sea, and that its mission as a separate organization will not be at an end till prejudice on account of color shall have been swept from the Church. It feels the importance of all colored Methodists uniting in one common band. The Rev. Morris Hamilton was appointed to complete a statistical report of the denomination and to attend to its publication. Mr. Hamilton died before accomplishing this work, and nothing has been done since regarding it.

IV. AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL ZION CHURCH.—An account of the progress of negotiations for a union of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church with the Methodist Episcopal Church was given in the *ANNUAL CYCLOPEDIA* for 1868. The commissions of the two bodies, which met that year and accepted the preliminaries for union, adjourned to meet in the city of New York, May 15, 1872, concurrently with the meetings of the General Conferences of the two bodies. Before the time came for this meeting, however, a strong opposition to the union had arisen in the African Zion Church, with which four of the bishops participated. As a means of preventing the consummation of the proposed union, the majority of the Board of Bishops of this Church determined to change the time and place of holding the General Conference, which had been appointed to be held at New York on May 1st. They accordingly called the General Conference to meet at Charlotte, N. C., on the third Wednesday of June. Bishop Jones, who was most prominent in the negotiations for union in 1868, adhered to the original appointment, and called the General Conference to meet in New York in May. For this action he received the censure of the New York Annual Conference, which met in April. A small number of delegates met with Bishop Jones in New York on the 1st of May. The session was a stormy one. The only action undertaken was the attempt to remedy a defect in the tenure of the episcopal office, by which the Church was likely to be left for a time without bishops. The four years for

which the six bishops were elected in 1868 would end on the 19th of May. From that time till the contemplated meeting of the General Conference on the 17th of June, their offices would be vacant, unless some special provision were made to fill them. This the Conference undertook by the passage of a resolution giving Bishop Jones episcopal oversight over the whole Church until other bishops should be legally chosen. Immediately after passing this resolution the General Conference adjourned, to meet in Charlotte, N. C., in accordance with the call of the majority of the bishops. After the adjournment, Bishop Jones, and those who had coöperated with him in advancing the movement for union with the Methodist Episcopal Church, made the following communication respecting the condition in which their affairs stood to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which was read in that body on the 13th of May:

We sincerely appreciate the respect shown our Church in the distinguished character of the commission appointed by you to conduct the negotiations for a union, with the commission appointed on our part, and we desire to bear grateful testimony to the uniform kindness, patience, and Christian bearing of your commission during these negotiations. The mutual spirit of accommodation and agreement which characterized the proceedings of the joint meeting of the commissions in 1869 inspired the hope that the work of unification, so far at least as these two Churches are concerned, would be happily consummated during the present session; but we regret to say that a wide-spread disaffection, originating, we fear, through misrepresentation of the commendable objects mutually sought to be obtained by the friends of the proposed union in both Churches, now exists among the membership we represent, precluding, for the present at least, the possible consummation of the union in any manner likely to prove satisfactory to either body, and we most respectfully ask that further negotiations be postponed until the pending effort, with a view to harmony in our own ranks, shall have been successful, or the developments shall warrant further action; and we pray that, in any event, the mutual feeling of friendship and fraternal regard hitherto existing between us as members of the great family of the Redeemer may be perpetuated.

S. E. JONES,
GEORGE H. WASHINGTON, } Committee.
SAMUEL SHERMAN,

An exciting discussion took place in the General Conference at Charlotte respecting the administration of Bishop Jones. He made an effective defence of himself, and so impressed the Conference that his character was passed on a nominal confession by him of the irregularity of his conduct, and a complete reconciliation of the two factions took place. The proposals of the representatives of the Methodist Episcopal Church for union were very coolly received. The most important action of the Conference was the determination to establish a high-school at Fayetteville, N. C.

V. THE METHODIST CHURCH.—The following is a summary of the Conference statistics of the Methodist Church:

ANNUAL CONFERENCES.	Itinerant Ministers and Preachers.	Members.	Probationers.
Boston and Maine.....	10	500	...
New York.....	45	1,896	243
New Jersey.....	16	1,491	186
Ontario.....	89	2,063	98
Genesee.....	22	884	51
Pennsylvania.....	13	584	22
Pittsburg.....	57	6,486	222
North Carolina.....	50	1,731	116
Tennessee and North Georgia	4	344	...
Kentucky.....	11	435	...
Muskingum.....	59	7,212	234
Ohio.....	50	5,535	100
Michigan.....	48	2,089	143
West Michigan.....	45	2,000	85
Indiana.....	20	2,500	160
North Indiana.....	20	1,700	40
North Illinois.....	45	3,000	...
South Illinois.....	30	2,379	96
Iowa.....	47	3,042	...
North Iowa.....	14	984	...
Wisconsin.....	5	200	...
Minnesota.....	11	400	...
Nebraska.....	11	400	...
Missouri.....	43	2,100	...
North Missouri.....	26	1,300	...
Kansas.....	15	425	...
Oregon.....	5	250	...
California.....	5	100	...
Total.....	766	52,000	1,796

The number of unstationed ministers and preachers is 432; of churches, 595; of parsonages, 143. The value of church property is \$1,609,425.

VI. PRIMITIVE METHODISTS IN THE UNITED STATES.—The Primitive Methodists have now in the United States two Conferences. The Western Conference met last at Platteville, Wis., May 24, 1872. It has nineteen circuits and missions. The number of members is 1,888; of travelling preachers, 17; of local preachers, 96; of churches, 35; of other preaching places, 41; of Sunday-schools, 44; of teachers, 474; of scholars, 2,559; value of church property, \$50,538; amount of missionary contributions, \$1,225.82; contributed to the superannuated preachers' fund, \$2,280.07. The Eastern or Atlantic Conference has been set off as a separate and distinct conference within the year 1872. It met at Tamaqua, Pa., May 1st. It has twelve circuits and missions. The number of members is 963; of travelling preachers, 9; of local preachers, 71; of churches, 11; of other preaching places, 27; of Sunday-schools, 22; of teachers, 310; of scholars, 1,970; value of churches, \$56,278; missionary collections, \$190.79. Total number of members in the two Conferences, 2,851.

VII. METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN CANADA.—The number of members of the Church in the three conferences in 1872 was 21,103; increase from the previous year, 226; number of travelling preachers, 225; of local preachers (estimated), 225; of circuits and stations, 145; total value of church property, \$637,300; amount collected for missionary purposes, \$12,419; for Sunday-schools, \$4,277; for the superannuated ministers' fund, \$2,871; for colleges, \$1,018.

VIII. WESLEYAN CONNECTION IN CANADA.—The Wesleyan Conference of Canada met at Montreal, June 5th. Senator James Ferrier and other gentlemen of Montreal had offered a gift of from \$40,000 to \$50,000 as an endowment for a theological school, to be under the entire control of the Conference. This offer was accepted, and provision was made for the appointment of a board of management for the proposed institution. A committee was appointed to consider the subject of employing evangelists to aid ministers on occasions of special emergency. Another committee was appointed to consider the expediency of organizing a connectional fire-insurance company. The report of the committee on the educational fund showed a total of receipts of \$3,599; of payments, \$795. A measure was adopted, looking to the division of the conference into several Annual Conferences, which, together, shall form a General Conference, to meet at stated periods. A committee was appointed to hold this subject under consideration. The committee on the union of Methodist churches reported on the lay vote of the Quarterly Meetings on certain questions which had been submitted to them, to the effect that the number of Quarterly Meetings voting was 364. On the first question submitted, whether, in view of the contemplated union, they would prefer direct representation in a General Conference to the power which was already in their hands, the vote was 187 yeas and 168 nays. On the second question, whether, if a majority of them should entertain weighty objections to such a proposal in itself, they would be willing to waive them for the sake of union, the vote was 132 yeas, 50 nays. A two-thirds majority was required. The vote on the second question showed this majority, and a surplus of 77 votes. The Conference was addressed on the subject of union by a deputation from the New Connection Conference, who expressed the hearty desire of their constituency for the proposed measure. The conference unanimously adopted a resolution as follows:

While we rejoice in the substantial oneness of New Connection Methodism with ourselves, we earnestly express a hope that the day is not far distant when Wesleyan Methodism and New Connection Methodism shall not only be one in spirit, faith, and purpose, but one also in organized unity of effort in the great work of spreading scriptural holiness through this vast Dominion.

The anniversary of the Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society of Canada was held at Brockville, on the 8th of October. The receipts for the year were reported to have been \$93,882.28; the expenditures, \$87,710.46. The increase of receipts over those of the previous year was \$10,397.25. The Society maintains eleven missions among the settlers of British Columbia and Manitoba, with nine missionaries; thirty-four missions to the Indians of the Saskatchewan, Hudson's Bay Territory, Brit-

ish Columbia, and the provinces of Ontario and Quebec, with 28 missionaries and 4 assistants; 188 domestic missions in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec, with 158 missionaries; four missions to the Germans, with 4 missionaries; five missions to the French, with 4 missionaries and one paid agent: total, 192 missions and 203 missionaries. The total number of church-members under the care of the Society is 17,383.

The Wesleyan Conference of *Eastern British America* met at Halifax, Nova Scotia, in July. The most important action of the Conference related to the projected union with the Canada Conference. Resolutions were unanimously adopted, expressing the opinion that the formation of one Wesleyan Methodist Conference for the whole of British North America was exceedingly desirable, and a committee of eight persons was appointed to act with the committee of the Canada Conference "to devise a plan of federal union, and to draft a constitution for the proposed United Church, to be submitted to the Conference at its next annual session."

The Committees on Union of the Wesleyan Conferences of Canada and of Eastern British America met in October, and agreed upon a plan of union, to be submitted to their respective conferences for ratification. It was withheld from publication, but it is understood that it contemplates the division of the Canadian Conference into three Annual Conferences, and of the Eastern Conference into two; and the organization of a separate Mission Conference in Newfoundland.

IX. PRIMITIVE METHODISTS IN CANADA.—The following are the statistics of the Canadian Conference of the Primitive Methodist Connection, for the year ending in June, 1872. Ministers, 91; local preachers, 266; class-leaders, 317; connectional churches, 204; other preaching-places, 228; parsonages, 29; Sabbath-schools, 135; Sabbath-school teachers, 1,203; Sabbath-school scholars, 8,351; church-members, 6,710; value of church property, \$221,948.

The Conference met at London, Ontario, June 7th. Visiting delegates were in attendance from the Primitive Methodist Conference of the Western States (United States), who reported that about 500 additions had been made to the number of members of their churches during the year. The Conference fixed the salaries of the married ministers as follows: "In addition to house-rent, a part of the furniture in the house, and the children's allowance, ministers in cities will be allowed \$650 a year; in towns, \$550; and in country stations, \$450 and their fuel." The question of organic union with the other Methodist bodies in Canada was fully discussed. A motion was offered to appoint a committee to confer upon the subject, with committees appointed by other Methodist bodies, but it was withdrawn. Finally, a com-

mittee was appointed to draw up such a basis of union as, in their judgment, would be acceptable to the people of the Church; their report to be presented to the next Conference for confirmation or rejection. It was understood that negotiations would not be entered into with other bodies without the consent of the parent Church in England.

X. METHODIST NEW CONNECTION IN CANADA.—The Conference of the Methodist New Connection in Canada met at Hespeler, Ontario, May 22d. It adopted unanimously the following resolution on the subject of union with other Methodist bodies in Canada:

Having considered the subject of Methodist union, this conference would renew its expressions as to the desirableness of union of the various Methodist bodies in Canada. And, while adhering to the action of our last Conference, in regard to the basis recommended by the united committees, we feel bound to say that we could not accept any scheme of union by which restrictions would be imposed upon the legislative powers of General Conference or upon the rights of the laity to coöperate with the ministry in such Conference in all its legislation and discipline.

An address of advice on this subject from the English Missionary Committee was read. It recited that several of the denominations which had entered into the project of union had since withdrawn from it, and that the only bodies now left to negotiate were the New Connection and the Wesleyans; that the Wesleyan Conference had not adopted the principle of the equality of the rights of the laymen to sit with the ministers in all the courts of the Church, and to coöperate with them in all acts of legislation, administration, and discipline, which principle is fundamental with the New Connection, and cannot be removed or compromised; it expressed the opinion that there was no reasonable ground at that time to hope for an honorable union,

and advised a discontinuance of the negotiations; and it advised that no part of the Church, whether in Canada or elsewhere, should assume the right of acting independently on the subject, but that all parts should be allowed an opportunity of joining in the ultimate decision and action. The Conference responded to this address with a pledge that any action it might take should be with due regard to the principles of the present body, and the obligations it was under. The most weighty objections urged by the Missionary Committee, against the continuance of the negotiations, appear to have been substantially removed by the action of the Wesleyan Conference in reference to the representation of the laity in the courts of the Church.

Committees of the Wesleyan and the New Connection Conference met on the 1st and 2d of October, and agreed provisionally upon a basis of union, to be submitted to their respective conferences for ratification. Only unofficial general accounts of its purport have been published. It provides for a General Conference, to be composed of equal numbers of clerical and lay delegates. It leaves the Annual Conferences composed entirely of ministers, as is now the case in the Wesleyan Conference, but requires that the committees, who prepare the business for the Annual Conference, and perform a large share of their executive duties, shall be composed partly of laymen. Thus, by the operation of this plan, if it is adopted, the Wesleyans will concede the principle of lay representation, while the New Connection will accept the Wesleyan plan of constitution in the Annual Conferences. This plan was held subject to revision at subsequent meetings of the committee.

XI. THE WESLEYAN CONNECTION.—The following are the general statistics of this body for 1872:

CONFERENCES.	Members.	On Trial.	Ministers.	On Trial.	Supernumeraries.
I. British Conference:					
Great Britain.....	346,850	20,058	1,282	175	217
Ireland and Irish Missions.....	19,886	566	136	25	22
Foreign Missions.....	72,021	6,430	240*	92*	16*
II. French Conference.....	1,916	99	24	2	2
III. Australasian Conference.....	59,649	7,535	261	70	22
IV. Canada Conference.....	65,812	3,785	451	116	87
V. Conference of Eastern British America.....	15,374 †	1,331	111	29	19
Totals.....	581,503	39,304	2,505	509	379

The Conference of the Wesleyan Methodist connection met in London on the 31st of August. Luke H. Wiseman, D. D., was elected President, George T. Perks, D. D., Secretary.

The most important discussion in the Conference took place on the education question. While the other nonconformist bodies in England had assumed an attitude of more or less active opposition to the acts of 1870, relating

to education, the Wesleyan body had stood with the Established Church in support of the plan of utilizing the denominational schools, and giving them state support as a part of the great national system of schools, provided for by that act. Early in the session of the Conference (August 13th), Mr. William Arthur offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That considering the difficulties of the denominational system of education, the Conference judges it desirable that it should be gradually merged in a system of united unsectarian schools, with the Bible, under school boards.

* These numbers are those of 1871, the minutes of the Eastern British American Conference of 1872 not having been received.

† Exclusive of missionaries in Ireland.

Subsequently, Mr. Arthur modified his motion by adding a provision that, if the resolution were adopted, the laymen at the subsequent district meetings should be invited to express their views on the system of national education which the Conference ought to favor. The resolution was debated during three sittings. While a considerable number of the younger members were in favor of unsectarian education, a large majority, including most of the older and more influential members, were strongly attached to the denominational system with state aid. But, as the Government had signified an intention to propose alterations in the act, it was thought advisable to secure the means of ascertaining and expressing the views of the Wesleyan body on the subject. Mr. Arthur's resolution gave way to the following substitute, which was carried by a large majority:

Resolved, That this whole subject be referred to a committee to meet during the autumn and before the meeting of Parliament, to consist of the General Education Committee, the Committee of Privileges and Exigencies, and a layman and a minister to be elected at the September meeting of each district, with power to act.

The candidates who were ordained to the ministry were questioned as to their views in enforcing attendance upon class-meetings. They were expected to answer that they regarded the subject as obligatory. A plan for the formation of a company for the insurance of connectional trusts was approved. The profits are to be applied—1. To the support of the worn-out ministers' and ministers' widows' auxiliary fund; and, 2. For the benefit of chapel trusts insuring with the company. The subject of making a protracted effort to increase the contributions to the home mission and contingent chapel and theological institute funds was referred to a committee for consideration. The resolution passed by the Conference two years previously, calling for a reform in temperance legislation, and recommending that rate-payers be authorized to control the issue of licenses within their respective districts, was readopted. A memorial was presented from the French Conference asking permission to introduce lay delegation. It was referred to a committee appointed to sit during the year. A declaration was adopted unanimously:

That, in view of the demand lately put forth in regard to national education by the Roman Catholic bishops of Ireland, the Conference resolves to use every legitimate means in its power to oppose those demands as contrary, not only to every interest of Protestant Christianity, but to the principles of civil and religious liberty.

A resolution was offered for a committee to be appointed:

1. To obtain legal opinion as to whether lay representation in Conference is non-permissible under the provisions of the poll-deed; 2. If permissible, whether it is desirable, and, if so, in what form; 3. If lay representation is not legal, or is not desirable, to prepare a scheme by which the Committees of

Review may be consolidated, and made more truly representative.

This resolution was withdrawn, together with another looking to a modification of the plan of stationing the ministers, on account of the want of time to consider them. Both these resolutions were referred, with some other unfinished business, to a special committee, to be reported upon early in the next session of the Conference.

The number of new members received during the year was 34,852; total number on trial in March, 20,058; total number of members, 346,850; net decrease from the previous year, 240.

The preparatory meetings of the Committee of Review, which are always held before the opening of the session of the Conference, began on the 26th of July. The Educational Committee reported the number of day-schools to be 910, being an increase of 21 over the number for the previous year; number of scholars, 166,405; year's increase, 15,640; number of Sunday-schools, 5,612; teachers and officers, 107,727; of scholars, 654,577, of whom 40,218 are in Society or on trial. The cost of the schools was £40,429.65. The income of the Chapel Committee was £8,616; capital of the loan fund, £42,030; local contributions for new erections and the reduction of debts, £219,236; new sittings provided, 49,000. Five of the proposed fifty new chapels for the metropolis had been opened, and fifteen new sites had been secured. The amount of money actually promised in response to the offer of Sir Francis Lycett was £57,072 1s. 1d. This gentleman had proposed to give £50,000 for the erection of chapels in London, on condition that the members of the connection in the provinces should give a corresponding sum. A large contribution, which was really offered before the proposition of Sir Francis Lycett was announced, is not included in this amount. The Missionary Committee reported that £28,279 had been received toward the fund for the payment of the debt of £17,000, and for the evangelization of Rome and Naples. The cost of the home missions, and of Methodist work in the army and navy, was £10,707. One hundred and twenty-three chapels, providing sittings for 55,071 persons, had been built in connection with home-mission stations since the home-mission work was revived. Fifteen more chapels had been commenced.

The committee appointed, in pursuance of the resolution of the Conference, to meet in the fall and consider questions in relation to secular and denominational education, met in Centenary Hall, London, early in December. After a full and free discussion of the subject, it adopted by a large majority the following resolution:

That this committee, while resolving to maintain in full vigor and efficiency our connectional day-schools and training colleges, is of opinion that,

with due regard for existing interests, all future legislation for primary education at the public cost should provide for such education only upon the principle of unsectarian schools, under school boards.

The report of the Wesleyan Missionary Society was made on the 29th of April. It showed the home receipts to have been £110,763 0s. 3d.; and the foreign receipts, as those from the affiliated conferences and mission districts are called, to have been £37,822 14s. 10d.; making the total receipts £148,585 15s. 10d. The advance from the previous year was £1,181 10s. 10d. The expenditures were £14,789 9s. 9d. In the Irish missions 32 ministers were employed. The Continental missions occupy station positions in France, Switzerland, Germany, Italy, Spain, and Portugal. In the Continental and Irish missions together, 97 missionaries were employed. They reported 6,803 members of the churches and 634 pupils in the schools. The following returns were given from the colonial missions: British America, 358 ministers, 32,672 members, 71,363 pupils in the schools; Cape Colony, Orange River Territory, and the Transvaal Republic, in South Africa, 81 missionaries, 12,888 members, 14,042 scholars; the Australasian colonies, Polynesia, and New Zealand, 344 ministers, 45,154 members, 28,727 scholars; Sierra Leone, the Gambia, and the Gold Coast missions, 21 missionaries, 8,424 members, 5,042 scholars; Ceylon, 38 missionaries (of whom only 8 are Europeans), 2,187 members, 6,100 scholars; the Madras, Mysore, and Calcutta districts in India, 39 missionaries, 680 members, 5,373 scholars; China, 9 missionaries, 147 members, 338 scholars. The total number of members in the foreign missions under the immediate care of the British Conference was 72,129, showing an increase from the previous year of 1,661. The number of members under the care of the affiliated Conferences of Eastern British America, Canada, and Australasia, exclusive of the societies in the home-work of the Canada Conference, was 96,475.

The *Irish Wesleyan Conference* met in Dublin, June 19th. The Missionary Committee reported that the previous year had been the most prosperous one in the history of the Society. The reports of the Educational Committee and of the committee on the chapel fund were satisfactory. The income of the Home Mission and contingent fund was £8,137 9s. 6d., the largest ever returned for one year. Numerous memorials having been presented on the subject of lay delegation, the Conference passed a resolution declaring that "the difficulties which lie in the way are too numerous and serious to permit any immediate action upon the subject," and that "it is desirable to ascertain, as soon as possible, the legal bearing of the question in regard to the poll-deed."

The twentieth conference of the *French Methodist Church*—the first Conference held since the war of 1870—met in Paris in May.

The statistics were reported as follows: Chapels and preaching-places, 182; ministers, 28; other salaried agents, 19; members, 1,916; local preachers, 99; members on trial, 99; day-schools, 10; pupils, 375; Sunday-schools, 53; teachers, 311; scholars, 2,399; stated hearers, 8,942. A decrease appeared in the number of members, wholly due to the war.

The *Australasian Wesleyan Conference* met at Melbourne, January 18th. It resolved upon a division into four Annual Conferences: The Eastern Conference, to include New South Wales and Queensland; the Western Conference, to include Victoria and Tasmania; a Conference in South Australia; and a New Zealand Conference. These four conferences will compose a General Conference, which shall meet every three years. The South Sea Missions are to be assigned, during the interval between the sessions of the General Conference, to the Eastern Conference. The statistical returns showed for the colonies 27,585 members, 1,836 persons on trial; and in the mission districts (the Friendly Islands, Feejee, and Samoa), 32,064 members, 5,699 on trial, and 128,772 attendants on public worship. Sixty-four native missionaries and assistant missionaries were reported as connected with the Conference: 6 in New Zealand, 1 in Samoa, 10 in the Friendly Islands, and 47 in Feejee.

XII. PRIMITIVE METHODIST CONNECTION.—The following are the statistics of this body: Number of members, 161,464: Africa, 81; Adelaide, 2,103; Melbourne, 2,197; Sydney, 1,132; New Zealand, 359; Canada (1871), 6,493—increase, 121—(a report subsequently received from Canada raised the increase to 347); ministers, 962; local preachers, 14,587; class-leaders, 9,942; chapels, 3,710; other preaching-places, 2,697; Sunday-schools, 3,454; teachers, 48,776; scholars, 290,141; day-schools, 50; teachers, 77; scholars, 3,784; missionary receipts, £32,258.

At the Primitive Methodist Conference, which met at Yarmouth, England, June 5th, it was reported that 126 chapels had been built during the year, at a cost of £74,516. They contained sittings for 26,803 persons. The total value of chapel property was estimated at £1,319,810; amount of debt on the same, £593,946. The educational institutions of the Conference are the Sunderland Institute and Elmfild College.

The report of the Primitive Methodist Missionary Society was made April 30th. The time for the meeting of the Society having been changed, it embraced a period of thirteen months. The total amount of moneys collected for missionary purposes was £32,280. The Primitive Methodists in Canada had 43 missionaries employed under the direction of the committee. The number of missionaries in Australasia was 49; in the missions of West Africa, 2; and in the South African Mission, 1.

XIII. UNITED METHODIST FREE CHURCHES.—The following are the statistics of this body for

1872: Connectional ministers, 318; local preachers, 3,418; leaders, 4,347; members, 66,907; chapels, 1,289; Sunday-schools, 1,222; Sunday-school scholars, 158,005; Sunday-school teachers, 24,064; day-schools, 96.

The Assembly of the United Methodist Free Churches met at Bristol, July 31st. The Connectional Committee reported that arrangements had been made for the commencement of the theological institute. A case came up early in the session which was thought to involve the permanency of the circuit system, and excited discussion for that reason. The Cleckheaton Society, which is connected with a circuit, had invited a minister to become its pastor for the ensuing year. The Assembly hesitated to give consent to the consummation of this plan, fearing it might be made a precedent which would result in the disintegration of many circuits. The consent was given, and a rule was passed discountenancing in future such arrangements with ministers as contemplated the division of circuits, until the consent of the Assembly had been first obtained. The following resolution was adopted in reference to the Education Act:

That this Assembly fully recognizes the importance of the religious training of the young, not deeming any education complete which ignores the religious element; but, as the teaching of theological tenets peculiar to any denomination in schools assisted by public money tends to confound truth and error, and is hurtful to the consciences of many of her Majesty's subjects, this Assembly is strongly of opinion that the Elementary Education Act should be so amended as to give secular education only during school-hours, and that it be left to Christian churches to teach religion at their own cost, and in their own places.

XIV. BIBLE CHRISTIANS.—The fifty-fourth Conference of the Bible Christians met at Bideford, Devon, July 31st. The statistical reports show that the connection numbered 258 itinerant and 1,737 local preachers, and 26,209 full members. It had 858 chapels, 9,458 teachers and 48,351 scholars in its Sunday-schools. A considerable increase in all departments was remarked since the previous Conference. The income of the Missionary Society was nearly £5,900; the expenditures more than £7,200. Chapel debts to the amount of £5,346 had been paid.

XV. WELSH CALVINISTIC METHODISTS.—The conference of the Welsh Calvinistic Methodists met in June. The following statistics were presented: Number of churches, 1,050; places of worship, 1,146; ministers, 449; preachers, 343; deacons, 3,446; communicants, 93,190, an increase from the previous year of 365; children, 43,247; Sunday-school teachers, 20,005; scholars, 148,044; hearers, 245,166. Total collections, £110,657. The collections for mission purposes were £4,449; toward payment of chapel debts, £21,087; and for the poor, £2,203. Two missionaries labor in Brittany—at Quimper and L'Orient—where are reported 79 communicants, 28 candidates, 115 hearers, and collections of £34. Five mis-

sionaries labor in India (in Bengal), and report 400 members, and 60 schools on the hills, in which 1,100 children were taught.

MEXICO (REPÚBLICA MEXICANA), a federative republic of North America, bounded on the north by the United States; on the east by the Gulf of Mexico; southeast by British Honduras and the Republic of Guatemala; and south and west by the Pacific Ocean. It extends from latitude 15° 26' to 33° 32' north, and from longitude 86° 30' to 116° 50' west.

The republic has an estimated area of 1,003,442 square miles, and it is divided into 28 States, one Federal District, and one Territory, which, with their respective populations and capitals, are as follows:

STATES.	Population.	Capitals.
Sonora.....	109,388	Ures.
Chihuahua.....	179,971	Chihuahua.
Coahuila.....	98,397	Saltillo.
Nueva Leon.....	174,000	Monterey.
Tamaulipas.....	108,778	Victoria.
San Luis Potosí.....	476,500	San Luis Potosí.
Zacatecas.....	397,945	Zacatecas.
Aguas Calientes.....	140,630	Aguas Calientes.
Durango.....	185,077	Durango.
Sinaloa.....	163,095	Culiacan.
Jalisco.....	924,580	Guadalajara.
Colima.....	63,333	Colima.
Michoacan.....	618,240	Morelia.
Guanajuato.....	874,043	Guanajuato.
Querétaro.....	153,286	Querétaro.
Hidalgo.....	404,207	Pachuca.
Mexico.....	650,663	Toluca.
Morelos.....	150,384	Cuernavaca.
Guerrero.....	300,029	Tixtla.
Tlaxcala.....	121,665	Tlaxcala.
Puebla.....	697,788	Puebla.
Vera Cruz.....	459,262	Vera Cruz.
Oajaca.....	646,735	Oajaca.
Chiapas.....	193,987	San Cristobal.
Tabasco.....	83,707	San Juan Bautista.
Campeachy.....	80,366	Campeachy.
Yucatan.....	422,365	Merida.
Lower California (ter'y.).....	21,645	La Paz.
Federal District.....	275,996	Méjico.
Total.....	9,176,052	

Of the total number of inhabitants, about one-half are computed to be Indians, some 1,190,000 mestizos, 6,000 negroes, and the remainder whites.

The population of the chief cities is shown in the annexed table:

Cities.	Population.
Mexico.....	200,000
Puebla.....	75,500
Guadalajara.....	75,500
Guanajuato.....	63,000
Querétaro.....	47,570
San Luis Potosí.....	35,581
Colima.....	31,000
Oajaca.....	25,000
Vera Cruz.....	10,000

President, Don Sebastian Lerdo de Tejada, elected President of the republic November 2d, as successor to Benito Juarez, who died July 18th. At the time of the death of Juarez the ministry was composed as follows: Interior, Gomez del Palacio; Foreign Affairs, J. M. Lafragua (June 13, 1872); Justice, R. Alcaraz (March, 1871), Director; Finance, F. Mejía (June 13, 1872); War and Navy, General J. Mejía (July, 1867); Public Works, B. Balcarcel. In the office of President of the Supreme

Court of Justice, occupied by Don S. Lerdo de Tejada until the 18th of July, the latter was succeeded by P. Ogazon. The generals commanding the respective *corps d'armée* of the republic were: North, Rocha; Centre, A. García; East, Alatorre; and West, R. Corona. Archbishop of Mexico, P. A. de Labastida (1863); of Michoacan, Dr. Arciga; of Guadalajara, Dr. P. Loza (1870). Mexican Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States, Don Ignacio Mariscal.

The Mexican army, according to the "Almanaque de las Oficinas," etc., published by J. E. Perez, Mexico, 1871, was made up of 28 battalions of infantry, 1 battalion of chasseurs, 15 cavalry corps, 4 brigades of artillery, 8 siege batteries, and 1 corps of engineers; but the exact number of men in each corps is not known.

More than two-thirds of the total trade of Mexico is carried on with the United States. The chief articles of export are silver, copper-ores, cochineal, indigo, and other dyes, hides, Sisal hemp, mahogany and other woods; and the principal imports, cotton, linen and woollen fabrics, wrought and unwrought iron, machinery, etc. The value of the entire commerce of the republic for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, is computed at: imports, \$23,174,729; exports, \$24,000,000. Of the exports, \$18,000,000, approximately, were in coin.

The value of the imports from the United States in the same year was \$5,381,959.65; and that of the exports to the United States, \$8,530,812.01. The exports to Great Britain in 1876 amounted to \$1,499,065; and in 1871 to \$1,986,670. The imports from Great Britain in 1870 reached \$4,554,410; and in 1871 \$5,245,065.

The port movements show for the year 1869-'70 a total number of 635 vessels, with an aggregate of 542,044 tons; 238 were vessels from the United States, with an aggregate tonnage of 370,675. The following table shows the lines of railways in the republic at the end of 1871, with their respective lengths:

	Kilometres.
Mexico to Puebla.....	186
Vera Cruz to Paso del Macho.....	75
Vera Cruz to Loma Alta.....	35
Vera Cruz to Medellin.....	12
Mexico to Tlalpam.....	24
Mexico to Tacubaya.....	8
Mexico to Guadalupe.....	7
Total, about 190 miles, or.....	347

The line from Vera Cruz to Mexico was completed in 1872, and the total length of railway was brought to 392 kilometres.

The telegraph-lines open to the public service at the same time were:

	Kilometres.
Mexico to Vera Cruz, Tehuacan, Tlaxcala, and Tlancingo.....	1,048
Vera Cruz to Tampico.....	289
Tehuacan to Oajaca.....	272
San Luis Potosí to Zacatecas.....	184
Mexico to Cuernavaca.....	84
Mexico to Toluca.....	67
Zacatecas to Durango.....	54
Leon to Guadalajara and Manzanillo.....	645
Total, 1,652 miles, or.....	2,643

In 1872 the total length of telegraph-lines was 5,200 kilometres.

About two-thirds of the public revenue are derived from customs duties, on exports as well as imports; and nearly one-half of that revenue is appropriated to the maintenance of the army. For a number of years the financial affairs of the country have been in great disorder, the expenditures nearly always being in excess of the receipts; deficits have been the rule for upward of twenty years, and amounted at times, during the French occupation, for instance, to more than the entire revenue. The year 1869-'70, however, offers an exception to this rule.

The sources and amount of the revenues of the Government of Mexico for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, are given in the following table:

Customs duties.....	\$9,029,373 24
Indirect taxation.....	1,310,536 34
Stamped paper.....	1,919,815 32
Sale of national property.....	322,308 43
Direct taxation.....	563,909 22
Mint duties.....	135,278 84
Assaying and smelting duties.....	45,733 97
Department of Public Instruction.....	98,339 74
Carriage-taxes.....	12,262 68
Post-Office Department.....	417,347 79
Sundries.....	540,630 10
Total.....	\$14,420,574 67

The expenditure for the same period comprised the following branches:

Executive.....	\$31,186
Legislature.....	572,259
Supreme Court of Justice.....	210,761
Ministry of Foreign Affairs.....	100,235
Ministry of Justice.....	783,233
Ministry of Public Works.....	466,062
Ministry of the Interior.....	1,906,830
Ministry of Finance.....	661,146
Ministry of War.....	4,673,811
Provincial expenditure.....	1,880,714
Cost of collecting revenue.....	1,198,985
Arrears.....	561,520
Total.....	\$13,046,742

No official returns of the national debt have been published since the reign of Maximilian, at which time the total debt was computed to be \$317,357,250, bearing an annual interest of \$19,725,370. The amount of the debt of Mexico to England in 1862 was \$100,000,000, which had increased by 1872 to \$300,000,000; but this, together with the amounts due to France for war expenses, is entirely repudiated by the present Government of the republic. Indeed, the interest on the recognized internal debt, which is about \$35,000,000, has not been paid for many years past.

Public instruction is gaining more and more importance each year; in most of the States each municipality has primary schools for both sexes, the teachers being paid out of municipal funds. The Lancasterian Society of the city of Mexico furnishes examined teachers for the elementary branches of those schools, and, by its untiring efforts for the advancement of the cause of education generally, is establishing a firm basis for the future welfare of the country.

Official information of the defeat of the

Díaz brothers, and the taking of the city of Oajaca, was published on the 8th of January, 1872. The city of Saltillo was taken by the rebels, through the treachery of some officers in command of important positions. In consequence of the victory at Oajaca, the port of Salina Cruz was by decree again opened to commerce. It was generally hoped that the triumph just alluded to would put an end to the revolution, at least for the time being. The remains of Félix Díaz were taken to Puchutla; some averred that he had been killed in action; others that he had fallen under the knife of an assassin. The power assumed by Juárez was becoming more and more dictatorial each day; in spite of the protestations of the Governors, Oajaca, San Luis, and Hidalgo, were placed under military government, while Nuevo Leon, Durango, Zacatecas, and Sinaloa, were under revolutionary governors. Aguascalientes surrendered to the revolutionary troops, 30,000 in number, and the Government forces had been repulsed, with much loss, in Sinaloa. Generals Guerra and Naranjo attacked San Luis, February 16th, and obliged the garrison to take refuge in the city, cutting off all communication between the garrison and the Government troops. On February 23d the rebel governor, Gómez Portugal, invested the city of Aguascalientes. On the 25th a rumor was circulated that Porfirio Díaz had died of dysentery at Querétaro, and that his partisans had proclaimed Lerdo de Tejada, or Guzmán, President; this report was, however, not believed by the revolutionary party. Treviño was said to have 10,000 men under his orders.

The city of Zacatecas was recaptured by the Juarist General Corella, acting in conjunction with Government troops from the State of Guanajuato, and the command of General Sánchez Ochoa. It was likewise stated that Treviño had been defeated and wounded, and that his colleagues, Generals Martínez, Naranjo and Cadena, were prisoners, having lost their artillery and ammunition. Canales, the Governor of the State of Tamaulipas, ordered the rebel General Quiroga to evacuate the State, threatening, in case of refusal, to compel him to do so.

Early in March the revolutionists, by their tardy movements, had ruined their operations against San Luis de Potosí, and greatly compromised their prospects of ultimate success, dissensions among the leaders having no doubt contributed much to their discomfiture. Donato Guerra and Barrios favored one plan of campaign, while Treviño and Naranjo desired another; and Pedro Martínez, La Cadena, Governor Portugal, and Juan García, were equally as strong in their advocacy of a third. The final decision of these leaders seems to have been to unite their forces at San Felipe, a town south of their objective point, of great strategic importance, twenty leagues from Lagos, twenty-two from San Luis, and about forty from Zacatecas City. Thence they ex-

pected to attack the Government troops in detail, placing their army between the Government garrison at San Luis under General Corella and the advancing division of General Rocha, and yet in a position to isolate the Government forces of General Sánchez Ochoa at Lagos; and at a given moment fall upon them with superior numbers and crush them. They also expected material support from Guanajuato, the disloyalty of whose governor was strongly suspected at the capital. The revolutionary leaders no doubt counted upon his desertion to their side, together with the 2,500 State troops of Guanajuato; the accession of which force would have rendered their success certain. Results, however, differed much from expectations, and therefore the success anticipated was turned to disappointment and failure.

In order to combine the revolutionary plans, General Guerra left Zacatecas City with a large force, apparently bent upon marching to Guadalajara; while General Pedro Martínez moved with 2,000 men in a contrary direction, and toward San Luis, to unite near San Felipe with the forces of Generals Treviño and Naranjo, coming from Matehuala. The object of Guerra's feigned march was to draw Sánchez Ochoa and his troops from Lagos to the succor of Guadalajara, so apparently menaced by the revolutionists; but Ochoa was not deceived, and, to the chagrin of Guerra and his companions, remained at Lagos. This first disappointment to the revolutionists was quickly followed by the occupation of San Felipe by General Rocha and his division.

In the mean time, Guerra, unable to draw off Sánchez Ochoa from Lagos toward Guadalajara, retraced his steps to Zacatecas and then followed in the tracks of Martínez. Between the combined forces of the Government and the revolution there was, in truth, no great disparity of numbers, and, if the revolutionists' reports are to be credited, their forces were even somewhat more numerous; but in discipline, drill, armament, artillery, and general efficiency, the Government possessed so incontestable a superiority, that to risk a decisive battle near San Luis was by no means prudent for the revolutionary leaders; so they decided to adopt a new plan of attack, namely, to dislodge Ochoa from Lagos. Rocha, hearing of the new movements, hastened toward Lagos with over seven thousand men, taking Corella with him as second in command, and arrived before the place thirty hours after its occupancy by Guerra, Treviño, and Martínez. At first these proposed giving him battle, and actually drew up their forces in line in front of the town; but night arriving without an engagement, and learning in the mean time that Ochoa had effected a junction with Rocha, they prudently changed their minds, and, under cover of the darkness, commenced a retreat, and fell back to the north of Aguascalientes, which city was reoc-

occupied by the federals. To these successes of the latter may be added several smaller triumphs in the State of Vera Cruz.

A brother-in-law of Porfirio Diaz, Vicente Lebrija, a deputy to Congress from Oajaca City, died there in March. The demise of another member of Congress was reported in the same month, that of Colonel T. G. Alba, of Vera Cruz, by small-pox, which disease prevailed in an epidemic form in Mexico City, Tacubaya, San Luis, and half a dozen other places. In San Luis there were over six hundred deaths from it in January, in Mexico City five hundred persons perished per month, and in other places the mortality was, relatively to their populations, nearly as large. Vaccination was shamefully neglected in this country, as a general rule, and this accounts in part for the frightful ravages of small-pox at the national capital and elsewhere.

Meantime the long strain upon the strength of the country, consequent upon thirty years of revolutionary struggle, had almost reduced it to a state of chronic debility; continued intestine commotions were further undermining its remaining vitality; social disorders and moral depravity were still on the increase, and robberies, kidnappings, and murders, became more and more frequent. Stage robberies were of much more than daily occurrence, and the inquiry was no longer what stages have been robbed, but what ones have been so fortunate as to escape. Kidnappings, the worst form of Mexican rascality, were committed with incredible boldness. In the suburbs of Mexico City a young girl of thirteen years was kidnapped in broad day by three men, taken to the mountains, and not returned to her parents until a ransom of \$1,200 had been paid to her kidnappers. In the city of Guadalajara a druggist was kidnapped in his own garden on the 2d of March, and released only upon the payment by his wife of \$1,500 ransom. Near Pachuca, a rich Frenchman, named Masse, while riding on horseback, was also kidnapped, and, as the ransom of \$30,000 asked for his release had not been paid, it was feared by his friends that he had been put to death. The Government's energies were too much taken up by the revolution to allow of its dealing with bandits and malefactors with the required determination and vigor, so that these persons enjoyed considerable immunity from prosecution, only occasional measures being taken against them.

On March 2d a battle for the possession of Zacatecas City was won by the Government troops; the action lasted five hours, and the revolutionists lost about 1,800 men killed and wounded, and over 1,200 were taken prisoners. But in the States of Puebla, Tlaxcala, and Hidalgo, the Government fared worse. Negrete, unquestionably the most bitter, untiring, and dashing of President Juarez's enemies, surprisingly extended the sway of the revolution. A number of vil-

lages and towns were taken in rapid succession, principally in Hidalgo, by General Manuel Gonzalez, one of the ablest of the revolutionary leaders, acting under Negrete's orders. And under the latter's immediate directions those important places for a struggle for the mastery in the Puebla Sierras and large portions of Tlaxcala and Hidalgo—Tlatlanqui, Zantla, and Tepeacuilco—were occupied and garrisoned, he having with him over 1,600 men. Several times the trains of the Mexico City & Vera Cruz Railroad, upper division, had been interfered with by his lieutenants, Torrentera and Carrillo, at and near Apizaco, and at one time a constructor of the road, Mr. John Queen, an American, was taken prisoner and marched off to the mountains. He was, however, soon afterward released and allowed to go to Mexico City. Negrete assessed the road for \$40,000, payment of which having been refused, he in consequence resolved to annoy the company and interfere with its trains to the utmost of his abilities. To strengthen his cause as much as possible, he incorporated into his army such bandits as Sotero Lozano, Juan Garcia, Canuto Sandoval, and their desperate followers, and these men, while warring for the revolution, also murdered, robbed, and kidnapped, in furtherance of their adopted calling.

On March 9th, died at Mexico City, at the age of 77 years, Doña Carmen Fagoaga de Mariscal, mother of (then) Prime-Minister Don Ignacio Mariscal, now minister plenipotentiary at Washington.

About April 1st, the revolutionists still held Saltillo and Monterey in the interior, and Camargo, Mier, Guerrero, Nuevo Laredo, and Piedras Negras on the frontier, at which places they had some 12,000 troops.

On April 22d the National Congress passed the law granting extraordinary faculties to the President, which furnished an additional element of strength for securing peace. Although the votes were 72 against 68, that circumstance did not indicate the strength of the Juarez members; for many of them voted "no," for the alleged reason that they did not consider that, as the revolution was in great part put down, it was necessary to confer further power upon the Executive, especially as Congress, with which he could consult, was then, and would continue for some weeks, in session. A large number of Americans were at this time in Mexico City, inquiring into railway and other interests in the republic. Mr. E. L. Plumb, formerly *Chargé* of the United States to Mexico, as representative of the Texas International Railroad Company, was seeking from the National Congress a concession for the construction of a railroad from some point on the Rio Grande south of San Antonio, to the Pacific Ocean, with a branch from the main line at about San Luis Potosi, and terminating at Mexico.

General Rosecrans arrived in the same

month, as representative of a road to connect the Gulf of Mexico with the Pacific, starting from Tuspan and terminating at the nearest and most convenient point on the west coast. The general had also in contemplation a scheme for the general construction of railroads throughout the republic.

Mr. Robert B. Gorsuch had already applied for the concession for a railway from the Rio Grande to the Mexican capital, with a branch to the Pacific.

The period for the completion of the submarine telegraphic cable from Cuba to Yucatan was extended in April; and the Government granted also an extension of the time fixed for the establishment of a line of steamers to ply between Sisal and New Orleans, along the Mexican coast of the Gulf.

Although the country was still under the depressing influence of the revolution, the Government manifested a disposition to do all in its power to favor the investment of foreign capital in national improvements, and especially in railways, which it regarded as the most efficient peace-makers and most powerful agents of civilization in countries like the Mexican Republic.

Such was the state of exhaustion of the national Treasury, that Minister Romero was, in order to raise funds for the prosecution of the civil war, constrained to rent anew some of the principal mints of the country for a period of years.

Among a number of prisoners captured by the Government forces in April, and sentenced to be shot, was a Mr. Mayer, who had served as an officer in the United States Army during the late war. The Mexican press were unanimous in petitions for his pardon.

After an unsuccessful attempt on the part of the rebel Generals Diaz and Galvar to raise an army in Jalisco, the former repaired, for the second time, to the United States for safety; and the revolutionists were driven from all their strongholds south of San Luis Potosí, dispersed and disarmed. In the States of Vera Cruz, Guerrero, Puebla, Michoacan, Querétaro, and the Federal District, there no longer existed any movement worthy of the name of revolution; while disturbances in Tabasco and Yucatan were of a purely local character, being directed against the persons of the governors, and were soon quelled.

The order issued by President Grant, concerning cattle-thieving on the Rio Grande, gave rise to warm discussion, and various speculations, among the journals of the capital; it being surmised, in Mexico, that the United States troops would not, in their pursuit of thieves, stop at the banks of that river.

The construction of a line of telegraph, to connect the States of Campeachy, Tabasco, and Yucatan, was commenced in May.

A band of revolutionists captured and plundered the custom-house, and other public buildings, at Alvarado, Yucatan, carrying off

the employés as prisoners, several of whom they were said to have killed. Juarez declared martial law in the State of Coahuila, and appointed General Zapata Military Governor.

General Palmer and Governor Hunt, with their engineers, left the capital, divided into two parties, one to survey the country in the direction of Morelia, and the other by way of Zacatecas.

The Government of the republic announced that no Mexican consuls were appointed to France, and that consequently the acts of persons assuming to discharge the functions of such office were null. Señor Romero went to the United States to obtain colonists for his estates in Chiapas. A direct line of steamers from Progreso to England is projected.

General Corella arrived at Saltillo on the 26th of May, and was prepared to march on Monterey. On the 30th he routed the revolutionists, under Treviño, at San Barnabé (near Monterey). At the first fire of the Juarists, the revolutionists fled in great disorder, without offering any thing like an organized resistance, and left the Government troops in possession of the field. The latter were so highly elated with their advantage that they neglected the necessary precautions against surprise. General Corella, imagining that he had given a crushing blow to Treviño, and that he was therefore secure from further attack, sent dispatches to the Juarez Government, announcing his victory, and the total annihilation of the revolutionists.

But, on the following day, Treviño rallied all his forces, which had been purposely scattered, in order to avoid the concentrated fire of the Government troops, and attacked Corella in the suburbs of Monterey. The Juarists were completely taken by surprise, and made hasty preparations for resistance; but, before they could recover from the shock of the sudden attack, the revolutionists dashed in upon them, and made a fearful slaughter. In this action, Corella lost every thing: guns, ammunition, siege-trains, and even personal baggage, and the army-chest, containing \$10,000.

On June 10th, General Corella, staff, and twenty men, all that escaped of 4,000, arrived at Brownsville, Texas. General Ceballos met the advance of Quiroga's army, at Cervallo, on the 7th, and, after a slight engagement, retreated to Mier, and thence upon Camargo, closely pursued by the revolutionists, which place he abandoned on the 9th, and was compelled to retreat on Matamoras, with less than 2,000 men, while Quiroga's revolutionists were said to exceed 4,000.

Business was entirely suspended again in Matamoras, and the greatest anxiety prevailed as to the result of the defeat of the Government forces. Thus ended the campaign against the revolutionists on the northern frontier, after two months spent in preparations. General Treviño's retreat on May 30th was evidently a *ruse* to lull the Juarists into a con-

viction of security, and then renew the attack.

About the same time, General Ceballos, who was advancing northward, was checked by the rebels, defeated, and driven back near Mier, with a small remnant of his army. These reverses were, however, partially compensated by the occupation of Mazatlan by the Juarist troops, about the 1st of June, and the consequent pacification of all the western part of the republic. The Congress adjourned early in June, after having passed the tariff bill, reducing the rate ten per cent., and the export duty on coin from eight to five per cent., and the bill granting "ample facilities" to the President. About June 18th, General Rocha, with 3,000 Government troops, reached Saltillo from Sinaloa, uniting with General Fuero and Colonel Leurilto, and forming an army of 5,000 men, to advance on Monterey, where Quiroga and Treviño, with the revolutionists, were intrenching. General Ayala, with 400 Government cavalry, routed Vargas, at Tulo, who had "pronounced," not many days before, at the head of a few hundred men.

The revolutionary leader, Gomez Portugal, had taken up position outside of Matamoras, capturing the mails, levying twenty-five per cent. on the merchandise passing out of the city, and committing other depredations. Many merchants in Matamoras suspended their business, for the purpose of avoiding the new ten per cent. State tax, and an anticipated forced loan by the Government.

Early in July, owing to some unexplained difficulties which occurred in the affairs of the State of Jalisco, Vallarte, the Governor, was compelled to resign. The journals of the capital were full of complaints against the usurpation of the Government, which had imposed extra taxes upon the citizens. Business throughout the republic was stagnant; the revolutionary movements still continued in various parts of the country, and assassination and kidnapping were everywhere prevalent. The rebel Colonel Salazar captured the town of Hanuco, near Tampico, with its garrison, and shot the commander. General Palacios was appointed Military Governor of Coahuila.

The Government forces, under General Ceballos, entered Monterey on the morning of July 10th—the revolutionists, under Treviño and Quiroga, having abandoned the place precipitately on the approach of two columns of Government troops, under General Rocha, from Saltillo, and General Ceballos, from the frontier. Treviño, with a considerable force, was at Salinas, whence the combined cavalry force of Generals Rocha, Revueltas, and Monclova, had gone in pursuit. The infantry remained in Monterey, recuperating from their late severe forced marches.

Monterey presented a most pitiable appearance. Business had been suspended under the revolutionists, in consequence of forced loans,

and many families and merchants had fled. The last act of Treviño was a *préstamo*. The United States consul was imprisoned for refusing to pay, and his place of business seized. Another American citizen was summoned to pay \$12,000 or to receive 500 lashes, and only got off by paying \$5,000. The entrance of the Government forces was hailed with joy by the population remaining in Monterey. It was feared that the revolutionists had carried off many prominent citizens who are missing, to hold as hostages, or for further robberies.

The inhabitants of the capital were in a continual state of alarm at the immense numbers of abductions by kidnappers, who exacted heavy ransoms for the restitution of their victims. One of the latter, a leading citizen, was found in a subterranean vault, and, in the house above, some documents, confirming the existence of a secret society called *Italia roja*, and composed of criminals of all nations. The society was usually known, however, as the *sociedad terrible*. Numerous arrests were made, and several of the prisoners received prompt and condign punishment, having been shot on the very evening of their apprehension. Much uneasiness was caused by the supine indifference and non-attention of the American officials to the murder of Dr. Yoe, and the imprisonment of Thiele, an American citizen.

The postal authorities had again intercepted correspondence addressed to the American minister. The authorities at Oaxaca suppressed letters, directed to him, which contained statements regarding the murder of an American. This was overlooked by the minister, owing, it is said, to his very friendly relations with the Mexican Government. After discovering that the author of the letters was an American, the authorities imprisoned him, and, although he remained long in jail without being informed of his crime, no efforts were made to obtain his release.

Negrete captured the Pachuca and Real del Monte mines, the richest in the world. This capture gave a new impetus to the revolution. Pachuca is fifty miles from the capital.

The people were growing tired of the anarchy prevailing, and believed it impossible for Juarez to maintain peace. They demanded that he should resign, and enable Lerdo de Tejada, his legal successor, to assume the presidency.

On the night of the 18th of July, President Benito Juarez died of an attack of apoplexy, which had seized him in the evening of the same day. General Rocha directed that the national flags and all the Government ensigns should be placed at half-mast in token of respect to the memory of the deceased Chief Magistrate.

Awaiting the order of Congress for an election to fill the vacancy, the presidency of the republic devolved upon Don Sebastian Lerdo de Tejada, President of the Supreme Court,

and, until recently, Minister of Foreign Affairs, in President Juarez's cabinet, but lately in opposition to the Government, and regarded as sympathizing with the revolutionists. Although he had remained in the city of Mexico, he had taken no active part with the insurgents.

The revolutionists had already resolved upon making Lerdo de Tejada President, and were confident they would succeed.

The following is a translation of President Lerdo's proclamation:

Sebastian Lerdo de Tejada, Constitutional President ad interim of the United States of Mexico, to his fellow-citizens:

The unexpected and lamentable death of the illustrious President, Benito Juarez, a calamity which has plunged the nation in mourning, accompanied with sentiments of the most just and most profound regret on our part, has, in conformity with the law, made me, for a brief period, depository of the Executive power of the Union.

The duties of my short administration are contained in the oath taken by me before the Permanent Committee of Congress, and are in complete harmony with my most sincere sentiments, and my most profound convictions. My constant rule of conduct shall be a deep and inviolable respect for the Constitution and the exact fulfilment of the law, in order to the discharge of the solemn obligations I have contracted, and to follow the only course which can lead to the welfare and prosperity of the nation.

I regard it as my especial duty to enforce the observance of the laws of reform which have strengthened and perfected our institutions. Those laws made for the purpose of eradicating the capital vices contained in the old organization of our society, thus opening up the way to a most happy future, have been, in their application and development, a remedy for the most complicated evils, and the triumphal inauguration of true civilization.

Besides the obligation which rests upon me of keeping and enforcing the laws of reform, the conviction that they constitute the most solid foundation of our social and political organization will increase my zeal to the end that they may not be infringed by any one.

In pursuance of the provision made by the fundamental code on the occurrence of an absolute vacancy of the presidency, I deemed it convenient that my first act should be to initiate the promulgation of the decree this day issued, calling for a new election. In this election the rights of the people shall be respected, and free suffrage in its fullest form preserved and guaranteed, without any obstacles or restrictions whatever. All citizens and all parties shall be enabled to act freely in the elections, and the result will be acknowledged as the genuine expression of the public will.

Animated by this spirit, I have considered it my duty to issue this day a decree granting amnesty, without exception of persons, to all guilty of political offences committed up to the present time. The principal efforts of the rebels having been suppressed, the amnesty may be granted without fear of prejudice to the law or the authorities, and is in accordance with the general desire for the pacification of the country, and with the deeply-grounded opinion of all those who behold the disasters caused by anarchy and the ruin and desolation produced by civil war. A new electoral period being now inaugurated, amnesty is the only means of securing free suffrage to all in the coming election, whether as voters or as candidates. I have thought that I could not more profitably exercise the ample powers bestowed upon the Executive; and that if, unfortunately, some still remain who wish to afflict their country with the

plague of war, and so necessitate the using further energy to subdue them, public opinion will acknowledge that the sincere desire of the Executive has been to leave nothing undone in order to obtain the supreme blessings of peace, and establish absolute freedom in the electoral campaign.

And, besides, several of the States are under martial law, a grave matter likewise connected with these important subjects; and there existing already certain circumstances for the decision of the larger number of cases, the Executive will use his utmost and most earnest endeavors to prevent the continuance of that abnormal situation, except when the absolute lack of constitutional authority should require it, and this only until an election can be held, or until the imperious necessity of restoring peace should render it indispensable. The Executive having been invested with ample powers by the Congress of the Union, he intends to make use of them only in extreme cases, or when some urgent measure must be accomplished. He sincerely hopes, however, that he will not be constrained to exercise them to the prejudice of individual rights, which can never be too deeply respected.

The most precious of all, that of the freedom of the press, which protects and guards the rest, shall be considered by me as inviolable, as it was without exception during the long term of my service as minister of the illustrious President whose loss we lament. If the liberty of writing should at all times be unlimited, still more zealously should it be preserved during an electoral struggle. For the excesses committed by the press, the most efficacious remedy is the press itself, if it be enlightened and free, and disposed to be the echo of all opinions and of all parties.

In administrative affairs I shall see that the principles of order and of morality be preserved; and I shall do my utmost to observe in the public expenditure that economy rendered so necessary by the scarcity of the public funds. In making appointments I shall take into consideration honesty, ability, and real merit; and I shall be governed by this rule, in my actions toward the present employes of the Government, without entertaining or having the right to entertain any prejudice in view of former political opinions or parties. In the exercise of the supreme power I shall not be the instrument or the representative of any political clique, but the representative of the nation at large; nor shall I be the chief of a party, but the impartial and disinterested administrator of the law.

After the elections shall have taken place, and the choice of the people be proclaimed by the national representatives, I shall consider myself honored in delivering the government into his hands, thus showing my obedience to the sovereign will of the nation, in returning the trust confided to me by the Constitution. My acts will prove the sincerity of my sentiments, and I shall take care not to depart in the least from the principles herein expressed; and that at the termination of my short administration I may aspire to the testimony from my fellow-citizens that I have endeavored to do my duty.

SEBASTIAN LERDO DE TEJADA.

MEXICO, July 27, 1872.

General Porfirio Diaz's private secretary, when in Brownsville, early in July, denied the authenticity of the alleged proclamation of Diaz, which was published in the Juarez papers some time before, purporting to modify the plan of *La Noria*, by making Lerdo de Tejada, in his capacity of President of the Supreme Court, the constitutional President of the republic. General Diaz thus defined his position: "Benito Juarez not being legally elected, therefore Lerdo is President *ex officio*."

"The adherents of Lerdo," added Diaz's secretary, "agree to this definition of the pact, but are reluctant to rise in arms, as they wish to avoid the extension of civil war, and would only engage in active hostilities as a last resort against the growing despotism of the Juarez government. The Lerdistas represent the wealth and intelligence of the country, and, if they can only be induced to pronounce, will dictate terms to the government of Juarez. They would probably not see and endure the complete triumph of Juarez without pronouncing against him. Meanwhile, the revolutionists, now under arms are willing to fight their battles."

The Legislature of Sonora ratified a concession to a California company, for a railroad from Guaymas to Tucson, Arizona, and United States Consul Willard proceeded to the city of Mexico with the documents, for the signature of the President.

The Government forces having been generally withdrawn from San Luis Potosi when General Rocha advanced on Monterey, the revolutionary General Martinez took the opportunity to attack San Luis with about 600 cavalry; but, after a fight of several hours, he was repulsed by the National Guards and citizens, with considerable loss. General Rocha dispatched a cavalry force in pursuit of Martinez. Both parties at Monterey were inactive.

The revolution in the State of Tamaulipas having been suppressed, the whole frontier of the States of Nuevo Leon and Coahuila in possession of the Government, leaving the insurgents without a port or single point of importance, and the country being practically pacified, the military authorities issued, July 23d, a proclamation raising the state of siege, annulling martial law, abolishing the passport system and other military restrictions, which had prevailed for several months, and restoring the civil rule.

Guadalajara pronounced against Governor Corona, who was driven out by the inhabitants.

General Rocha levied a forced loan of \$80,000 on the merchants of Monterey, payable with his drafts, principally on the treasury balance of dues recorded against the Monterey custom-house.

At the end of July the country was in a more deplorable condition than ever before. The custom-house at Vera Cruz was indebted to the merchants in the amount of half a million dollars; Tampico also owed a large sum to the same class; and Matamoras had a like difficulty and money burden.

General Rocha issued a proclamation at Monterey favoring peace and amnesty to the late insurgents. Numbers of prominent revolutionists, who had been refugees in Texas, obtained permission to return with their families to Mexico.

The stage-coach and mail services were resumed before the end of July.

The new tariff, increasing the rate of duties,

was suspended on the Matamoras frontier for two months, counting from July 24th, and goods imported were permitted to enter under the old rates for that time. The change was made on account of the suspension of business caused by the recent revolution.

Juarez's remains were interred in the Pantheon. The funeral was an imposing spectacle; the houses were draped with mourning; and fully 100,000 spectators lined the streets through which passed the *cortège*, with numberless emblems of grief. The greater portion of the foreigners in the capital were present at the ceremonies, as were likewise all the foreign diplomats and public officers, and suitable addresses were made by Mr. Nelson, the United States minister, and by Señor Vigil, for the editorial fraternity of the Mexican capital.

Angel Iturbide, a son of the ex-Emperor, died at Mexico on the same day as Juarez, leaving a widow and one son.

President Lerdo issued a decree of general amnesty to all political prisoners, save those having held the rank of lieutenant-general under the empire of Maximilian. He likewise voluntarily ordered an investigation of the outrages committed on American citizens in Chiapas.

A commission was appointed by the United States Government to inquire into the cause and nature of the excesses committed on the American frontier by Mexican soldiery. At a meeting which took place, August 1st, at Brownsville, Texas, the following facts were elicited: That Cortina had been sent to the Rio Grande with full power, and the civil authorities were powerless under him. Palacios, the military commander at Matamoras, acknowledged last year the fact of serious depredations, but was overridden by Cortina. Juarez was fully aware of the studied misconduct of Cortina, and of his feeding his troops on stolen beef, taking stolen herds from civil authorities without accountability. Seven herds had been sold in Camargo, and the proceeds applied to school funds of the Mexican Government. Civil law was a mere farce. Cortina's regular soldiers were receiving cattle on the Mexican side, and organized agents of Cortina were driving cattle to the bank, there to receive the assistance of the soldiers in crossing. Eighty miles of a rich frontier were vacant under the scourge of the Kickapoos. Texan rancheros were obliged to fortify and barricade. Well-known brands of cattle had been and were still sent into the interior, and others sold openly in Camargo. Cortina himself had been seen in the corral receiving stolen herds, and selling the hides and beef, and pocketing the money. Cortina became suddenly rich by the robbery of several well-stocked ranches; he had at that time \$300,000 deposited in England. Full copies of the official reports were in Juarez's possession, including the acknowledgment of General Palacios of the disgraceful implication of agents of the Mexican

Government. It was in evidence that the cattle crossed over the river near Brownsville and stolen from American citizens numbered 60,000, and were valued at \$1,000,000. Custom-house inspectors testified that they had distinctly recognized officers in Cortina's army directing the operations. Herds of cattle, to the number of from 4,000 to 6,000, had been hurried across the river in open daylight. Cattle had been driven three days without rest, to reach the river, and 1,000 perished in the sand. On one occasion the thieves picketed the road, and made passing travellers assist them in crossing the cattle.

Early in the same month the revolutionary chiefs began to lay down arms and accept of amnesty. Negrete, Aravarrite, José Postillo, Mariano, and Gonzáles, were the first to take the step, and their example was immediately followed by all the others, except Garcia de la Cadena, who, holding out defiantly, was captured, and sent a prisoner to Trinidad. As a member of Congress, he was tried by that body, who acquitted him, and restored him to his seat. Martial law was revoked in the States of Zacatecas, Tlaxcala, San Luis, Puebla, and Hidalgo, and the State governments restored to their full powers.

Efforts were made to organize Juarez's supporters at the last presidential election into a political party, entitled "Radical Reformers." Ex-Governor Baez was mentioned as their candidate. Juan José Baez was also prominently spoken of as another candidate.

All the formalities attending the concession granted to Colonel Lever for establishing a steamship-line from the Gulf ports to New Orleans were completed, and a commissioner proceeded to New York to organize the service immediately.

A fire which occurred in Mexico City in August, and destroyed the palace of the National Congress, was caused by the negligence of a tinsmith while repairing the roof. The powder and other explosive and inflammable materials stored in the building were removed the moment the fire was discovered. The archives of the Congress were saved. The utter uselessness of the fire-engines made it impossible to stay the progress of the flames, and they were not extinguished until there was nothing left of the palace for them to feed upon.

It was reported that the historic sword of General Iturbide, the hilt of which was thickly studded with diamonds and other precious stones, was stolen in the confusion incident to the fire.

The death of President Juarez was made the occasion by the masonic fraternity for holding a Lodge of Sorrow in the Iturbide Theatre, where, on the centre of the stage, was raised a heavily-draped catafalque. The ceremonies were of a very imposing character, and were witnessed by a large concourse of citizens. President Lerdo and other high dignitaries of the state and municipality were pres-

ent, and ladies dressed in deep mourning filled the boxes.

The soldiers of the regular army, stationed at Guanajuato, mutinied, assassinated their commandant, and robbed the public treasury of \$50,000.

Florez, the federal Governor of Sinaloa, while riding in the suburbs of Mazatlan, was seized by a gang of kidnappers, composed of late rebel soldiers, and carried into the mountains. A large ransom was demanded for his release.

The election for President took place November 1st, and resulted in the almost unanimous choice of Lerdo de Tejada; the votes against him were few and scattering.

Porfirio Diaz sent in his own submission to the government, and the surrender of the forces under his command. The paper was dated October 23d, near Durango, and the general promised to present himself at the capital. With this act the pacification of the republic was complete.

Señors Mendoza, Bliss, and Manfred, were appointed by the Geographical Society to visit the Pyramids of Testihuacan.

An Italian journal is to be published in the city of Mexico.

The railroad war continues rife.

The supporters of General Rosecrans were ready to furnish the security necessary to insure the completion of their road, and promised to begin work immediately.

A heated discussion took place in Congress between the advocates of the rival roads. Private correspondence represents that the friends of the plan urged by General Rosecrans were hopeful that they would be ultimately successful. The road projected by Mr. Plumb seemed to be preferred, because it will make a direct line to the United States and will be a broad-gauge road.

Congress intended granting a subvention to the line of steamers proposed to be run between New Orleans and Mexican ports.

Astonishment was manifested at the persistency of the new President in retaining in high office the appointees of the late President Juarez.

Señor Rojo, the new President of Congress, is a Juarist, and Señor Zamacona, the new Vice-President, an adherent of General Porfirio Diaz.

The sacrificial stone of the Aztecs was removed to the National Museum.

President Lerdo's inauguration took place on December 1st.

The President contracted a loan of \$1,000,000, the first instance of the Government enjoying credit for a long time.

Mr. Nelson, the American minister to the republic, speaks in enthusiastic terms of the agricultural resources of Mexico. "It can," he says, "supply the world with sugar of a quality superior to that of Cuba." Its coffee is unsurpassed in quality and in the quantity

which can be raised; while the article of tobacco, if not equal to that raised in Cuba, closely approximates it. That the needs of Mexico heretofore mostly supplied from Europe will, at no distant day, be obtained in the United States, for which will be returned the articles mentioned, Mr. Nelson regards as certain. In commenting upon the development of Mexico, Mr. Nelson places railroads as the first among her great needs. This is especially the case, from the entire absence of navigable rivers throughout her borders. The incipient step in the supplying of this need is the completion of the railroad from Vera Cruz to Mexico, which will be followed by the speedy construction of others of great importance, some of which are already begun.

Mr. Nelson regards the relations between the two republics as very satisfactory. The Lerdo Administration is desirous to remove all cause of complaint on the Rio Grande, and has dispatched thither Señor Don Emilio Jalasco, an able lawyer and statesman, long a resident upon both sides of that river, and thoroughly acquainted with the people, to investigate and report upon the alleged depredations, with a view to putting a stop to them.

Evidences of the vast mineral wealth of Mexico are becoming manifest from day to day.

MICHIGAN. The result of the November election in this State was as follows: For Grant, 138,808; Greeley, 78,651; O'Connor, 2,878; Black, 1,278. Grant over Greeley, 60,157. This includes two counties the vote in which was not received in time for the official canvass. On Governor, the vote was: For John J. Bagley, Republican, 139,259; Austin Blair, Liberal, 82,149; William M. Ferry, Democrat, 2,732; Henry Fish, Temperance, 1,232. Bagley over Blair, 57,110. The following persons, all Republicans, were chosen to the several State offices named, by majorities varying but slightly from that of the Governor: Henry H. Holt, Lieutenant-Governor, over John C. Blanchard, Democrat and Liberal; Daniel Striker, Secretary of State, over George H. House; Victory P. Collier, Treasurer, over James A. Hollow; William Humphrey, Auditor-General, over Neal O'Hearn; Byron D. Ball, Attorney-General, over D. Darwin Hughes; Leverett A. Clapp, Commissioner of the State Land-Office, over G. H. Murdock; Daniel B. Briggs, Superintendent of Public Instruction, over Willard Stearns; Edward Dorsch, member of State Board of Education, over E. Feldner. The proceedings of the nominating conventions have failed to reach us.

At the same time three constitutional amendments were voted upon. The first was to authorize municipalities, that had issued bonds in aid of railroads, to provide for their payment. This was voted down: yeas, 44,684; nays, 70,893.

The second proposed to increase the salaries of circuit judges from \$1,500 to \$2,000.

This was voted down: yeas, 57,326; nays, 58,987.

The third was to limit the number of judicial circuits to ten. This also was not adopted: yeas, 47,972; nays, 65,848.

The salt manufactured and inspected in the State for the year was 724,481 barrels, being a slight decrease as compared with the preceding year. All of this was manufactured in the Saginaw Valley, except 30,615 barrels, made in Huron County, and 792 barrels made in Macomb County. The manufacture was also begun at East Tawas, and will be continued the succeeding year. Dr. S. S. Garriques, the State Inspector, says, in his annual report: "From all points reached by Michigan salt, we are having the most favorable reports of its quality, and it is rapidly taking the precedence in all the markets of the West." Rock-salt is reached at White Rock, in Huron County, at a depth of 1,700 feet, and at Alpena at a depth of 1,130 feet, and the brine from this is purer and stronger than that now used in manufacture on the Saginaw.

Messrs. Lewis & Headley, in their annual statement of the business of Saginaw Valley, make the following estimate of pine-lumber cut in the State for the year—that part relating to Western Michigan being taken from the *Muskegon News and Reporter*:

	Feet.	Feet.
Saginaw Valley and Huron Shore	874,169,480	
Genesee County.....	114,000,000	
Lapeer County.....	34,500,000	
Huron County.....	49,000,000	
St. Clair County.....	52,000,000	
Sanilac County.....	19,000,000	
Detroit.....	37,500,000	
Miscellaneous in Eastern Michigan.....	35,000,000	
Total in Eastern Michigan.....		1,215,169,480
Muskegon County.....	407,898,747	
Manistee County.....	161,900,000	
Mason County.....	74,000,000	
Ottawa County.....	95,000,000	
Oceana County.....	40,000,000	
Grand Traverse, St. Joseph, etc.	95,000,000	
Menomonee County.....	186,115,360	
Miscellaneous in Western Michigan.....	40,000,000	
Total in Western Michigan.....		1,049,899,107
Total in the State.....		2,264,568,587

This is exclusive of shingles, lath, square timber, etc. The most diverse estimates are made of the probable continuance of the supply of pine-timber; some intelligent parties considering it incapable of exhaustion for a long period, while others believe it will soon disappear. One important change in the mode of bringing the logs to market is introduced by the extension of railroads. Formerly the logs were hauled to streams, and then floated down to the mills with the spring floods; and in a dry season they might lie over for want of water to float them. Now, where railroads are convenient, they are transported to the mills on cars.

The production of copper for the year was: in Houghton County, 12,543 tons; Keweenaw

County, 1,916; Ontonagon, 797—total, 15,166 tons. Over 905 tons less than in 1871.

Assessments were made by copper-mining companies in 1872 amounting to \$190,000, and dividends amounting to \$3,390,000. The following is given as an approximate statement of ingot-copper produced, and its value:

YEAR.	Tons.	Value.
1845 to 1858.....	13,955	\$9,000,500
1858.....	3,500	1,886,000
1859.....	3,500	1,890,000
1860.....	4,800	2,610,000
1861.....	6,000	3,337,500
1862.....	8,000	3,402,000
1863.....	6,500	4,420,000
1864.....	6,500	6,110,000
1865.....	7,000	5,145,000
1866.....	7,000	4,760,000
1867.....	8,200	4,140,000
1868.....	9,985	4,592,000
1869.....	12,200	5,368,000
1870.....	12,946	5,696,240
1871.....	12,857	6,171,360
1872.....	12,132	7,774,720
Total.....	135,075	\$76,303,320

The following table shows the growth of the iron production in the Lake Superior iron-region, as given in the *Marquette Mining Journal*:

YEAR.	Tons Iron-Ore.	Pig-Iron.	Total Value.
1856.....	700	.....	\$28,000
1857.....	21,000	.....	60,000
1858.....	31,035	1,629	249,202
1859.....	65,679	7,253	575,529
1860.....	116,908	5,660	726,496
1861.....	45,490	7,973	419,501
1862.....	116,721	8,590	984,977
1863.....	185,267	9,813	1,416,935
1864.....	225,123	13,832	1,867,215
1865.....	196,256	12,283	1,590,430
1866.....	206,973	18,437	2,405,960
1867.....	466,076	30,911	3,475,820
1868.....	507,813	33,346	3,992,413
1869.....	639,238	39,203	4,968,435
1870.....	856,471	49,236	6,300,170
1871.....	813,379	51,225	6,115,685
1872.....	952,055	63,195	9,188,055
Total.....	5,537,373	337,880	\$44,373,833

Auditor-General William Humphrey makes the following exhibit of the State finances. The financial period covers the twelve months closing September 30, 1872. During this period the financial transactions were as follows:

Gross receipts to the State Treasury..... \$3,181,498 22
Add balance in Treasury October 1, 1871..... 694,122 66

Total in Treasury during twelve months \$3,875,620 88
Gross expenditures from State Treasury.... 1,898,396 85

Balance in Treasury, September 30, 1872, \$977,224 03

The gross Treasury receipts are stated above at..... \$2,181,498 22

Which cover the price of State swamp-lands expended during the period for the construction of swamp-land State roads, being (net cash)..... \$265,975 75

Amounts of expenditures recovered (not cash)..... 400 46

Giving for cash receipts..... \$1,915,122 01

Of the cash, there was paid into the State Treasury, in trust..... 666,040 58

Leaving for net cash revenue receipts.. \$1,249,081 43

And these net cash general revenue receipts were from the sources and of the amounts as follows:

From specific taxes.....	\$340,326 75
From trust funds (sale of lands).....	227,633 34
From direct taxes.....	577,117 95
From miscellaneous sources.....	\$45,111 39
Reimbursed by United States (war expenses).....	58,892 00
	104,003 39
Total, as above.....	\$1,249,081 43

The general revenue receipts (net cash) were through the following funds:

From the General Fund.....	\$619,948 99
From the Specific Tax Fund.....	340,326 75
From the Internal Improvement Fund.....	840 00
From the University Fund.....	5,521 40
From the Normal School Fund.....	419 67
From the Primary School Fund.....	154,697 59
From the five per cent. Primary School Fund.....	33,447 29
From the Agricultural College Fund.....	33,447 39
From the war expenses—reimbursed by United States.....	58,892 00
From escheats.....	100 00
Sale of ordnance and stores.....	1,440 35
	\$1,249,081 43

The cash receipts in trust were through funds as follows:

Through the General Fund.....	\$495,481 53
Through the Educational Funds.....	574 54
Through the Educational Interest Funds.....	63,252 70
Through the St. Mary's Falls Ship-Canal Fund.....	30,923 30
Through the Swamp-land Interest Fund.....	4,004 86
Through the Swamp-land Fund.....	33,556 04
Through the Asylum Fund.....	3,324 71
Through the State Building Fund.....	1,747 12
Through the Internal Improvement Fund.....	14,256 74
Through the Sundry Deposits.....	963 87
Through the Specific Tax Fund.....	17,845 17
	\$666,040 58

As above stated, the gross expenditures were for the fiscal period..... \$1,898,396 85

Which covered of swamp-land warrants..... \$265,975 75

And rent recovered..... 250 00

Leaving for cash expenditures..... \$1,632,171 10

There was expended, of cash in trust..... 603,559 89

Giving for amount expended from revenue proper..... \$1,028,611 21

The cash expenditures from revenue proper were through the several funds as follows:

Through the General Fund.....	\$515,872 63
Through the Primary School Interest Fund.....	137,401 79
Through the University Interest Fund.....	30,038 70
Through the Normal School Interest Fund.....	22,370 52
Through the Agricultural College Interest Fund.....	3,551 99
Through the University Aid Fund.....	15,000 00
Through the Asylum Fund.....	134,976 74
Through the Two Million Loan Sinking Fund.....	112,000 00
Through the War Fund.....	32,915 00
Through the State Building Fund.....	11,293 82
Through the Military Fund.....	9,189 97
Through the Soldiers' Aid Fund.....	4,000 00
	\$1,028,611 21

The purposes of the above expenditures were the following:

Salaries of State officers, deputies, and principal clerks.....	\$93,657 86	
Salaries of extra clerks.....	25,091 12	
Awards of Board of State Auditors.....	118,957 86	
		\$182,706 84
Salaries and expenses of Judiciary.....		45,788 94
Expenses—Bureau of Insurance.....	\$5,042 45	
Trustees of Asylums.....	431 49	
Inspectors of State-Prisons.....	1,111 20	
Coroners' fees.....	1,416 11	
Wolf bounties.....	88 00	
Advertising State salt-spring lands.....	14 50	
		8,103 75
Military expenses.....	\$9,189 97	
Relief to Soldiers.....	4,000 00	
Bounties to Soldiers.....	750 00	
		13,939 97
Interest upon Bonded Debt.....	\$137,666 20	
Interest upon Trust Funds.....	193,363 00	
		331,029 20
Paid principal of bonded Debt.....		112,000 00
General Fund Appropriations.....	\$173,771 95	
Asylum Fund Appropriations.....	134,976 74	
State Building Fund Appropriations.....	11,293 82	
University Aid Appropriation.....	15,000 00	
		335,042 51

Aggregate, as above.....\$1,028,611 21

The cash expenditures, in trust, were through the several funds as follows:

Through the General Fund.....	\$495,481 53
Through the Internal Improvement Fund.....	16,971 82
Through the Canal Fund.....	6,619 83
Through the Swamp-land Fund.....	5,635 25
Through the Swamp-land Interest Fund.....	52 88
Through the Educational Funds.....	574 54
Through the Educational Interest Funds.....	63,252 70
Through the Asylum Fund.....	3,334 71
Through the State Building Fund.....	10,461 62
Through sundry deposit accounts.....	1,195 01

Total.....\$603,559 89

The bonded State debt, September 30, 1871, was.....	\$2,355,292 73
Of which there was paid prior to September 30, 1872.....	112,000 00

Giving for amount of debt at last date.....	\$2,243,292 73
Of this amount there becomes due, January 1, 1873.....	\$370,000 00
The credit balance of the two-million loan sinking fund, September 30, 1871, was.....	\$603,315 73
To which was added, during the fiscal period.....	322,457 45

Available during period.....	\$930,773 23
From which there was expended in the purchase of bonds of this State.....	112,000 00

Leaving a credit balance, September 30, 1872, of.....	\$818,773 23
In addition to the above indebtedness is the canal loan, the payment of which is guaranteed by the State—of.....	\$81,000 00
Pledged to the redemption of this loan stands the surplus earnings of the canal, amounting, on September 30th, to.....	64,654 99

Leaving unprovided for but.....\$16,345 01

The canal loan matures July 1, 1879.

The State tax for the year was of amounts and for purposes as set forth in the following:

Military Fund.....	\$27,976 05
University Aid.....	15,000 00
University Buildings.....	37,500 00
Reform School.....	35,000 00
Asylum for the Insane.....	152,000 00
Institution for Deaf, Dumb, and Blind.....	47,500 00
General purposes.....	300,000 00
State Public School (charitable).....	15,000 00
New Capitol.....	200,000 00

Total.....\$829,976 05

Mr. Cortlandt B. Stebbins, Deputy Superintendent of Public Instruction, gives the following statistics from that office: Number of organized counties in the State, 70; number of townships and cities, 902; number of school districts, 5,375; districts having no school, 60; children between the age of five and twenty, 404,972; children between the age of eight and fourteen subject to the law for compulsory attendance, 174,934; average time public schools were taught, seven and a half months; number of male teachers, 3,035; number of female teachers, 8,624—such of these as taught in two different districts are counted twice; the number teaching at any one time was a little over 7,000. Average monthly wages of male teachers, \$49.11; of female, \$26.72. Total wages paid male teachers, \$639,282; female, \$1,020,944; total to both, \$1,660,226. Number of school-houses, 5,418; value, \$7,470,339. Number of volumes in school libraries, 158,025. The primary-school receipts were as follows:

On hand at beginning of year.....	\$530,360 28
Received from two-mill State tax.....	421,971 29
Received from primary school fund.....	187,352 64
Received from foreign scholars.....	28,580 47
Received from district taxes.....	1,977,759 93
Received from tax on dogs.....	23,673 65
Received from fines.....	20,323 77
Received from all other sources.....	455,717 17

Total resources for the year.....	\$3,675,639 20
Total expenditures.....	3,115,417 20

On hand at end of year.....	\$560,222 00
Indebtedness of districts.....	\$1,234,636 25

The cost of schools per month for each child between the ages of five and twenty, was, for teachers, 55 cents; for all expenses, 99 cents.

The educational funds are as follows: Primary-school fund, mostly drawing interest at 7 per cent., \$2,775,561.16; University fund, drawing 7 per cent., \$542,794.49; Normal School fund, drawing 6 per cent., \$69,284.54; Agricultural College fund, drawing 7 per cent., \$154,968.21. The University and Normal School funds have reached their maximum; the primary-school fund will probably be increased \$1,500,000, and the Agricultural College fund will reach \$700,000.

The following are statistics of the higher institutions of learning: State University—Professors and teachers, 38; students in academic department, 517; in medical, 354; in law, 353; total (64 ladies), 1,224; degrees conferred, 341. Agricultural College—Professors and teachers, 10; students (4 ladies), 131. State Normal School—Instructors, 10; students, 446. Hillsdale College—Professors and teachers, 15; students, 606. Kalamazoo College—Professors and teachers, 10; students, 247; Olivet College—Professors and teachers, 13; students, 307. From Adrian College and Albion College reports have not been received.

The earnings of the State-prison for the year were \$89,396.01. Current expenses, \$89,122.57. Convicts in prison at beginning of year, 627; received, 222; discharged by expiration of sentence, 230; by reversal of sen-

tence, 2; on pardon, 15; died, 7; escaped, 6. Total remaining, 589; decrease, 38. Average expense of convicts per annum, \$48.31; per day, 13³/₁₀ cents. The sentences for the year were for the following offences: Arson, 3; adultery, 5; abduction, 1; felonious attempts, 2; felonious assaults, 14; bigamy, 5; burglary, 38; burning buildings to defraud insurance companies, 2; breaking jail, 1; embezzlement, 2; forgery, 15; false pretences, 9; fraudulent disposition of property, 1; incest, 2; larceny, 95; malicious trespass, 1; manslaughter, 2; murder, 3; murder in second degree, 4; rape, 4; receiving stolen property, 1; robbery, 6; resisting officer, 2; seduction, 3. Of the sentences, 54 were one year or less, 55 were over one and not exceeding two, 52 were over two and not exceeding three, 31 were over three and not exceeding five, 9 were over five and not exceeding eight, 8 were ten years, 3 were fifteen years, 1 was seventeen years, 2 were twenty years, 3 were twenty-five years, 1 was thirty years, and 3 for life; 23 were on second convictions, and one on a fifth conviction. The agent reports general good behavior among the convicts, with mild treatment and few punishments. The convicts have been encouraged to give up tobacco, and accept popular magazines instead, and the most of them have voluntarily done so.

The regular session of the Legislature not occurring this year, a special session was called for the purposes of the congressional appointment. But little other legislation was had. April 11th, the Senate met as a court of impeachment to try Charles A. Edmonds, Commissioner of the State Land-Office, on articles preferred by the House of Representatives. The substance of the several articles was as follows:

ARTICLE 1. Corruptly withholding lands from sale for pecuniary considerations to himself, his deputy and clerks.

ART. 2. Corruptly, by himself and with his deputy and clerks, engaging in the purchase of lands from the State, contrary to law.

ART. 3. Corruptly and for pecuniary gain to himself, his deputy and clerks, deciding that certain licensed lands were subject to sale without the proofs required by law, thereby perpetrating a gross fraud upon the persons to whom licenses had been issued.

ART. 4. Unlawfully conspiring with certain persons to withhold from sale, for the benefit of the conspirators, and mark as sold, large quantities of State lands.

ART. 5. Engaging in the purchase and sale of swamp-land scrip, to the prejudice of the primary school fund.

ART. 6. Appointing and keeping in office clerks of dissolute habits and character, and allowing them, in violation of law, to deal in State lands, and to have advantages in his office over other purchasers.

ART. 11. Receiving payment for State lands in current money, and entering the lands on the books of his office as paid for in depreciated scrip, and accounting for the purchases accordingly.

ART. 8. Publishing and circulating an obscene paper, with criminal intent.

ART. 9. Sending an obscene paper through the mails, with like intent.

ART. 10. Making himself intoxicated at the seat of government and elsewhere.

ART. 11. Committing adultery.

Ira R. Grosvenor, Lyman Cochrane, and B. W. Huston, Jr., appeared as managers of the impeachment on the part of the House, and John B. Shipman and Jonas H. McGowan acted as counsel for the defendant. The trial lasted until the 24th day of May, when the Senate proceeded to vote on the several articles with the following result:

Article 1, guilty, 16; not guilty, 11. Art. 2, guilty, 4; not guilty, 23. Art. 3, guilty, 12; not guilty, 15. Art. 4, guilty, 0; not guilty, 27. Art. 5, guilty, 8; not guilty, 19. Art. 6, guilty, 16; not guilty, 11. Art. 7, guilty, 1; not guilty, 26. Art. 8, guilty, 14; not guilty, 13. Art. 9, guilty, 8; not guilty, 19. Art. 10, guilty, 0; not guilty, 27. Art. 11, guilty, 1; not guilty, 26.

Two-thirds not having pronounced the respondent guilty on any one of the charges, he was declared acquitted on all, and the court adjourned without day.

According to the census of 1870, of the total population (873,763) ten years old and over, there were engaged in all classes of occupations, 404,164 persons, of whom 346,717 were males, and 57,447 females. There were engaged in agriculture, 187,211, including 187,036 males, and 75 females; in professional and personal services, 104,728, including 52,754 males, and 51,974 females; in trade and transportation, 29,588, including 29,493 males, and 95 females; in manufactures, and mechanical and mining industries, 82,637, including 77,434 males and 5,203 females.

The State contained 5,096,939 acres of improved land, 4,080,146 of woodland, and 842,057 of other unimproved land. The cash value of farms was \$398,240,578; of farming implements and machinery, \$13,711,979; total amount of wages paid during the year, including value of board, \$8,421,161; total (estimated) value of all farm-productions, including betterments and additions to stock, \$81,508,623; orchard-products, \$3,447,985; produce of market-gardens, \$352,658; forest-products, \$2,559,682; value of home manufactures, \$338,008; of animals slaughtered or sold for slaughter, \$11,711,624; of all live-stock, \$49,809,869. There were 228,302 horses, 2,353 mules and asses, 250,859 milch-cows, 36,499 working-oxen, 260,171 other cattle, 1,985,906 sheep, and 417,811 swine. The chief productions were, 268,810 bushels of spring, and 15,996,963 of winter, wheat, 144,508 of rye, 14,086,238 of Indian-corn, 8,954,466 of oats, 834,558 of barley, 436,755 of buckwheat, 5,385 pounds of tobacco, 8,726,145 of wool, 349,365 bushels of peas and beans, 10,318,799 of Irish, and 3,651 of sweet, potatoes, 21,832 gallons of wine, 24,400,185 pounds of butter, 670,804 of cheese, 15,284,057 gallons of milk sold, 597,455 tons of hay, 252 bushels of clover-seed, 464 of grass seed, 828,260 pounds of hops, 240,110 of flax,

and 5,528 bushels of flax-seed, 1,781,855 pounds of maple-sugar, 94,686 gallons of sorghum, and 23,637 of maple, molasses, 280,325 pounds of honey, and 14,571 of wax.

The total number of manufacturing establishments was 9,455, using 2,215 steam-engines of 70,956 horse-power, and 1,500 water-wheels of 34,895 horse-power, and employing 63,694 hands, of whom 58,347 were males above sixteen, 2,941 females above fifteen, and 2,406 youth. The total amount of capital invested was \$71,712,283; wages paid during the year, \$21,205,355; value of materials consumed, \$68,142,515; and of products, \$118,394,676.

The whole number of newspapers and periodicals was 211, having an aggregate circulation of 253,774, and issuing annually 19,686,978 copies. There were 16 daily, with a circulation of 27,485; 3 tri-weekly, circulation 5,000; 174 weekly, circulation 192,889; 2 semi-monthly, circulation 1,300; 16 monthly, circulation 27,100.

There were 26,763 libraries, having 2,174,744 volumes. Of these, 23,761, with 1,596,113 volumes, were private, and 3,002, with 578,631 volumes, were other than private, including 116 circulating libraries, with 53,704 volumes.

The total number of religious organizations was 2,239, having 1,415 edifices, with 456,226 sittings, and property valued at \$9,133,816. The leading denominations were:

DENOMINATIONS.	Organizations.	Sittings.
Baptist.....	306	74,100
Congregational.....	156	38,330
Episcopal.....	100	26,750
Lutheran.....	98	23,150
Methodist.....	864	140,290
Presbyterian.....	187	48,925
Roman Catholic.....	167	62,991
United Brethren in Christ.....	69	4,225

The condition of pauperism and crime is shown by the following statistics:

Total population.....	1,184,059
Number of persons receiving support during the year ending June 1, 1870.....	3,151
Cost of annual support.....	\$369,682
Total number receiving support, June 1, 1870..	2,042
Native.....	853
White.....	798
Colored.....	85
Foreign.....	1,189
Number of persons convicted during the year.....	835
Total number of persons in prison, June 1, 1870.....	1,095
Native.....	679
White.....	617
Colored.....	62
Foreign.....	416

MINNESOTA. The last session of the Minnesota Legislature, which began on the 2d of January, continued until the 1st of March. In accordance with the recommendation of Governor Austin, four amendments to the State constitution were submitted to a vote of the people, to be taken at the next general election. The first authorized an increase of the public debt, for the purpose of completing the Hospital for the Insane, the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind Institute, and the State-prison. The existing constitution forbade the contrac-

tion of a public debt exceeding \$250,000, while the institutions named were all left in an uncompleted condition for want of funds. The second proposed amendment limited the liabilities of stockholders in corporations, organized for the purpose of carrying on manufacturing or mechanical business, to the amount of stock held or owned by them. The third prohibited any county, city, or other municipal corporation, from issuing bonds or becoming indebted in any manner to aid in the construction or equipment of railroads to any amount that shall exceed 10 per centum of the taxable property within the corporation. The fourth authorized the sale of the internal improvement lands in the manner provided for the sale of the school lands, the proceeds not to be appropriated to any purpose whatever until the enactment for that purpose shall have been approved by a vote of the people.

The vote on the first, third, and fourth of these propositions was canvassed, and their adoption proclaimed before the end of the year, but the result on the second had not been announced, although it was understood to have been adopted.

A general insurance law was enacted, which provides for the appointment of an insurance commissioner by the Governor, with the consent of the Senate, who is charged with seeing that the various provisions of the act are carried out. It contains stringent regulations for ascertaining the condition of all corporations engaged in the business of insurance, and holding them to a strict responsibility.

An act was also passed establishing a State Board of Health, consisting of seven physicians appointed by the Governor from different sections of the State, who are required to make sanitary investigations, and collect and disseminate information concerning the causes of disease, and the effects of localities, occupations, etc., on the general health. They are required to "devise some scheme whereby medical and vital statistics of sanitary value may be obtained, and act as an advisory Board to the State in all hygienic and medical matters, especially such as relate to the location, construction, sewerage, and administration of prisons, hospitals, asylums, and other public institutions." They are required to hold regular meetings at least once in three months, and to make an annual report to the Legislature of "their doings, investigations, and discoveries, with such suggestions as to legislative action as they may deem proper." They are also charged with all matters pertaining to quarantine, and authorized to "enact and enforce such measures as may be necessary to the public health."

The law relating to the sale of intoxicating liquors was amended, so as to incorporate the following provision:

It shall be unlawful for any person to sell, give, barter, furnish, or dispose of in any manner, either directly or indirectly, any spirituous, vinous, fer-

mented or malt liquors in any quantity whatsoever, to any minor person, pupil or student in any public school, seminary, academy, or other institution of learning, within this State, or to any intemperate person or habitual drunkard; and any person violating any of the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, by any court having jurisdiction, shall be punished by fine of not less than fifty nor more than one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail, not less than thirty nor more than ninety days, or until such fine is paid; and if any person so convicted holds a license for the sale of such liquors, said license from and after the date of such conviction shall be null and void in addition to the penalties hereinbefore provided, and no license granted in accordance with the provisions of this chapter, or the provisions of any city or village charter, ordinance, or by-law, shall be construed so as to authorize the sale of any of the liquors aforesaid, to the classes of persons named in this section.

Provision was also made for a thorough geological and natural history survey of the State, to be carried on under the supervision of the regents of the State University, who shall cause a report of progress to be made on or before the second Tuesday of December in each year. The survey is to include investigations into the geology, mineralogy, botany, and zoology of the State; and maps, charts, specimens, and whatever else may illustrate the subject, are to be duly collected and kept for inspection at the university.

The appropriations made by the Legislature were as follows:

Legislative.....	\$65,000 00
Executive—salaries.....	30,091 11
Executive—contingent.....	7,750 00
Judicial.....	38,350 00
Public printing.....	27,600 00
State institutions.....	250,766 76
Miscellaneous.....	90,816 90
War claims.....	1,362 50
Grand total.....	\$511,737 27

The Supreme Court of the State in October rendered a decision affirming the legality of taxes levied to pay the interest and principal of bonds issued by the city of St. Paul to aid in the construction of the Lake Superior & Mississippi Railroad.

The financial condition of the State is reported as satisfactory. The public debt, which, at the beginning of the year was \$350,000, has been reduced to \$250,000, which is entirely invested in bonds, due to the school-fund. On the 30th of November, 1871, there was a surplus in the Treasury of \$196,180.37, and the receipts during the fiscal year amounted to \$783,481.28, making the available funds for the year \$979,661.65. The disbursements, during the same period, amounted to \$736,361.59, leaving a balance at the close of the year of \$243,300.06. The estimated receipts for 1873, including this surplus, are \$618,022, while the expenditures are estimated at \$505,350. The assessed valuation of property in the State is \$102,373,826, an increase of \$16,000,000 in two years.

The common-school fund of Minnesota now amounts to \$2,780,559.35, which has been

wholly created in the last twelve years from the sale of lands granted by the General Government, being one-eighteenth of all the public lands of the State. If the remainder is disposed of to as good advantage as that already sold, the school-fund will be raised ultimately from this source to \$15,000,000. The amount derived from this fund during the past year was \$162,264, while \$791,918.96 was raised by taxation for the support of schools. The total amount received for this object was \$954,182.96, and the total expenditures amounted to \$990,936.08. There are 180,000 children of school-age in the State, 120,000, or 67 per cent., of whom attended the public schools during the year, and 5,000, or 8 per cent., attended private schools, leaving 30 per cent. who did not attend school at all. The number of teachers employed was 4,712, of whom 3,056 were females and 1,656 males. The average wages of teachers per month was \$37.39. During the year 229 new school-houses were built, at an aggregate cost of \$150,155.62.

There are three normal schools in the State, located at Winona, Mankato, and St. Cloud. These graduated 71 teachers during the year, 29 of whom were graduated at Winona, 22 at Mankato, and 20 at St. Cloud. The cost of supporting these institutions was \$24,930.20. The State University, which was founded in 1851, and reorganized in 1867, has a rich endowment of public lands, amounting in all to 202,083 acres, the minimum estimated value of which is \$920,000. Of this only about 36,000 acres have been sold, and the permanent fund now amounts to but \$119,765.74. The university is under the government of a Board of Regents, of which the Governor and Superintendent of Public Instruction are members *ex officio*. On the reorganization of the institution five departments were established, namely, a Department of Elementary Instruction; a College of Science, Literature, and Art; a College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts; a Department of Medicine, and a Department of Law.

Considerable progress has been made toward rendering the various departments efficient, but the need of greater resources is severely felt. The number of students in attendance during the year was 245. This institution is absolutely free to all who pass the required preliminary examinations.

The railroad system of Minnesota was begun in 1862, and at the end of 1872 there were 1,906 miles of road completed, equipped, and in successful operation, 356 miles having been built and equipped during the year. The companies have very generally disregarded the legislation of the last two years concerning the rate of the tariff on freights, and suits have been brought against the Winona & St. Peter Railroad Company for violations of law, which are still pending in the Supreme Court. Commissioners appointed by the Secretary of the

Interior to examine the completed road and telegraph-line of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, from its junction with the Lake Superior & Mississippi Railroad near Thomson, to the Red River of the North, made a favorable report in December.

A convention of the Republican party of the State was held at Minneapolis, on the 8th of May, for the appointment of delegates to the national nominating body, and the nomination of a State Auditor, Clerk of the Supreme Court, and presidential electors. O. P. Whitcomb was nominated for Auditor, and Sherwood Hough for Clerk of the Supreme Court, and the following platform was adopted:

The Republicans of Minnesota, in State Convention assembled, make the following declaration:

1. The Republican party of the United States had its origin in the necessities of the nation, and since it came into power has decreed and executed measures by which liberty has been preserved and the Union saved from dismemberment and overthrow. Since the close of the rebellion it has substantially accomplished the work of complete reconstruction, and freedom and equal rights have been secured to all our people by irrevocable guarantees. In this great work the Republican party has shown its wisdom and patriotism; and by its unswerving good faith toward the nation's creditors it has fully vindicated our national honor and integrity.

2. With such a record, unequalled by that of any other political party known to history, it can proudly challenge the confidence of the people, and we declare that the best interests of the country demand that the Republican party should continue to administer the government.

3. We renew our expressions of confidence in the present administration of the General Government. Since it came into power the taxes upon the people have been reduced, and the public revenue faithfully collected and honestly applied, so that the burden of taxation has been very materially diminished both in the amount of principal and rate of interest. The Ku-klux disorders and violent persecutions of loyal citizens in the South have been suppressed in a prompt and efficient manner, meeting the approval of every friend of justice. The liberal system of pensions and bounties provided for our brave soldiers and sailors, and the homes founded and maintained for such as were disabled in the service of the country, are referred to with pride and satisfaction. The administration of President Grant, as illustrated by his philanthropic management of Indian affairs, by his efforts to reform the civil service, and purify the same, and by his management of our foreign relations, has exhibited rare humanity, wisdom, courage, and dignity, which fully entitles it to the continued confidence and support of every patriot.

4. The Republican party of Minnesota, reposing implicit trust in the integrity, faithfulness, and patriotism of President Grant, would therefore request the delegates representing Minnesota in the National Republican Convention to be held next June, in Philadelphia, to cast their votes and exert all their influence in favor of his renomination for a second term, and also for the renomination of Vice-President Colfax, who has proved himself eminently worthy of his high office.

A convention of Democrats was held at St. Paul on the 19th of June, to name delegates to the National Convention at Baltimore. Ten delegates were appointed, and were "distinctly instructed to vote for and use all honorable

endeavors to confirm the nominees of the Cincinnati Convention for President and Vice-President." The platform of the Cincinnati Convention was also indorsed, and declared to express "the true Democratic idea upon every living political issue of the day."

On the 2d of September, separate conventions were held by the Democrats and Liberal Republicans at St. Paul, for the purpose of uniting, if possible, on nominations for presidential electors. Committees of conference were appointed, who agreed upon a ticket afterward accepted in both conventions. Albert Scheffer was named as candidate for Auditor, and James George for Clerk of the Supreme Court. No platform was adopted, but the declaration of principles adopted at Cincinnati and reaffirmed at Baltimore was again accepted, and the two conventions then coalesced, to ratify the work of the day.

The election, which occurred on the 5th of November, resulted in the success of the Republican ticket. The whole vote cast for presidential electors was 90,920, of which 55,709 were in favor of Grant and Wilson, and 35,211 for Greeley and Brown, making the majority of the former 20,498. Republican members of Congress were also chosen in the three districts. The State government is entirely Republican, Governor Austin, chosen in 1871, holding over another year; and the Legislature consists of 30 Republicans and 11 Democrats in the Senate, and 78 Republicans and 28 Democrats in the House.

According to the census of 1870, of the total population (305,568), 10 years old and over, there were engaged in all classes of occupation 132,657 persons, of whom 121,796 were males and 10,860 females. There were engaged in agriculture, 75,157, including 74,663 males and 429 females; in professional and personal services, 28,330, including 18,920 males and 9,410 females; in trade and transportation, 10,582, including 10,559 males, and 23 females; in manufactures and mechanical and mining industries, 18,588, including 17,655 males and 933 females.

The State contained 2,322,102 acres of improved land, 1,336,299 of woodland, and 2,825,427 of other unimproved land. The cash value of farms was \$97,847,442; of farming implements and machinery, \$6,721,120; total amount of wages paid during the year, including value of board, \$4,459,201; total (estimated) value of all farm-productions, including betterments and additions to stock, \$33,446,400; orchard-products, \$15,818; produce of market-gardens, \$115,234; forest-products, \$311,528; value of home manufactures, \$174,046; of animals slaughtered or sold for slaughter, \$3,076,650; of all live-stock, \$20,118,841. There were 93,011 horses, 2,350 mules and asses, 121,467 milch-cows, 43,176 working-oxen, 145,736 other cattle, 132,343 sheep, and 148,476 swine. The chief productions were 18,789,188 bushels of spring, and

76,885 of winter, wheat, 78,088 of rye, 4,743, 117 of Indian-corn, 10,678,261 of oats, 1,032, 024 of barley, 53,438 of buckwheat, 8,247 pounds of tobacco, 401,185 of wool, 46,601 bushels of peas and beans, 1,943,063 of Irish, and 1,594 of sweet, potatoes, 1,750 gallons of wine, 9,522,010 pounds of butter, 233,977 of cheese, 208,130 gallons of milk sold, 695,053 tons of hay, 3,045 bushels of grass-seed, 828, 269 pounds of hops, 240,110 of flax and 5,528 bushels of flax-seed, 1,781,855 pounds of maple-sugar, 94,686 gallons of sorghum, and 23,637 of maple, molasses, 280,325 pounds of honey, and 14,571 of wax.

The total number of manufacturing establishments was 2,270, using 246 steam-engines of 7,085 horse-power, and 434 water-wheels of 13,054 horse-power, and employing 11,290 hands, of whom 10,892 were males above sixteen, 259 females above fifteen, and 139 youth. The total amount of capital invested was \$11, 993,729; wages paid during the year \$4,052, 837; value of materials consumed, \$13,842, 902; of products, \$23,110,700.

The whole number of newspapers and periodicals was 95, having an aggregate circulation of 110,778, and issuing annually 9,543,656 copies. There were six dailies with a circulation of 14,800; five tri-weekly, circulation 4,200; 79 weekly, circulation 79,978; five monthly, circulation 11,800.

There were 1,412 libraries, having 360,810 volumes. Of these, 825, with 200,020 volumes, were private; and 587, with 160,790 volumes, were other than private, including 23 circulating libraries, with 16,601 volumes.

The total number of religious organizations was 677, having 582 edifices, with 158,266 sittings, and property valued at \$2,401,750. The leading denominations were:

DENOMINATIONS.	Organizations.	Sittings.
Baptist.....	94	12,435
Congregational.....	57	11,400
Episcopal.....	84	14,595
Evangelical Association.....	20	3,875
Lutheran.....	135	23,325
Methodist.....	225	26,890
Presbyterian.....	76	16,956
Roman Catholic.....	154	42,370

The condition of pauperism and crime is shown by the following statistics:

Total population.....	439,706
Number of persons receiving support during the year ending June 1, 1870.....	684
Cost of annual support.....	\$66,167
Total number receiving support, June 1, 1870.....	392
Native.....	126
White.....	120
Colored.....	6
Foreign.....	266
Number of persons convicted during the year.....	214
Total number of persons in prison, June 1, 1870.....	129
Native.....	73
White.....	65
Colored.....	8
Foreign.....	56

MISSISSIPPI. The last session of the Mississippi Legislature began on the 3d of January and continued until the 5th of April. There was much discussion on the subject of re-

trenchment, and some earnest efforts to secure the passage of measures which should reduce the expenses of the government. A proposition, made at the outset, to reduce the compensation of members to \$4 *per diem*, was defeated. Several investigations were ordered, with a view to ascertaining wherein retrenchment could be effected, and a number of bills, which came to be designated as "reform measures," occupied a large share of attention during the session. These reduced the number of officials employed, the number of terms of courts held, and cut down salaries very generally, but most of them failed to receive the approval of the Governor. A funding act was passed, which provided that the Treasurer should issue bonds, bearing 8 per cent. interest, for the redemption of State warrants, a large amount of which had been issued from time to time without any provision for their redemption. There were generally no funds wherewith to pay them when presented at the Treasury, and they were constantly held at a discount. A tax of one-half of one mill on the dollar for the year 1872-'73, and of one and one-half mill thereafter, was to be levied on real and personal property of the State subject to taxation, for the payment of the principal and interest of these bonds. The first series is made payable on the 1st of January, 1875, and one series at the beginning of each year thereafter, until all are paid, \$150, 000 constituting a series, and a sufficient number being issued to fund all outstanding warrants. The same act provided for the collection of a tax, for general purposes, of seven-tenths of one per cent. on all property subject to taxation, and restricted the power of county supervisors to levy taxes for all purposes, so that the tax of any one year, with the State tax added, shall not exceed \$25 on \$1,000 of assessed valuation.

A law providing for the management of the penitentiary, which had been repeatedly urged by the Governor, was passed near the end of the session, after a long discussion. It authorized the Governor to appoint a Board of Three Inspectors of the Penitentiary—one from the northern, one from the southern, and one from the middle section of the State—to hold office, one for two, one for four, and the other for six years, their successors in each case being appointed for six years. It is made their duty to investigate, from time to time, the condition of the prison and its management, and make an annual report to the Governor. Provision is also made for a superintendent and other officers of the penitentiary. The act prohibits cropping the hair of female convicts, or punishing them by blows or stripes. Full and explicit provisions are made for the regulation of the institution, and the inspectors are directed to select and purchase, with the approval of the Governor, "a suitable site for a penitentiary and farm of not less than five hundred acres, situated at some convenient

point to all sections of the State, having reference to the greatest inducements offered by donations or otherwise, as to the point of locality and convenient to a railroad: *Provided*, The cost of such site and farm shall not exceed the sum of ten thousand dollars; and the said Board shall, with the assistance and advice of a competent architect and engineer, prepare plans for the improvement of such site; and the buildings to be erected thereon shall have capacity to confine, safely keep, and properly work at suitable manufacturing and industrial occupations, at least four hundred convicts, and the same shall be so planned as to permit of portions being erected, from time to time, as demand for capacity occurs: *Provided*, That the buildings necessary to confine all the convicts sentenced to the penitentiary within the walls thereof, shall be completed on or before the 1st day of April, 1876."

A report on the subject of the new penitentiary is required to be made at the next session of the Legislature, and, pending the construction of the new institution, provision is made for the support and employment of the convicts by temporary contract.

The act apportioning the State into six congressional districts was passed by the Republican members alone, the Democrats having absented themselves to prevent a quorum. Many of them entered a protest against the act becoming a law, on the ground that it so divided the State as to give a very unfair representation of the two parties, and that a majority did not vote for it.

A joint resolution was adopted, submitting to a vote of the people an amendment of the constitution, authorizing a reduction of the number of Chancery Court districts. This will be voted on at the State election in November, 1873. In his message to the Legislature of 1873, the Governor recommended other amendments which should bring the biennial elections for State and county officers and members of Congress together in the same year, and make the regular sessions of the Legislature biennial. He also recommended the submission of an amendment, limiting the amount of debt which a county, city, town, or other municipal corporation could contract for any purpose, to 5 per cent. of the value of taxable property therein.

There was no election for State officers this year; but the political parties held conventions for the nomination of presidential electors. The Republicans favored the reelection of General Grant to the presidency, and placed themselves on the regular platform of the party, which has failed to reach us. The Democrats, whose convention was held at Jackson, on the 26th of June, declared their position and purposes in the following resolutions:

Resolved, That, to defeat the Administration of President Grant, and restore the Government to the path of freedom, peace, honesty, and economy, we are prepared to lay down all prejudices upon the

altar of our common country;—and, in obedience to the promptings of duty and patriotism, to clasp hands with the friends of constitutional liberty in the North across the bloody chasm made by the war, and help to the presidency of the United States Horace Greeley and B. Gratz Brown.

Resolved, That our policy should aim at local self-government and not at centralization; that the civil authority should be supreme over the military; that the writ of *habeas corpus* should be zealously upheld as the safeguard of personal freedom; that the individual citizen should enjoy the largest liberty consistent with public order, and that there shall be no Federal supervision of the internal policy of the several States and municipalities, but that each shall be left free to enforce the rights and promote the well-being of its inhabitants by such means as the judgment of its people shall prescribe.

Resolved, That it is our solemn conviction that the overthrow of the Administration of President Grant is the one vital necessity of the hour. For the accomplishment of so necessary an object there is no sacrifice, short of personal honor, that we will not cheerfully make.

Resolved, That we declare our deliberate opinion that it is unwise and inexpedient for the Baltimore Convention to nominate candidates in opposition to the nominees of the Cincinnati Convention.

Resolved, That our delegates to the National Convention be and they are hereby instructed to vote as a unit in favor of the nomination of Greeley and Brown. But should the Baltimore Convention, in opposition to these our solemn convictions, make other and different nominations, we pledge ourselves to their support.

At the election on the 5th of November there were 129,107 votes cast, of which 81,916 were for the Grant and Wilson electoral ticket, and 47,191 for the Greeley and Brown ticket, making Grant's majority 54,725. A Democratic Representative in Congress was chosen in the first district, and Republicans in the other five districts. The present Governor of the State is Ridgley C. Powers, who, by virtue of his office as Lieutenant-Governor, succeeded Alcorn on the latter's resignation. The Legislature consists of 25 Republicans and 13 Democrats in the Senate, and 61 Republicans and 55 Democrats in the Lower House.

With regard to the general condition of affairs of the State, the Governor says in his message to the Legislature of 1873:

Since the adjournment of your honorable body, profound quiet has prevailed everywhere within the State. An earnest determination has been manifested by the people to uphold the laws and repress crime. Officers have been faithful and zealous in the performance of their duties, and a new era of good feeling has sprung up, which promises soon to remove every vestige of oppression that lingers in the wake of the terrible revolution, which but lately blackened the land with the monuments of war. Mississippi stands among her sister States of the South as an example of reconstruction based upon reconciliation, by a full and just recognition of the rights of all her citizens. Having already realized the benefits of a liberal policy, wherein all are alike protected, and the opinions of all are accorded a decent respect, it is not probable that any prejudice of caste, or blind devotion to exploded or impracticable theories of government, will ever again be suffered to imperil individual safety and destroy the prosperity of the State.

Some improvement has been made in the financial condition of the State during the year,

but much remains to be done to put it on a satisfactory basis. The present debt of the State is \$2,707,152.76. Of this, \$1,319,613.72 is included in trust funds. Deducting this and \$37,534.08 to be paid for interest in January, 1873, the amount of the debt demanding payment will be \$1,351,004.96. Of this, \$353,000 constitutes the bonded debt, bearing 8 per cent. interest, \$406,500 has been deposited by insurance companies and for bonds, and \$471,025.66 consists of warrants still outstanding. The disbursements of the Treasury for the year amounted to \$1,596,828.64, which shows a reduction of \$132,217.70 from the expenses of the previous year. In the expenses of the Legislature and public printing alone there was a reduction of \$112,553.35. There was an increase of expense in the Judiciary Department, the cost of the courts being \$434,793.43. Among what may be classed as extraordinary expenditures, were \$96,527.15 for additions to the Lunatic Asylum, 37,720 for making and publishing the Revised Code, \$105,804.28 paid on the principal and interest of the public debt, and \$81,968.20 of railroad subsidy—or \$371,938.73 in all. There remains for the ordinary expenses of the government \$1,224,889.91, or \$233,932.65 less than was expended for the same purposes during the preceding year. All these disbursements are calculated on the basis of the State warrants, the average value of which was not more than eighty cents to the dollar. If we allow for the discount on the value of the warrants, the ordinary expenses amounted to about \$979,911 in currency. The total receipts of the Treasury for the year amounted to \$1,249,276.28, or \$88,874.21 less than those of the previous year. This falling off is attributed to the dilatory action of the collectors, as the tax levy had been increased from five-tenths of one per cent. in 1871 to seven-tenths of one per cent. in 1872.

Several railroads are still owing the State for money loaned to them in 1857 and 1858, originally amounting in the aggregate to \$800,000. Up to the breaking out of the civil war the interest had been regularly paid, and, under an act of the Legislature passed in 1863, the companies, with the exception of the New Orleans, Jackson & Great Northern Railroad Company, paid their indebtedness, and withdrew their collateral securities; but the Constitutional Conventions of 1865 and 1868 refused to recognize the validity of this settlement, and the courts have since held that the State is entitled to recover the amount of the debts, with interest. The Legislature, at the last session, authorized the Governor to settle with the railroad companies on easy terms, accepting State warrants in payment of their indebtedness. Under this provision, the New Orleans, Jackson & Great Northern Railroad Company placed in the hands of the Governor an accepted draft on New York for the full amount due from them, to be held until the necessary amount of warrants should be turned over to

the Treasury. Before the end of the year, warrants to the amount of \$151,897.99 had been paid. The other railroads which are indebted to the State—namely, the Mobile & Ohio, the Mississippi Central, and the Mississippi & Tennessee—have failed to make any payment under the act of April last. The time for making settlements under this act expired with the end of the year. Under an act granting aid to encourage internal improvements, \$81,968.20 in State warrants was issued to the Ripley Railroad. After many of these had passed into the hands of traders and workmen, the State Treasurer, under advice of the Attorney-General, refused to accept them in payment of dues to the State, and they were in danger of becoming worthless, when an arrangement was made with the New Orleans, Jackson & Great Northern Railroad Company to buy them up, and pay them over to the Governor on account of their indebtedness to the State. The act granting subsidies to railroads expired by limitation on the 1st of September, and the Governor recommended to the Legislature of 1873 that it be not renewed, in view of "the present financial condition of the State, and the large demands which it is necessary to make upon the Treasury for other purposes.

Considerable activity has been shown during the year in developing a railroad system for the State. A large number of projected roads have been surveyed, and a good deal of progress has been made in the construction of some of them. Eighty miles of the Memphis & Selma road have been graded, and on 60 miles of it bridges have been built and cross-ties delivered. On 30 miles of the Mobile & Northwestern the grading has been completed, bridges built, and ties distributed. Twenty miles of the Vicksburg & Ship Island, 8 miles of the Vicksburg & Memphis, and 13 miles of the Natchez, Jackson & Columbus roads, have been brought to the same stage of progress. Twenty miles of the Vicksburg & Nashville and the whole of the Prentice & Bogue Phalia are ready for the rails, while the Ripley Railroad has been entirely completed and equipped.

The subject of improving the harbors along the Gulf coast is attracting attention, and is of considerable importance, on account of the vast quantities of timber along the streams which empty into the Gulf. If harbor facilities were afforded, a large export trade in lumber might be built up. As it is, fifteen sawmills have been established on the Pascagoula River since 1865, and during the past year 35,236,500 feet of timber have been shipped from that district alone. The improvements asked for are the widening and deepening of the channel of the Pascagoula near its mouth, the construction of a light-house at the east end of Horn Island, and a custom-house at Bay St. Louis.

The public-school system of Mississippi is represented as improving in value and efficiency, but statistics for the year have not yet

been published. The State University at Oxford, which celebrates its twenty-fifth anniversary in June, 1873, is in a tolerably flourishing condition, and has 280 students. The trustees provided in June for the organization of an Agricultural Department by establishing the proper professorships, and choosing a superintendent of the farm. The Alcorn University was opened on the 7th of February, and before the end of the year had 117 students. The Oakland College property, situated about five miles east of Rodney, on the Mississippi River, was purchased for its use at a cost of \$40,000. It consists of 240 acres of good land, with fine brick buildings, capable of accommodating 500 students. An Agricultural Department has been established there also, and it is proposed to give special prominence to industrial training.

The Governor has purchased with the proceeds of the sale of land-scrip, granted by Congress for the benefit of agricultural colleges, \$190,000 of State bonds, and deposited them in the Treasury for the benefit of the Agricultural Departments of the Oxford and the Alcorn Universities.

Under the act of the last Legislature for the "regulation, control, and support of the penitentiary," a full corps of prison officials was promptly appointed, and entered upon their duties on the 3d of May. Under the new management not only has the State been relieved of an annual expense of about \$30,000, but, up to the 30th of November, \$1,350.62 had been paid into the public Treasury. The number of convicts in the penitentiary, from May 3d to November 30th, was 331, of whom 19 were discharged, 35 were pardoned, 28 escaped, and 38 died, leaving 211 at the latter date. Since then 48 have been admitted. On account of the limited capacity of the prison, it has been found necessary to employ the convicts outside of its walls, on contract and otherwise, but measures have been set on foot for the construction of new buildings, with workshops, etc., in which the inmates may be employed directly for the State. For this purpose 500 acres of land have been purchased four and a half miles north of Jackson, on the New Orleans, Jackson & Great Northern Railroad, and plans and specifications for the new buildings were ready for submission to the Legislature of 1873.

The Insane Asylum has been enlarged by the construction of two wings, and will now accommodate 300 patients. There are State Hospitals at Vicksburg and Natchez, into which the sick and insane are received indiscriminately. The Legislature made no appropriations for these institutions at its last session, but they have nevertheless continued their work. At the Vicksburg Hospital 1,234 patients were treated during the year, and a debt amounting to \$19,924.77 had been incurred. At Natchez 204 patients were received, and \$7,911.03 of debt incurred.

The enrolled militia of the State numbers 30,000, but from this enrolment only four regiments have been organized and equipped.

The fourth Annual Fair of the Planter's, Manufacturers' and Mechanics' Association of the State of Mississippi was held in November, and continued six days. The expenses of the exhibition, including premiums paid to exhibitors, amounted to \$6,597.15, and there was a very creditable display of the products of the State.

According to the census of 1870, of the total population (581,206), ten years old and over, there were engaged in all classes of occupations, 318,850 persons, of whom 232,349 were males and 86,501 females. There were engaged in agriculture, 259,199, including 193,725 males and 65,474 females; in professional and personal services 40,522, including 20,430 males and 20,092 females; in trade and transportation, 9,148, including 9,076 males and 72 females; in manufactures and mechanical and mining industries, 9,981, including 9,118 males and 863 females.

The State contained 4,209,146 acres of improved land, 7,959,384 of woodland, and 952,583 of other unimproved land. The cash value of farms was \$81,716,576, of farming-implements and machinery, \$4,456,633; total amount of wages paid during the year, including value of board, \$10,326,794; total (estimated) value of all farm-productions, including betterments and additions to stock, \$73,137,953; orchard-products, \$71,018; produce of market-gardens, \$61,735; forest-products, \$9,975; value of home manufactures, \$505,298; of animals slaughtered or sold for slaughter, \$4,090,818; of all live-stock, \$29,940,238. There were 90,221 horses, 85,886 mules and asses, 173,899 milch-cows, 53,146 working-oxen, 269,030 other cattle, 232,732 sheep, and 814,381 swine. The chief productions were: 66,638 bushels of spring, and 207,841 of winter, wheat, 14,852 of rye, 15,637,316 of Indian-corn, 414,586 of oats, 3,973 of barley, 1,619 of buck-wheat, 374,627 pounds of rice, 61,012 of tobacco, 288,285 of wool, 564,938 bales of cotton, 176,417 bushels of peas and beans, 214,189 of Irish, and 1,743,432 of sweet potatoes, 3,055 gallons of wine, 2,613,521 pounds of butter, 3,099 of cheese, 17,052 gallons of milk sold, 8,324 tons of hay, 67,509 gallons of sorghum, and 152,164 of cane, molasses, 199,581 pounds of honey, and 9,390 of wax.

The total number of manufacturing establishments was 1,731, using 384 steam-engines of 10,019 horse-power, and 225 water-wheels of 2,453 horse-power, and employing 5,941 hands, of whom 5,500 were males above sixteen, 191 females above fifteen, and 250 youth.

The total amount of capital invested was \$4,501,714; wages paid during the year, \$1,547,428; value of materials consumed, \$4,364,206; and of products, \$8,154,758.

The whole number of newspapers and periodicals was 111, having an aggregate circulation of 71,868, and issuing annually 4,703,326

copies. There were 3 daily, with a circulation of 2,300; 6 tri-weekly, circulation 3,650; 3 semi-weekly, circulation 2,400; 92 weekly, circulation 60,018; 2 semi-monthly, circulation 700; 5 monthly, circulation 2,800.

There were 2,788 libraries, having 488,482 volumes. Of these, 2,251, with 400,106 volumes, were private, and 537, with 88,376 volumes, were other than private, including seven circulating libraries, with 2,430 volumes.

The total number of religious organizations was 1,829, having 1,800 edifices, with 485,398 sittings, and property valued at \$2,360,800. The leading denominations were:

DENOMINATIONS.	Organizations.	Sittings.
Baptist.....	625	174,970
Christian.....	30	7,325
Congregational.....	2	300
Episcopal.....	33	8,650
Lutheran.....	10	2,450
Methodist.....	787	208,203
Presbyterian.....	262	71,100
Roman Catholic.....	27	8,250

The condition of pauperism and crime is shown by the following statistics:

Total population.....	827,922
Number of persons receiving support during the year ending June 1, 1870.....	921
Cost of annual support.....	\$96,707
Total number receiving support, June 1, 1870....	809
Native.....	793
White.....	413
Colored.....	380
Foreign.....	16
Number of persons convicted during the year.....	471
Total number of persons in prison June 1, 1870....	449
Native.....	431
White.....	123
Colored.....	293
Foreign.....	28

MISSOURI. The public debt of Missouri, falling due in 1873 and subsequent years to 1892, amounts to \$17,846,000. Concerning the bonds falling due in 1872, the Legislature on the 8th of February passed the following resolution over the veto of Governor Brown:

Whereas, Four hundred and twenty-two bonds of the State of Missouri, of one thousand dollars each, issued during the year 1852, become redeemable the present year, and whereas the following words occur in each of such bonds, to wit: "Said State promises to pay in gold or silver coin," and whereas an act approved February 23, 1851, entitled "An act to expedite the construction of the Pacific Railroad and the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad," under which said bonds were issued, which is printed on the back of each of said bonds, does not specify that the words "gold and silver coin" shall be inserted in said bonds, and whereas section seven of said act sets forth the following language: "And is redeemable at the pleasure of the Legislature at any time after the expiration of twenty years from the date thereof," therefore, be it

Resolved, by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring therein, That the fund commissioners are hereby directed to instruct the financial agent of the State, the National Bank of Commerce, of New York City, to redeem the bonds, as they become respectively redeemable in the year 1872, in legal-tender notes.

Soon after, a holder of one of these bonds brought suit in the Supreme Court for a mandamus compelling the fund commissioners to

make payment in specie, which was refused on the 22d of April. The court was of opinion that the bonds were payable in gold and silver coin prior to the passage of the resolution given above, but, said Judge Bliss in rendering the decision, "The law-making power of the State has interfered and given positive directions in the matter, and the commissioners, as servants and agents of the State, are imperatively bound by their directions. It is not enough to say that the State cannot impair the obligation of contracts, for there is no way of enforcing such as those under consideration. It is purely a matter of public faith: no suit can be instituted against the State, and no executive officer can redeem its obligations further than furnished with money expressly appropriated for that purpose.

"It is said that the appropriation was once made. True, but the same power may withdraw it in whole or in part, or may prescribe conditions upon which it shall be used. The whole matter is under the control of the Legislature, and it would be simple usurpation for the fund commissioners to act other than as directed by that body. We consider the joint resolution as a modification of the previous appropriation.

"These are axioms of political law, and cannot be made plainer than by a simple statement; and, that body that peculiarly represents the State having determined to pay in Federal paper the bonds due in 1872, we cannot interfere to require its servants to pay in any other manner, although of the opinion that it has thereby failed to meet the State's obligations. The wrong, if any there be, must be remedied by the Legislature itself."

Judge Wagner gave a separate opinion, in which he said: "No money can be paid out of the State Treasury without a specific appropriation for that purpose, and the same power that makes the appropriation has the sole and exclusive right to determine how and in what manner it shall be paid. It was competent for the Legislature to repeal the law appropriating the money to make the payment, or to modify it in such way as they thought proper. And their action in this respect is not liable to superintendence or control by the judicial department of the government. The joint resolution prescribed the kind of money in which the obligations shall be paid, and the fund commissioners, who are mere ministerial officers, must obey the law and cannot discharge the liability in any other funds. The State may say in what manner its debts shall be paid or that they shall not be paid, and it may amount to a breach of faith, but there is no power to coerce it."

The effect of the action of the Legislature was a serious depreciation in the value of the State bonds, and Governor Brown, in his message to the Legislature of 1873, undertakes to show that the loss from this cause is far greater than the gain from making payments

in currency. The remote and consequential damage he thinks cannot be estimated, and says: "Had the State not felt itself prepared to assume the initiation of specie payment on promises unequivocal in their language, it would certainly have been wiser to have offered sufficient inducement to fund early-maturing bonds, rather than repudiate their face."

The receipts of the Treasury for the year, including a surplus of \$742,626 from the preceding twelve months, amounted to \$3,638,749.55. The disbursements were, \$3,044,219.98, leaving a surplus at the end of the year of \$594,529.57.

According to the assessment returns from the several counties for the year, there are in the State of Missouri 36,092,023 acres of land, valued at \$427,533,142; 553,378 horses, valued at \$24,718,878; 119,077 mules and asses, valued at \$6,535,447; 1,248,632 neat-cattle, valued at \$15,998,589; 1,097,294 sheep, valued at \$1,291,815; 2,964,520 hogs, valued at \$5,915,168; money, bonds, and notes, valued at \$14,565,368, and other personal property to the amount of \$67,039,415; total personal property, \$140,622,360; entire taxable wealth, \$568,155,502. These are the figures of the assessors; but the Governor in his message to the Legislature of 1873 declared that the return was very "unequal as well as inaccurate," and that there was within the limits of the State "more than \$1,000,000,000 of property that should rightly share in the support of the government." "The deficit," he added, "represents evasion, neglects of duty, transfers elsewhere of securities owned here, and a general inadequacy of the revenue law to the purpose it is intended to effect." The principal railroads making reports put the aggregate of their taxable property as follows:

Hannibal & St. Joseph	\$5,627,061 42
Missouri Pacific.....	2,819,498 65
Atlantic & Pacific.....	2,819,498 00
North Missouri.....	2,948,551 25
St. Louis & Iron Mountain.....	2,071,435 00
Missouri, Kansas & Texas.....	642,390 05
St. Louis & Santa Fé.....	191,595 81
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs.....	1,269,094 17
Missouri, Iowa & Nebraska (41 miles, road-bed not included).....	27,650 00
Missouri River, Fort Scott & Gulf.....	87,140 00
Mississippi Valley & Western.....	29,500 00
Quincy, Missouri & Pacific.....	456,540 00
Total.....	\$20,514,654 35

The session of the Missouri Legislature which began in January continued until the 19th of April. The resolution mentioned above, providing for the payment of State bonds in currency, excited considerable discussion, but was passed by a strong vote of both branches, 74 to 45 in the House, and 21 to 11 in the Senate, after the veto of the Governor. In his veto-message the Governor used the following language, after expressing his reasons for regarding the proposed action as invalid, on the ground that it impaired the obligation of a contract:

But while these considerations sufficiently answer any objections to the validity and sufficiency of the

obligation to pay in coin, the sovereignty of the State places the whole question on a different and higher ground. The credit of the State must repose upon an abundant good faith. Its contracts are not subject to the technicalities of the law, or the ruling of courts; it is an axiom of political science, that the strictest public faith is the wisest public policy. No State can afford to answer her creditors with quibbles, or to challenge them in the name of tribunals before whom she herself can never be summoned. And in Missouri especially every consideration of public policy demands that we cherish the public faith above the least suspicion of dishonor. We are now, and must for long years to come continue to be, a borrowing people, dependent largely upon the money-markets of the world for the development of our resources. A heavy local indebtedness is in the market, in many cases negotiated only by a large discount. Counties, municipalities, and all the forms of corporate and private enterprise, will find the surest guarantee of their credit when the credit of their State is above suspicion. At such a time, if only for such considerations, Missouri cannot afford to allow the slightest question of her good faith.

The policy of the resolution is disastrous to the finances of the State. It involves the continued depreciation of the very means in the Treasury provided by law for this payment. The statutes regulating the sinking fund require that its accumulating surplus shall be invested in bonds, which are to be sold in the market, when means are needed to pay the maturing debt. This is illustrated by the fact that the provision for the debt, falling due this year, consists in a large part of bonds thus purchased, which must be sold at their market value. Thus what this repudiation of the contract would save to us in the redemption would be lost in the sale of the bonds provided for the payment. The resolution also necessitates a heavy increase in the burdens upon our people in the terms of the new loan, which we should be obliged to negotiate with depreciated credit within the next five years. It also involves the continued handling of our securities in the interest of rings, for they cannot be rescued from speculative control until by their appreciation in value they pass into the hands of permanent investors. No rings control the securities of the gold-paying States.

A new revenue bill was passed, which made very few changes in the law. It exempted from taxation \$300 of personal, household furniture, or other property, and provides "that all property personal, by the laws of this State, situate in any county other than the one in which the owner resides, shall be assessed in the county where such owner resides." The State Board of Equalization, composed of the State Senate as before, is retained. The County Board of Equalization is also retained, and county assessors, instead of township assessors, are provided for.

A proposition to aid in the construction of railroads by loaning to them the bonds of the State to the amount of \$18,000,000, after occupying considerable time and attention, was defeated, and the following resolution was adopted by the Senate:

Resolved, That, in the judgment of the Senate, it is alike unconstitutional and inexpedient for the Legislature of Missouri to increase the present State debt, and thereby impose additional burdens of taxation upon the people, by either directly or indirectly giving or loaning the credit of the State or its bonds or money to any railroad company or other private corporation or association.

A bill, proposing to make dealers in intoxicating liquors liable for the damage done by intoxicated persons, was introduced, but failed to pass, after occupying a good deal of time. Various changes in the school laws were proposed and debated, but were not consummated. A bill, providing that treason against the State and murder in the first degree should be the only crimes prosecuted by indictment, and that grand-juries should not be summoned unless by order of a judge, was among the measures discussed but not passed. A bill, dividing the State into congressional districts in accordance with the new apportionment law, was not passed before the adjournment, which fact induced the Governor to call an extra session, to begin on the 19th of June. The redistricting of the State was necessary, in order to provide for the election of the presidential electors which the State was entitled to choose. The new apportionment of Congress increased the number of these electors by four. The Legislature was in session only a few days in June, and the passage of the bill redistricting the State was the only important action taken.

Two amendments of the constitution were submitted by the Legislature to a vote of the people at the election in November, both of which were ratified at that time. One of these provides for the investment of the school fund, and the other increases the number of the judges of the Supreme Court by two. The question of a complete revision of the constitution is beginning to be agitated.

The last Legislature provided for the construction of a new Insane Asylum, and appropriated \$200,000 for the purchase of a site and the erection of the necessary buildings. Under this act five commissioners were appointed by the Governor, to select a location and obtain plans and specifications for the buildings. The site chosen is near the city of St. Joseph, and provision has been made for the immediate establishment there of the proposed institution.

There were at the end of the year 821 convicts in the State-prison. The expenses of this institution for the year amounted to \$109,696.42. When, against this, credit has been made for various supplies on hand, and the amount paid for the support of United States prisoners, the actual cost is reduced to about \$90,000. The labor which was done by the prisoners, under contract, brought in \$87,654.01, and the work done for the State, in extending and improving the buildings and grounds of the prison, is estimated at outside prices as worth \$111,723.35. About 300 prisoners have worked under contracts, at forty cents a day, and new contracts have been entered into, for the employment of 500 more, at 45 and 50 cents a day.

The State University is in a flourishing condition, being entirely free from debt, and having nearly 400 students. The policy of admit-

ting women to all departments of the university has been adopted. A medical department has just been established. The Normal Schools and School of Mines are also reported as in a very favorable condition. The number of children in the State between the ages of five and twenty-one is 702,901, an increase of 68,458 over the number in 1871. The other important school statistics are as follows:

Children attending public schools, 1872....	362,179
Children attending private schools, 1871....	330,070

Increase.....	32,109
Teachers in public schools, 1872.....	9,265
Teachers in public schools, 1871.....	8,816

Increase.....	449
Number of public schools, 1872.....	7,585
Number of public schools, 1871.....	6,942

Increase.....	643
Number of private schools reported.....	439
Number attending private schools.....	13,124

Two serious disturbances of the public peace occurred in the State during the year: one in Lafayette County, in February; the other in Cass County, in April. In the former case, a man named Douthitt, accused of stealing some mules, was killed by a party of about forty men in open daylight, and without any disguise. The Governor interfered in this case only to secure the action of the officers of the law according to the usual processes. Several persons have been indicted for participating in this affair, and will be brought to trial during the coming year (1873).

The outrages committed in Cass County, and known as the Gunn City tragedy, originated in a feeling of great exasperation among the people against officials who were charged with corruptly issuing bonds and contracting obligations to certain railroads to an amount inflicting heavy burdens upon tax-payers. It culminated in the stoppage of a train, in which certain of the parties were travelling, in the firing upon it by an armed and masked body of men, in the killing of a Mr. Dutro, Circuit-Attorney Hines, and Judge Stevenson, the two latter of whom were charged with complicity in the bond transaction. For some days great excitement prevailed over the neighboring townships, and extended into adjoining counties. Popular feeling had been very much aroused against those who were thus murdered, and, in consequence, was largely enlisted in the suppression of all evidence against those who executed this summary vengeance. Governor Brown at once ordered Captain Phelan's company, of Kansas City, to the vicinity, dispatched the Adjutant-General to the scene of the crime, to report upon the facts, and organized a commission, composed of Colonel Phillips and Colonel Cockerell, who were authorized to visit the county for the purpose of uniting those who were willing to act together in sustaining the execution of the laws. No further disturbance occurred, protection was offered, to enable those who

had fled to return, and civil order was reestablished. Rewards were at once offered, to the full extent authorized by law, for the apprehension of every one implicated, and steps were taken to discover the persons and elicit the evidences necessary for prosecution. Indictments have been found against 54 persons, charged with being engaged in the Gunn City murders, all of whom were bailed in the sum of \$100,000, and their trials set for the February term of the Cass County Circuit Court, in 1873.

The political campaign of the year in Missouri was one of unusual interest. The movement in national politics known as the "Liberal Republican" movement had its inception in a convention at Jefferson City, held on the 24th of January. It was one of the largest conventions ever held in the State. Besides the delegates representing the various counties, there were many persons present from other parts of the country. The convention was called to order by Colonel Grosvenor, chairman of the State Central Committee, and speeches were made by Governor Brown, James M. Scovil, of New Jersey, and others, while Senator Carl Schurz and others sent letters expressing their sympathy with its objects. Those objects are set forth with sufficient clearness in the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we, the Liberal Republicans of Missouri, faithful now, as we were in the dark days of civil war, to the vital principles of true republicanism, by no act or word will endanger rightful sovereignty of the Union, emancipation, equality of civil rights, or enfranchisement. To these established facts, now embedded in the Constitution, we claim the loyalty of all good citizens.

Resolved, That a true and lasting peace can come only from such proposed reconciliation as enfranchisement has wrought in this State, nor can those governments be pure or just in which the tax-payers have no active part. We therefore demand, with equal suffrage for all, complete amnesty for all, that the intelligent and experienced of every State may be welcomed to active service for the common welfare.

Resolved, That no form of taxation is just or wise which puts needless burdens upon the people. We demand a genuine reform of the tariff, so that those duties shall be removed which, in addition to the revenue yielded to the Treasury, involve increase in the price of domestic products, and a consequent tax for the benefit of favored interests.

Resolved, That the shameless abuse of government patronage for control of conventions and elections, whether in the interests of an individual, a faction, or a party, with the consequent corruption and demoralization of political life, demands a thorough and genuine reform of public service. Those who would suppress investigation forget that they owe a higher duty to the country than to any party. We honor those Senators whose courageous course has compelled the disclosure of grave misdeeds, and they deserve the thanks and the hearty support of all good citizens.

Resolved, That local self-government, with impartial suffrage, will guard the rights of all citizens more securely than any centralized authority. It is time to stop the growing encroachment of executive power, the use of coercion or bribery to ratify a treaty, the packing of a Supreme Court to relieve rich corporations, the seating of members of Congress not

elected by the people, the resort to unconstitutional laws to cure Ku-klux disorders, irreligion, or intemperance, and the surrender of individual freedom to those who ask that the pleasure, practice, or creed, of some shall be the law of all. We demand for the individual the largest liberty consistent with public order, for the State, self-government, and for the nation, return to the methods of peace, and the constitutional limitations of power.

Resolved, That true Republicanism makes it not the less our duty to expose corruption, denounce usurpation of power, and work for reforms necessary to the public welfare. The times demand an uprising of honest citizens to sweep from power the men who prostitute the name of an honored party to selfish interests. We therefore invite all Republicans, who desire the reforms herein set forth, to meet in national mass convention at the city of Cincinnati, on the first Wednesday of May next, at 12 m., there to take such action as our convictions of duty and the public exigency may require.

Delegates of the regular Republican party met at Jefferson City, on the 22d of February, to appoint representatives to the National Convention, to be held in Philadelphia, in June, and set forth the principles in accordance with which they professed to act. These principles were embodied in the following declarations:

We, the representatives of the Republican party of the State of Missouri, in convention assembled, declare as follows:

1. We congratulate the people of Missouri, and of the United States, that the principles of the Republican party, as enunciated by the National Convention of 1868, and which have determined the internal and foreign policy of the United States Government, have realized the blessings of peace and prosperity at home, and vindicated the honor, stability, and power of the American republic among the nations of the world, and we reaffirm our adherence to those principles.

2. That we heartily indorse the present national Administration in its conduct of national affairs, and point, with patriotic pride, to its great and lasting achievements. It has given to the country peace and prosperity; it has fulfilled its pledge that the will of the people should be the paramount law of its action; it has established the credit of the country upon a firm financial basis. By a steady adherence to its obligations, and to its plighted faith, it has enhanced the value of public securities, and appreciated the national currency to the verge of a gold standard. It has reduced the public debt beyond all precedent, and, at the same time, relieved the industry of the country from vast burdens of taxation which were necessarily imposed upon the people for the preservation of the republic. It has rebuked corruption and dishonesty wherever found to exist, and, with firm, unsparing justice, it has meted out punishment wherever the law has declared punishment to be due. It has corrected abuses and chronic evils inherited from the past. It has inaugurated and made zealous endeavors to secure practical and efficient civil-service reform. It has adopted a successful and humane Indian policy. It has executed, with a firm hand, the will of the people as expressed in the Constitution and the laws of Congress; and, finally, negotiated a treaty with Great Britain in the settlement of intricate and threatening complications, which is not less glorious as a vindication of the honor of the American flag, than it is distinguished in establishing a great and Christian principle of international law.

3. That, inasmuch as the disorganizing elements of other States are now looking to Missouri for a confirmation of their hopes of a division in our ranks, we take occasion to proclaim to the Republicans of

the nation that the party, in this State, is now united, vigorous, and enthusiastic. There is no cause for schism, and there is no schism in it; that it will poll the full Republican vote of the State for the nominees of the National Republican Convention; that the so-called Liberal Republican faction, if considered apart from the Democratic party (as it should not be), is contemptible in numbers, too feeble to organize, and too cunning to expose its weakness by a separate organization—a mere clique of disaffected persons seeking to perpetuate a division which is now utterly groundless, without the indorsement of a respectable minority of Republicans, and powerless to embarrass the party.

4. We declare our unswerving confidence in the integrity, patriotism, and zealous devotion to public interests of the present Chief Magistrate of the nation. We pledge ourselves and the Republican party to abide by, support, and carry to victory, the platform and candidates presented to the people by the National Convention to be assembled at Philadelphia, on the 6th of June next.

5. That in our opinion the true policy of the Government toward those lately in rebellion against its authority is general and universal amnesty, and, to this end, we indorse the recommendations of the President of the United States, in his last annual message to Congress.

A Democratic Convention was held at Jefferson City, on the 12th of June, to appoint delegates to the national convention of the party at Baltimore, in July. At this the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

The Democratic party of Missouri cannot be unmindful of the fact that, prior to the last general election in this State, while tyranny, oppression, and plunder, prevailed, the large majority of citizens were powerless to rid themselves of these terrible evils, or accomplish any political result; that large numbers of them were disfranchised, and by the wicked machinery of the registration laws, and their more wicked execution, and by unscrupulous and systematic frauds, the people were doomed to hopeless subjection to the corrupt rule of an unprincipled minority; and it was by this patriotism and sense of justice of the Liberal Republican party, in aid of the heroic struggles of the Democracy, that the State of Missouri has been redeemed, and all of her citizens stand forth to-day freemen once more. The same radical party now in power in the nation, animated by the same spirit of hate and oppression, have, for a long series of years of profound peace, subjected the people of many of the States of this Union to a system of tyranny, spoliation, and plunder, even more aggravated than that under which the people groaned and suffered in Missouri. By frauds the most gigantic, force most unlawful and oppressive, they now hold the reins of power, and wield the machinery of government. They have established a military despotism in many of the States, and may, under the legislation of a subservient Congress, establish the same military rule in other portions of this country, at the will of the President, who has required them to make him the candidate for reelection. The Liberal Republican party of the country, impelled by the same sense of justice, offers, in cooperation with the Democracy, to reestablish, throughout the entire country, the liberty of all citizens and their local self-government; to overthrow military rule, to establish justice, and to restore fraternal relations between the different sections of our entire country. The Democracy of Missouri declares that it is our duty to cooperate with them in this great national achievement, and we will earnestly discharge that duty. The Liberal Republicans have already placed their ticket in the field, pledged to carry out the great and controlling objects above referred to, and, to the support of that ticket, a large portion of both the Liberal

Republican and Democratic parties of the country are already committed. It would be not only unwise, but, in our solemn judgment, a wicked trifling with the dearest interests of the people, should the Democracy place another ticket in the field, for the presidency and vice-presidency, and thus insure the reelection of Grant, the continued oppression and plunder of the people, and the destruction of liberty and constitutional government throughout the land: therefore—

Resolved, That the delegates appointed to the convention to be held in Baltimore, in July, are instructed to vote as a unit against the nomination of any candidates for President and Vice-President at the approaching election.

On the 21st of August the Democrats and Liberal Republicans met in separate conventions at Jefferson City, for the purpose of nominating presidential electors and candidates for the State offices. They were in session two days, and a joint committee of conference agreed upon a plan of dividing the nominations, which was approved by both conventions. This gave to the Democrats one of the two electors at large, six of the thirteen district electors, and the Governor, Treasurer, Auditor, Attorney-General, and the four judges of the Supreme Court; and to the Liberal Republicans the rest of the electoral ticket, the Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, and Registrar of Lands. Each convention made the nominations allotted to it, and then the whole ticket was ratified in a joint meeting. The State ticket was as follows: for Governor, Silas Woodson, of Buchanan County; Lieutenant-Governor, Charles P. Johnson, of St. Louis; Secretary of State, Eugene F. Weigel, of St. Louis; Treasurer, Harvey W. Salmon, of Henry; Auditor, George B. Clarke, of Washington; Attorney-General, H. Clay Ewing, of Cole; Registrar of Lands, Frederick Salmon, of St. Charles; Judges of the Supreme Court, Washington Adams, of Cooper, for the residue of an unexpired term of two years; Henry M. Vories, of Buchanan, for a full term of six years, and Ephraim B. Ewing, of St. Louis, and Thomas A. Sherwood, of Green, for additional judges under the proposed amendment to the constitution. The platform of the National Convention at Cincinnati was accepted, but no additional declaration of principles was made.

The Republican Convention, for the nomination of an electoral ticket and candidates for the State offices, was held at St. Louis, on the 4th and 5th of September. The State ticket, as finally agreed upon, was as follows: for Governor, John B. Henderson; Lieutenant-Governor, Colonel J. H. Stover; Secretary of State, F. W. Voerde; Treasurer, D. Q. Dallmeyer; Auditor, Daniel O'Connor; Attorney-General, Jefferson Chandler; Registrar of Lands, F. A. Nichy; Judges of the Supreme Court, Henry A. Clover for the two years' term, George H. Shields for six years, and J. P. Ellis and Ira E. Leonard for the proposed additional judgeships. A platform was adopted, which was as follows:

Resolved, 1. That the rightful purpose of the government is to assure the security of life, individual liberty, property, and equality before the law; that the return to power, under any pretence, of the party practically opposing this proposition, would necessarily imperil that security and destroy the general confidence which has steadily increased under a Republican Administration.

2. In the profound conviction that the success of the Republican party is the sole security of reform and progress, we heartily approve the general principles declared by the late Republican Convention of Philadelphia, and gladly ratify the nomination of U. S. Grant and Henry Wilson, pledging our most earnest and honorable efforts for their triumphant election.

3. That the modesty, the patriotism, the earnest purpose, the sagacious judgment, practical wisdom, incorrupt integrity, and the illustrious services of Ulysses S. Grant have commended him to the hearts and judgments of the American people, and that in Senator Henry Wilson, our nominee for Vice-President, we present a statesman, who, by the force of his own character and efforts, made his way from a humble condition in life to the front rank of American citizens, and who, during a long career, has been always the able advocate and defender of the rights of the people and of every just and benevolent purpose. With these nominees for the platform adopted at Philadelphia by the Republican National Convention, we confidently await the verdict of the American people.

4. That universal suffrage demands universal education; that, as republicans, believing that intelligence and virtue are the pillars of our government, we advocate the necessity of a common-school education for every child in the State.

5. That any conflict between labor and capital should be avoided by proper legislation; but, in the event of such conflict, labor, the prime ground and foundation of capital, has paramount demands upon consideration.

6. That while we are in favor of internal improvements, and the fullest and speediest development of the great resources of the State, as far as the same can be accomplished by lawful means, we denounce every attempt to accomplish either by an evasion of constitutional provisions, in looting or donating the credit or money of the State.

7. That the Republicans of the State of Missouri in convention assembled—a convention largely composed of those who aided in elevating, to his present position, the Governor of this State—do declare that, as an executive, he has failed to discharge the solemn obligations devolved upon him by the constitution; he has not enforced the laws, but anarchy and confusion reign in many parts of the State, murderers and outlaws go unwhipped of justice, and innocents stand defenceless and powerless before its enemies, while he, in neglect of duty, and in violation of this solemn oath, plots and intrigues for personal political preferment; that his continued exhibitions of inefficiency and lack of official integrity have destroyed all confidence ever reposed in his administrative ability, and his safety as an executive officer, and we emphatically condemn every effort looking to his elevation to a position where, by the remotest possibility, the enforcement of the laws of the nation may depend upon his will and efforts.

8. That we call attention of all good citizens to the history of the Republican party in this State. It came into power at a time when the State was disorganized, the authority of the law defied, the collection of the revenue imperilled, the Treasury of the State bankrupt, the securities of the State dishonored. Within a period of six years it reduced the indebtedness of the State from \$38,500,000 to less than \$21,000,000. Without increasing the burdens of the citizens, it discharged all financial obligations entailed upon it by an expensive civil war, and

promptly met all obligations of the Commonwealth. It raised the value of State bonds from less than fifty to ninety-seven cents on the dollar, and by legislation attracted capital and encouraged immigration from sister States and foreign lands, until Missouri, as a State, in wealth, population, and prosperity, ranks among the foremost in the Union.

9. That we also call the attention of all good citizens to the history of the self-styled party of Reform in this State. It came into power at a period of profound peace and prosperity, and when all the departments of government were thoroughly organized. Within a period of two years it has increased the debt of the State, by the emission of bonds and certificates, \$1,300,000. It has depleted the Treasury by extravagant and reckless appropriations until the current expenses of the government can no longer be paid. It has failed to protect the citizen, and it has failed to originate a single measure tending to improve either the government of this State or the prosperity of its people.

10. That, in view of the foregoing facts, we call upon all good citizens, irrespective of former party affiliations, to aid in our endeavor to rid Missouri of a government which came into power under the pretext of reform, but which, for incompetency, profligacy, and corruption, stands unparalleled in the history of the State.

The State election occurred on the same day with the presidential election, November 5th. The total vote cast for presidential electors was 273,058; of these, 151,433 were in favor of the election of Greeley and Brown, and 119,196 for Grant and Wilson; Greeley's majority over Grant, 32,257. Charles O'Connor received 2,429 votes for President. The total vote cast for Governor was 277,985, of which Woodson received 156,715, and Henderson 121,271; Woodson's majority, 35,443. The remainder of the ticket nominated by Democrats and Liberal Republicans was elected. In the thirteen congressional districts Democrats were chosen as representatives in Congress in the second, third, fourth, fifth, seventh, eighth, eleventh, twelfth, and thirteenth, and Republicans in the first, sixth, ninth, and tenth. The Legislature consists of 19 Democrats and Liberals and 15 Republicans in the Senate, and 82 Democrats and Liberals and 49 Republicans in the House.

According to the census of 1870, of the total population (1,205,568) ten years old and over, there were engaged in all classes of occupations 505,556 persons, of whom 466,845 were males and 38,711 females. There were engaged in agriculture, 263,918, including 262,595 males and 1,323 females; in professional and personal services, 106,903, including 75,079 males and 31,824 females; in trade and transportation, 54,885, including 54,583 males and 302 females; in manufactures and mechanical and mining industries, 79,850, including 74,588 males and 5,262 females.

The State contained 9,130,615 acres of improved land, 8,965,229 of woodland, and 3,611,376 of other improved land. The cash value of farms was \$392,908,047; of farming implements and machinery, \$15,596,426; total amount of wages paid during the year, including value of board, \$8,797,487; total (estimated) value of all farm-productions, includ-

ing betterments and additions to stock, \$103,-095,759; orchard-products, \$2,617,463; produce of market-gardens, \$406,655; forest-products, \$793,343; value of home manufactures, \$1,737,606; of animals slaughtered or sold for slaughter, \$23,626,784; of all live-stock, \$84,-285,273. There were 493,969 horses, 111,502 mules and asses, 398,515 milch-cows, 65,825 working-oxen, 689,355 other cattle, 1,352,001 sheep, and 2,308,430 swine. The chief productions were 1,093,905 bushels of spring, and 13,222,021 of winter, wheat, 559,532 of rye, 66,034,075 of Indian-corn, 16,573,313 of oats, 269,240 of barley, 36,252 of buckwheat, 12,329,-483 pounds of tobacco, 3,649,390 pounds of wool, 1,246 bales of cotton, 43,936 bushels of peas and beans, 4,238,361 of Irish, and 241,253 of sweet, potatoes, 326,173 gallons of wine, 14,455,825 pounds of butter, 204,090 of cheese, 615,611 tons of hay, 2,494 bushels of clover-seed, 12,246 of grass-seed, 19,297 pounds of hops, 2,816 of hemp, 16,613 of flax and 10,391 bushels of flax-seed, 116,980 pounds of maple-sugar, 1,730,171 gallons of sorghum, and 116,317 of maple, molasses, 1,156,444 pounds of honey, and 35,248 of wax.

The total number of manufacturing establishments was 11,871, using 1,638 steam-engines of 48,418 horse-power, and 388 water-wheels of 7,644 horse-power, and employing 65,354 hands, of whom 55,904 were males above sixteen, 3,884 females above fifteen, and 5,566 youth. The total amount of capital invested was \$80,257,244; wages paid during the year, \$31,055,445; value of materials consumed, \$115,533,269; of products, \$206,213,429.

The total number of newspapers and periodicals was 279, having an aggregate circulation of 522,866, and issuing annually 47,980,-422 copies. There were 21 daily, with a circulation of 86,655; 5 tri-weekly, circulation 13,800; 225 weekly, circulation 342,361; 3 semi-monthly, circulation 22,000; 23 monthly, circulation, 53,650; 1 annual, circulation 1,500.

There were 5,645 libraries, having 1,065,638 volumes. Of these, 3,903, with 566,642 volumes, were private, and 1,742, with 498,996 volumes, were other than private, including 28 circulating libraries, with 112,450 volumes.

The total number of religious organizations was 3,230, having 2,073 edifices, with 691,520 sittings, and property valued at \$9,709,358. The leading denominations were:

DENOMINATIONS.	Organizations.	Sittings.
Baptist.....	805	145,360
Christian.....	394	68,545
Episcopal.....	83	20,950
Lutheran.....	94	39,550
Methodist.....	1,066	185,420
Presbyterian.....	476	103,250
Roman Catholic.....	184	97,550
United Brethren in Christ.....	38	5,800

The condition of pauperism and crime is shown by the following statistics:

Total population.....	1,721,295
Number of persons receiving support during the year ending June 1, 1870.....	2,424

Cost of annual support.....	\$191,171
Total number receiving support, June 1, 1870..	1,854
Native.....	1,415
White.....	1,090
Colored.....	325
Foreign.....	459
Number of persons convicted during the year.....	1,503
Total number of persons in prison, June 1, 1870.	1,623
Native.....	1,217
White.....	693
Colored.....	324
Foreign.....	406

MOORE, NATHANIEL F., LL. D., an eminent scholar, and former President of Columbia College, born at Newtown, L. I., December, 1782; died in the highlands on the Hudson, April 27, 1872. He was a nephew of Bishop Benjamin Moore, and graduated from Columbia College in 1802. Having completed a course of law-study, he was admitted to the bar in 1805, and, after following his profession for a few years, was appointed, in 1817, Adjunct Professor of the Greek and Latin Languages in his *alma mater*. In 1820 he was chosen professor, and was president from 1842 to 1849. In 1839 he visited Egypt and the Holy Land. Dr. Moore was a man of rare scholarly attainments, and was greatly beloved for his gentle nature and purity of character. Besides many pamphlets and occasional essays, he published "Remarks on the Pronunciation of the Greek Language," New York, 1819; "Ancient Mineralogy," New York, 1834; "Lectures on the Greek Language and Literature," 1835; and "An Historical Sketch of Columbia College," 1846.

MORAVIANS. The latest statistical reports of the Moravian Church give the number of communicants in the American and European provinces as 16,631, and the total number of communicants, non-communicants over thirteen years of age, and children, as 27,201. It is estimated that about 100,000 persons are in spiritual connection with the Church in the "diaspora," or missions on the Continent of Europe. To these numbers should also be added the number of members and adherents reported from the mission-fields.

The statistics of the American provinces, reported December 31, 1872, give, in the Northern District, churches, 57; communicants, 6,856; total of communicants, non-communicants, over thirteen years of age, and children, 12,387; officers and teachers in Sunday-schools, 651; Sunday-school scholars, 5,431; in the Southern District, churches, 11; communicants, 1,194; total of communicants, non-communicants over thirteen years of age, and children, 1,877; officers and teachers in Sunday-schools, 79; Sunday-school scholars, 653. Total for the United States: Communicants, 8,050; communicants, non-communicants over thirteen years of age, and children, 14,263; officers and teachers in Sunday-schools, 730; Sunday-school scholars, 6,106. The increase in the number of communicants for the year was 168, and in the entire number of persons enrolled in the churches, 360. The rate of increase (two and one-half per cent.) was much smaller

than the rate which had prevailed for several years previous, the average rate of increase for six years having been six per cent.

The following are the statistics of the Moravian missions as reported December, 1872:

MISSIONS.	Stations.	Missionary Agents.	Native Assistants and Overseers.	Occasionally holding Religious Meetings.	Communicants.
Greenland.....	6	24	45	14	948
Labrador.....	6	44	36	..	434
North America.....	3	8	4	3	158
St. Thomas and St. Jan.....	5	10	53	1	1,189
St. Croix.....	3	10	73	1	1,371
Jamaica.....	14	30	228	13	4,296
Antigua.....	8	20	163	6	2,866
St. Kitt's.....	4	9	81	9	1,256
Barbadoes.....	4	8	51	13	984
Tobago.....	2	5	62	6	805
Mosquito Coast.....	6	17	6	3	192
Surinam.....	13	63	419	33	4,855
South Africa, West.....	7	40	160	7	1,532
South Africa, East.....	5	18	41	5	280
Australia.....	2	10	2	2	29
Thibet (Mongolia).....	2	6	..	..	11
Total.....	90	322	1,424	116	21,296

The number of out-stations is ten. The number of baptized adults is 14,439; of candidates, "new people, etc.," 9,644; of baptized children, 23,986; total number of persons connected with the missions, 69,365. The entire receipts for missions for the year were £15,-478 3s. 11d.; the expenditures were £18,-786 9s. 11d.

A monument in memory of the massacre of Moravian Indians at Gnadenhütten, Ohio, in 1782, was unveiled at that place on the 5th of June. It bears the inscription: "Here triumphed in death ninety Christian Indians, March 8, 1782." The act of withdrawing the veil was performed by four Christian Delaware Indians of Canada, one of whom was a lineal descendant of one of the victims of the massacre. A tablet has been placed at the spring in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, where Zeisberger and five families of Christian Indians encamped, on the 3d of May, 1772, and erected the mission-station at Schönbrunn, the first house of a Christian town in the State. Several other memorials of early Moravian missionaries, and of events in the history of the Church in America, have been erected.

The mission in Bohemia has been prosecuted with a persevering spirit against many obstacles arising from the hostility of local officers. Although it is under the more immediate care of the German Province, its affairs have been regarded with interest by the churches in the American Province. In the month of August, the judge of the circuit in which the church at Pottenstein is situated, issued an order forbidding all further Moravian services at that station. A protest against this order was immediately sent by the Unity's Elders' Conference to the provincial government at Prague. At the same time a memorial, praying for religious liberty, was drawn up to be presented to the Imperial Government at

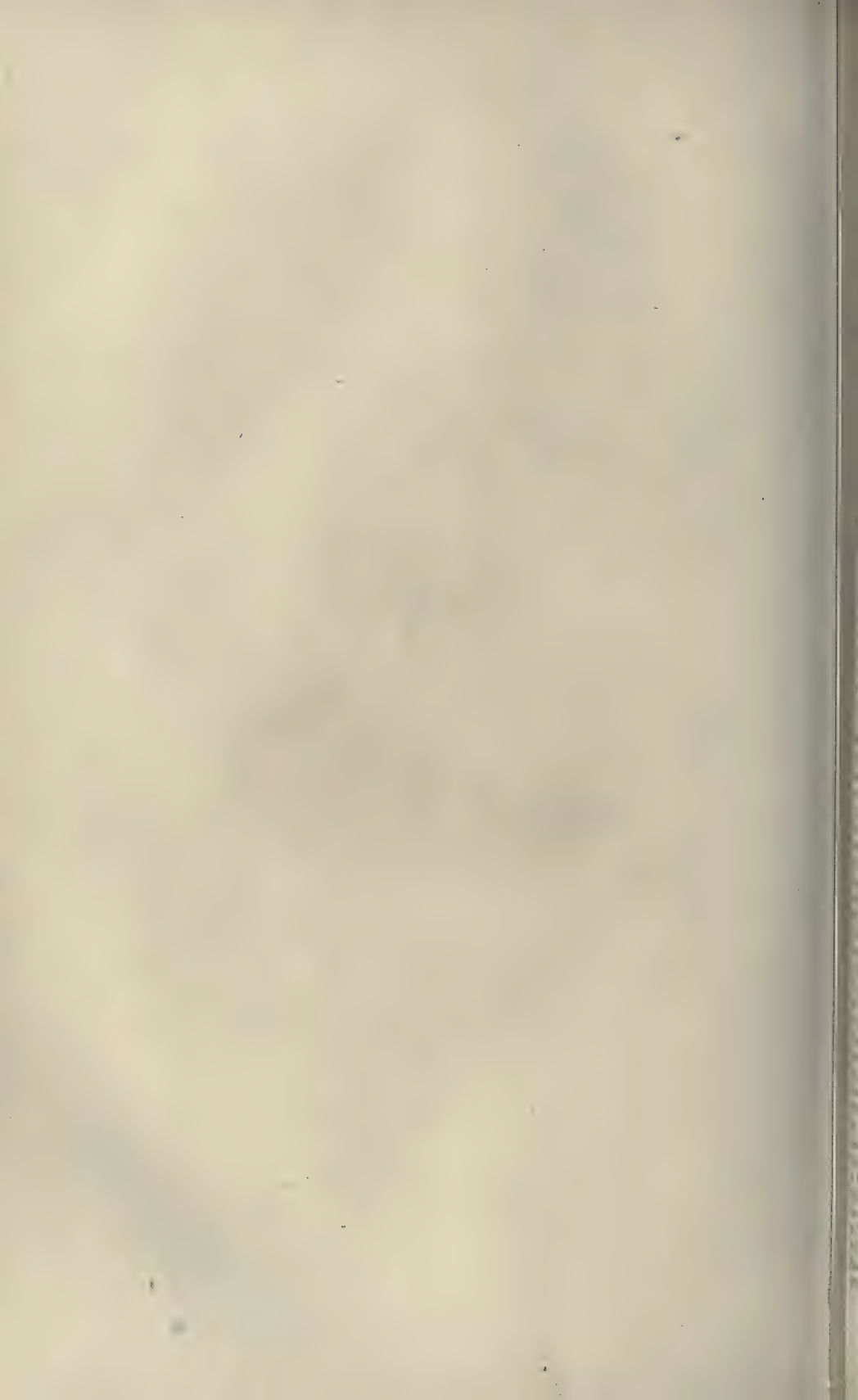
Vienna, and two deputies were selected to take it to the capital and give it personal attention. The deputies reached Vienna on the 24th of September. Their cause was espoused by General de Schweinitz, the Prussian ambassador, and by Herr de Bose, the Saxon ambassador. M. de Bose conferred with the Imperial Minister of Public Worship on the subject of the memorial. The minister replied that a favorable time had not yet arrived for presenting such a memorial; that there existed, as yet, no law in Austria defining the conditions on which religious liberty may be granted to a church; that such a law was then being prepared and would be laid before the next Diet; that he could not, therefore, consider any memorial on this subject until that law had been adopted; that, however, in so far as the prohibition of the public services at Pottenstein was concerned, if the provincial government at Prague should decline to uphold the protest of the Unity's Elders' Conference, and should sustain the judge, the Conference should report to him, and he would order the circuit judges not to interfere with the religious services of the Moravian Church.

In consequence of this response of the Minister of Public Worship, and by the advice of the two friendly ambassadors, the deputies did not send in the memorial, but withheld it, waiting for the passage of the law spoken of by the imperial minister. When they reached Prague on their return, the deputies found that the provincial government was about to decide against the protest of the Elders' Conference; they therefore informed the authorities of the favorable character of the response which the Minister of Public Worship had given on the subject of their petition, and succeeded in forestalling the anticipated adverse decision.

MORSE, SAMUEL FINLEY BREESE, LL. D., the inventor of the Electric Telegraph, a painter of acknowledged merit, and an author, born in Charlestown, Mass., April 27, 1791; died in New York City, April 2, 1872. He was the eldest son of Rev. Jedediah Morse, D. D., a Congregationalist clergyman, famous in his day for his geographical text-books and his historical works. Samuel received his early education in Charlestown, under his father's direction, graduated from Yale College in 1810, selected painting as his profession, and in 1811 sailed for England, in company with Washington Allston, to study art under his tuition and that of Sir Benjamin West. He made rapid progress in his profession, and in 1813 exhibited at the Royal Academy his picture of "The Dying Hercules," of colossal size, and the plaster model which he made of the same subject to assist him in his picture received the prize in sculpture the same year, from the Adelphi Society of Arts. On his return to the United States, in 1814, he settled in Boston, but met with so little encouragement that he removed to New Hampshire, where he found employment in painting por-



Sam. F. B. Morse



traits at fifteen dollars a head. Then he went to Charleston, S. C., and there his art proved more profitable. About 1822 he took up his residence in New York, where his talents were better appreciated, and, under a commission from the city, he painted a full-length portrait of General Lafayette, who was then on a visit to the United States. He was one of the founders of the National Academy of Design in 1846, and was its first president; he was about the same time lecturer on the fine arts at the New York Athenæum; and during his second residence abroad was elected to the professorship of the Literature of the Arts of Design in the University of the City of New York. He made a second voyage to Europe in 1829, to complete his studies in the chief cities of the Continent, where he produced a number of paintings which are held in high repute. It was on the voyage home in 1832, to enter upon the duties of this position, that he conceived the great invention to which he owes his world-wide fame. The new discoveries in the science of electro-magnetism had a special attraction for him, and he had discussed them, over and over again, with his friend Prof. J. F. Dana. On board the Havre packet *Sully*, which brought him home in October, 1832, the subject formed one day a topic of conversation among the passengers. Dr. Charles S. Jackson, of Boston, described an experiment recently made in Paris, by means of which electricity had instantaneously been transmitted through a great length of wire. "If that is so," said Morse, "I see no reason why messages may not be instantaneously transmitted by electricity." Before the packet reached New York, the invention of the telegraph was virtually made, and even the essential features of the electro-magnetic transmitting and recording apparatus were sketched upon paper. Of course, in reaching this result, Prof. Morse made use of the ideas and discoveries of many other minds. It is not sufficient that a brilliant project be proposed, that its modes of accomplishment are foreseen and properly devised; there are, in every part of the enterprise, other minds and other agencies to be consulted for information and counsel to perfect the whole plan. Various forms of telegraphic intercourse had been devised before; electro-magnetism had been studied by *savans* for many years; Franklin even had experimented with the transmission of electricity through great lengths of wire. It was reserved for Morse to combine the results of many fragmentary and unsuccessful attempts, and put them, after years of trial, to a practical use; and, though his claims to the invention have been many times attacked, in the press and in the courts, they have been triumphantly vindicated by the law and the verdict of the people, both at home and abroad. The Chief-Justice of the United States, in delivering the decision of the Supreme Court, said: "It can make no differ-

ence whether he" (the inventor) "derives his information from books or from conversation with men skilled in the science;" and "the fact that Morse sought and obtained the necessary information and counsel from the best sources, and acted upon it, neither impairs his right as an inventor nor detracts from his merits." Part of the apparatus was actually constructed by Mr. Morse in New York, before the close of the year 1832, but it was not until 1835 that he succeeded in putting up an experimental line, consisting of half a mile of wire stretched around and around a room, and exhibiting a telegraph in actual operation. In 1837 he gave greater publicity to his scheme by an exhibition at the University. The invention attracted a great deal of interest, but very few persons could be persuaded of its financial value. The same year he abandoned his profession, and filed his caveat at the Patent-Office in Washington; and it is somewhat singular that, during the same year, Wheatstone in England, and Steinheil in Bavaria, both invented a magnetic telegraph, differing from the American and from each other. But Morse's was superior to either, and at a convention held in 1851 by Austria, Prussia, Saxony, Würtemberg, and Bavaria, for the purpose of adopting a uniform system of telegraphing for all Germany, his was, by the advice of Steinheil, selected. At the close of 1837 Mr. Morse went to Washington and asked Congress for an appropriation to build a telegraph-line from Washington to Baltimore. The House Committee on Commerce, at the head of which was F. O. J. Smith, of Maine, gave him an attentive hearing, and a favorable report, but the session passed without further action, and the disappointed inventor went to England and France. He met with no encouragement in Europe, and struggled on for four years longer, renewing his appeal at Washington year after year, and still hopeful in the midst of poverty and trouble. On the last night of the session in March, 1843, he left the Capitol entirely disheartened, after patiently waiting through the long day. But the next morning, to his amazement, he learned that in the hurry and confusion of the midnight hour the expiring Congress had voted \$30,000 for his experimental essay. The difficulties, however, were not yet surmounted. Mr. Morse purposed enclosing the wires in lead pipes buried in the earth—a plan which soon proved impracticable. The expense far exceeded his expectations, and he was endeavoring, with the aid of his friend Mr. Smith, of the Committee on Commerce, to devise a sort of plough, that would both open and cover a trench for the pipes, when accident brought him into association with Ezra Cornell, afterward so intimately connected with the progress of the telegraph in the United States. Mr. Cornell devised a machine drawn by a yoke of oxen, which, as it moved along, opened the ground,

laid the pipe, and covered it with earth; and with this, superintended by Cornell himself, the work was begun at Baltimore. Ten miles had been laid when Mr. Morse was convinced that the pipe would not answer, and the story runs that Cornell saved him the embarrassment of confessing failure, by purposely driving the machine at full speed against a rock and breaking it to pieces. The whole year was consumed in fruitless experiment. At last, when only \$7,000 of the appropriation remained, Mr. Morse gave the mechanical execution of the work entirely into Cornell's hands; the pipe system was abandoned, and the wires were insulated upon poles.

The first message was sent on the 24th of May, 1844. Every part of the apparatus worked imperfectly, but the feasibility of the project was established, and the long struggle was over. This first message was dictated by Miss Annie G. Ellsworth, a daughter of the late Henry L. Ellsworth, then Commissioner of Patents. Miss Ellsworth had been the first to apprise Prof. Morse of the congressional appropriation, and he had promised her that she should send over the wires the first message. It was the sentence: "What hath God wrought," and was sent by Prof. Morse at Washington to his associate, Mr. Vail, at Baltimore. The first public messages were a notice from the Democratic National Convention, then in session, in Baltimore, to Silas Wright, announcing to him his nomination for Vice-President of the United States, and his response declining it; and it is a remarkable fact that, though the dispatch from Mr. Wright was read to the convention, the great majority of the members were so incredulous of the possibility of conveying information by the telegraph, that they adjourned over to the next day in order to send to Washington, and obtain *reliable* information on the subject. One episode of these five years of waiting was his making the acquaintance of Daguerre, in Paris, in 1839, and receiving from him the details of his process for preparing photographic, or, as they were at first called, daguerreotype pictures. From the drawings furnished him by M. Daguerre, Prof. Morse constructed the first daguerreotype-apparatus, and took the first sun-pictures ever taken in America. To him, and to his friend Prof. John W. Draper, we owe the introduction of this process in a state of such perfection that subsequent steps of improvement have been easy.

After his first successful demonstration of the telegraph's capacity, there came a long series of vexatious lawsuits. Morse's patents were violated, his honors disputed, even his integrity was assailed, and rival companies devoured, for a while, all the profits of the business. But these troubles were finally overcome, and no inventor has ever had higher satisfaction in the acknowledgment of the benefits which he had conferred upon his race. His *alma mater*, in 1846, conferred on him the

degree of LL. D. All the principal nations of Europe gave him tokens of distinction. So early as 1848, the Sultan presented him the decoration of the Nishan Iftichar, or Order of Glory, set in diamonds. Gold medals were awarded him by Prussia, Austria, and Württemberg. France made him a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor. Denmark gave him the cross of Knight-Commander of the First Class of the Order of the Dannebrog; Spain, the cross of Knight-Commander of the Order of Isabella the Catholic; Italy, the cross of the Order of SS. Maurice and Lazarus; and Portugal, the cross of the Order of the Tower and Sword. At the instance of the Emperor of the French, representatives of the European states—France, Russia, Sweden, Belgium, Holland, Austria, Sardinia, Tuscany, the Holy See, and Turkey—met at Paris, in 1858, to decide upon a collective testimonial to him, and the result of their deliberations was a vote of 400,000 francs (\$80,000). Scores of learned societies, all over the world, admitted him to membership. In 1856 the telegraph-companies of Great Britain gave him a banquet in London. In 1858 the American colony in France entertained him at a grand dinner in Paris. On the 29th of December, 1868, the citizens of New York gave him a dinner at Delmonico's. In June, 1871, a bronze statue of Prof. Morse, erected, in the Central Park, by the voluntary contributions of telegraph-employés throughout the country, was formally unveiled, with an address by William Cullen Bryant; and, in the evening, a reception was held at the Academy of Music, where one of the first instruments used on the original line between New York and Washington was placed upon the stage, and connected with the wires, that Prof. Morse might send, with his own hand, a word of greeting to all the cities of the United States and Canada. It should not be forgotten that to Prof. Morse we also owe the invention of the submarine cable. One moonlight night, in October, 1842, he laid, in New York Harbor, the first submarine telegraph, anticipating thus by more than a year and a half the actual construction of the first land-line. It was only an experiment, but it enabled Prof. Morse to predict, the next year, in a letter to the Secretary of the Treasury, the certainty of the great project which so long afterward was carried out by the energy of Cyrus W. Field.

The last public service which he performed was unveiling the statue of Franklin, in Printing-House Square, January 17, 1872, in the presence of a vast concourse of citizens. He had cheerfully acceded to the request that he would perform this act, remarking that he would do so if it were to be his last. It was eminently appropriate that the inventor who had made the electric current his secretary should thus honor that earlier discoverer who had brought it from the clouds to the earth, and protected dwellings from its violence.

Prof. Morse's later days were spent in comfort and happiness, in literary and artistic pursuits, at his beautiful summer residence at Locust Grove on the Hudson, near Poughkeepsie, and his winter residence in the city of New York.

His tastes were rather artistic than literary, yet he had written several books, and numerous scientific and literary papers. In 1829 he

published a collection of the poems of Lucretia Maria Davidson, with a memoir, under the title of "Amir Khan, and other Poems: Remains of Lucretia Maria Davidson." In 1835 appeared "Foreign Conspiracy against the Liberties of the United States," by S. F. B. Morse. He also published, in 1868, a series of papers giving reminiscences of his early struggles in behalf of his great invention.

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NAVY OF THE UNITED STATES. The navy of the United States, according to the report of Secretary Robeson, dated November 28, 1872, comprised 178 vessels, carrying 1,378 guns, exclusive of howitzers. Of these there were 68 steamers, 929 guns, 31 sailing-vessels of all classes, 322 guns, 51 iron-clads, 127 guns, and 28 tugs. There were 45 vessels in commission for sea-service (including three used as store-ships), carrying 462 guns. These were distributed as follows:

STATION.	No. of Vessels.	Guns.
North Atlantic.....	11	77
South Atlantic.....	3	33
European.....	6	110
Asiatic.....	11	116
North Pacific.....	5	65
South Pacific.....	5	51
Special service.....	3	10

This shows an active force slightly increased in strength since the date of the preceding report, with improved efficiency on account of its better distribution in a greater number of smaller and more active vessels. "The limit of our power is, however," says the Secretary, "almost reached in this direction, since we have no more small cruisers which can be put in commission without repairs of an extent and at an expense wholly inadequate to the results to be obtained. It would be the wisest economy at once to afford the means and the authority to build a number of small, active cruisers, of live-oak or of iron, which, adapted to the duties and the means of our navy in time of peace, and fitted with the more modern and economical machinery which has succeeded that in use at the commencement of the decade, could be maintained and employed with more effect, and, for some years, with very little expense for repairs."

In urging these recommendations upon Congress, President Grant said: "In addition to its regular service, it is evident that, unless steps are taken to preserve our navy, in a very few years the United States will be the weakest nation upon the ocean of all great powers."

The Pacific station has recently been divided into the North Pacific and the South Pacific stations. The former embraces all that portion lying north of the equator, except so much of the west coast of South America and of the Isthmus as lies between the equator and Pan-

ama; the latter embraces the west coast of the Isthmus and of South America lying between Panama and the equator, and the west coast of South America and the islands and waters of the Pacific lying south of the equator as far west as the 150th meridian, and includes, in addition, the coasts and seaports of Australia.

The appropriations made by Congress for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872, amounted in the aggregate to \$20,964,717.25; the actual expenditures for the same period charged to that appropriation amounted to \$17,694,685. This last amount will be increased by the discharge of existing contracts and liabilities in distant parts of the world, but it is believed that the expenditures will be more than \$2,000,000 less than the amount appropriated. The appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873, amount to \$19,704,558. The estimates for the year ending June 30, 1874, are as follows:

Pay of officers and seamen of the Navy....	\$6,500,000 00
Pay of civil establishment in navy-yards, etc.....	898,321 00
Ordnance and Torpedo Corps.....	821,507 00
Coal, hemp, and equipments.....	1,500,000 00
Navigation, supplies, etc.....	134,500 00
Hydrographic work.....	217,800 00
Naval Observatory, Nautical Almanac, etc.	64,600 00
Repairs and preservation of vessels, etc.....	3,775,000 00
Steam-machinery, tools, etc.....	2,400,000 00
Provisions.....	1,587,600 00
Repairs of hospitals and laboratories.....	40,000 00
Surgeons' necessaries.....	40,000 00
Contingent expenses of various departments and bureaus.....	1,312,000 00
Naval Academy.....	193,458 22
Support of Marine Corps.....	1,177,311 25
Printing and binding.....	103,000 00
Naval Asylum, Philadelphia.....	51,650 00
Total.....	\$20,256,747 50

And to these is added the sum of \$2,146,310 for permanent improvements, current repairs of buildings, docks, and incidental expenses in navy-yards, etc.

The number and yearly amount of pensions of the navy on the rolls, November 1, 1872, and the amount which was paid the last fiscal year, were:

PENSIONERS.	On the Rolls, Nov. 1, 1872.	Yearly amount of Pensions on the Roll, Nov. 1, 1872.	Amount paid for Pensions during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872.
Navy invalids.....	1,405	\$142,227 50	\$149,442 85
Navy widows and others.....	1,765	275,706 00	295,196 87
Total.....	3,260	\$417,933 50	\$444,639 42

A special increase of pensions was made by act of Congress passed June 8, 1872, of 20 per cent. to those having lost a limb, or otherwise disabled in a manner equivalent thereto. This increase, amounting to \$9,237, is not included in the above statement.

The Secretary dwells upon the importance of improving the torpedo system of the navy as a means of attack and defence, and much attention has been bestowed upon this subject in the service. "Torpedo warfare," says Secretary Robeson, "is still in its infancy; but it is the infancy of a most powerful development, and it is especially the policy of the United States to foster its growth as a weapon adapted to our situation. These cheapest but most powerful weapons of defence, called torpedoes by Fulton, who invented them, were at first little regarded, but their use is now established as a necessity of naval warfare. England, Germany, Austria, and even China, are devoting much attention to their preparation and employment. This weapon seems to have an especial value to the United States. Our separation from the political complications of Europe produces a security which has resulted in notorious unreadiness to meet any sudden hostile emergency, which can come only from the sea, by an armed navy in proportion to our strength or to the extent of our coasts. A well-developed system of torpedo warfare would, to some extent—possibly to a large extent—meet this condition of unreadiness. Naval construction has not yet even remotely indicated any floating structure which can withstand the destructive power of the modern fulminate, skilfully applied. While torpedoes are the cheapest of naval weapons, and within the means of the poorest nations, they are irresistible to the strongest and best prepared. The idea, even, of their employment appeals so strongly to the imagination, that powerful fleets have been kept aloof simply by their supposed presence."

The preparations and outfits for the hydrographic survey in the Pacific Ocean have been completed, and every facility has been given by the Department to insure its success. The United States ship *Portsmouth*, detailed for this survey, has already sailed and will commence operations upon her arrival in the Pacific Ocean, where she will be joined by the U. S. steamer *Narragansett*.

The whole number of students in the Naval Academy at Annapolis, at the beginning of the academic year, 1872-'73, was 260, viz.: 222 cadet-midshipmen; 34 cadet-engineers, and 4 Japanese students.

In the early part of the year, Commander R. W. Meade made, in the *Narragansett*, an extended cruise among the islands of the South Pacific Ocean, in the course of which he visited the group known as the Navigator or Samoan Islands, which lies northeast of Australia, and almost north of New Zealand, and consists of nine islands, the largest of which is

called Upola. These islands are capable of producing in abundance cotton, sugar, and all the ordinary tropical productions. They are inhabited by a fine, muscular race, mostly Christianized, and of a higher order of intellect and cultivation than almost any natives of the Pacific Archipelago. The island of Tutuila, though by no means the largest, is the central island, and, possessing the beautiful harbor of Pago-Pago, is the key of the group. These islands lie directly in the track of commerce and steam-navigation between the west coast of America and the islands and semi-continents of the East; and the bay of Pago-Pago, situated about midway between Honolulu and Sydney, affords not only far the best and safest, but absolutely the only land-protected harbor among the islands of the South Pacific. Its position, in relation to New Zealand, Australia, the Sandwich Islands, the ports of South America, and the Isthmus, and to San Francisco, makes it almost the necessary harbor for supplies, coaling, and repairs, for all the trade and travel westward to Australia and Southern Polynesia, or returning thence to the shores of America. Its great advantages for the United States are to be found in these conditions, and in the fact that it is in the direct line of trade from San Francisco, through the Sandwich Islands, to the East; that its location is plainly marked by the surveys of our exploring expedition, and those more recently made; that it is easy of access, night and day, with a deep, land-locked harbor, well protected from the force of the hurricanes which sweep that portion of the Pacific, and from the dangerous ocean-swell resulting therefrom. The native chiefs and people are well-disposed and exceedingly anxious to secure the benefits of intercourse with the United States, and the recognition of the Government. As an available station for coaling and supplies for our national and commercial marine in that part of the world, this island is regarded as by far the best to be found within a sweep of many thousand miles.

"It is by no means," says Secretary Robeson, in his late annual report to the President, "the province of this report to discuss questions of foreign policy, or to present any event even of the plainest interests or requirements of national commerce, but I cannot forbear to say that, if we are not prepared to ignore wholly the imperative commercial needs, as well as the splendid commercial opportunities of our Pacific States, and to yield also the opening avenues of Pacific trade to the comprehension and courage of more liberal, though more remote peoples, we should not neglect the opportunities thus afforded, at least to protect, if not to encourage, some of the American interests which are there struggling to establish themselves."

During the year two expeditions have been engaged upon surveys for the interoceanic canal across the Isthmus of Darien. One, un-

der the command of Commander E. P. Lull, has been examining the route *via* Lake Nicaragua. Several lines have been run from Lake Nicaragua to Brito, on the Pacific coast, one of which is regarded as particularly favorable; also, a line to the Bay of Salinas.

Commander Selfridge, who has conducted the previous surveys of the Isthmus of Darien, was engaged at the close of the year in completing the final exploration of that isthmus between Panama and South America. The route by the way of the Atrato and Nipipi Rivers (the former of which is navigable at all seasons for vessels drawing twenty-five feet of water) was found to possess fewer difficulties than any route previously examined. This route requires a canal of about 32 miles in length, the estimated cost of which amounts to \$75,000,000; but it is hoped that further surveys will shorten the distance four or five miles and reduce the cost to \$60,000,000. Recent information at the close of the year favored the examination of the valley of the river Bojaya, lying about ten miles south of, and, in general, parallel to, that of the river Nipipi. When this is completed, the entire isthmus lying south and east of the line of the Panama Railroad will have been sufficiently examined to establish the relative difficulties of constructing a ship-canal, as well as the lines lying farther south, between the river Atrato and the Pacific Ocean.

The following table, prepared by Lieutenant Collins for the forthcoming report of Commander Selfridge, shows the probable gain in time and distance to be effected for sailing-vessels to and from the port of New York by a ship-canal across the Isthmus of Darien over the route proposed by Commander Selfridge, United States Navy:

FROM NEW YORK TO HONG-KONG.	BY PRESENT ROUTE.		BY CANAL.		GAIN.	
	Miles.	Days.	Miles.	Days.	Miles.	Days.
Hong-Kong...	14,990	110	12,480	83	2,450	27
Shanghai....	15,300	115	12,300	81	3,000	34
Yokohama....	15,750	119	11,550	79	4,200	40
Manila.....	13,700	108	12,260	80	1,440	28
Batavia.....	12,170	105	13,425	87	.....	18
Sydney.....	12,220	105	10,480	75	2,740	30
Valparaiso....	9,760	90	6,510	52	3,250	38
Callao.....	11,100	105	6,710	53	4,390	52
Honolulu.....	14,500	121	7,400	54	7,100	57
San Francisco.	14,840	130	7,470	58	7,370	72

FROM HONG- KONG TO NEW YORK.	BY PRESENT ROUTE.		BY CANAL.		GAIN.	
	Miles.	Days.	Miles.	Days.	Miles.	Days.
Hong-Kong ..	14,660	110	11,875	87	2,785	23
Shanghai....	16,000	113	11,305	80	4,695	33
Yokohama....	16,070	114	10,370	77	5,700	37
Manila.....	14,010	109	12,035	88	1,975	21
Sydney.....	13,410	110	10,390	70	3,020	40
Valparaiso....	9,790	90	4,965	42	4,815	48
Callao.....	11,120	100	3,690	32	7,430	68
Honolulu.....	15,760	110	8,055	63	7,705	47
San Francisco.	14,970	125	5,980	50	8,990	75

The distance by present route is in nautical miles, measured on the routes now generally

pursued. The days are actual averages obtained from trustworthy sources.

NEBRASKA. The Legislature met in adjourned session on the 9th of January. The charges pending against John Gillespie, the State Auditor, who had been impeached in the preceding May, were withdrawn by the House. The only important measure that passed both Houses was a bill reassembling the Constitutional Convention of the previous year. This bill, which was regarded as setting at defiance the will of the people, who had already rejected the work of that convention, was vetoed by Governor James.

A difference having arisen between the two Houses on a bill relating to the saline lands of the State, the Senate, on the 20th, adjourned to December, and the majority left for their homes. But a portion of the Senate and the House continuing to meet, Governor James, authorized by the Constitution, sent a message the same day to the House adjourning the Legislature without day. This message the House refused to entertain, and adjourned to the 22d, and on that day the following preamble and resolution were passed in the Senate:

Whereas, Heretofore and since the 2d day of June, A. D. 1871, a vacancy in the office of Governor of the State of Nebraska has existed, the duties of which said office have been temporarily performed by the Secretary of State; and—

Whereas, The said Secretary of State, in the capacity of acting Governor of said State, has attempted to usurp powers not conferred on him by the Constitution of said State; and—

Whereas, The said Secretary of State, in the capacity of acting Governor thereof, has refused to recognize the acts of the Legislature of said State as valid and binding: now, therefore—

Be it resolved by the Senate of the State of Nebraska, the House of Representatives concurring therein, That the said Legislature meet in convention in the hall of the House of Representatives, on Wednesday, the 24th day of January, A. D. 1872, at two o'clock P. M., to elect a Governor to fill said vacancy, by joint ballot of said Senate and House of Representatives, which (said election) shall be conducted in manner and form following, to wit: When the roll of each House is called by the Clerk thereof, each member present shall name one man, *viva voce*, as his choice for Governor, and the person receiving a majority of all the votes cast shall be declared elected Governor of the State of Nebraska to fill said vacancy.

No further steps, however, were taken, as the two Houses, failing to obtain a quorum, dispersed on the 24th of January. Early in February a peculiar state of affairs arose, owing to the absence of Governor James from the State. The constitution provides that "if, during the vacancy of the office of Governor, the Secretary of State shall be impeached, displaced, resign, die, or be absent from the State, the powers and duties of the office of Governor shall devolve upon the President of the Senate; and, should a vacancy occur by impeachment, death, resignation, or absence from the State, of the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives shall act as Governor till the vacancy be filled."

Under this provision Judge Hascall, President of the Senate, assumed the executive authority, and immediately, February 18th, issued a proclamation, calling an extra session of the Legislature.

Members of both Houses assembled under this call, but Governor James, having in the mean time returned to the State, revoked the proclamation, and, the Supreme Court having sustained his right so to revoke, the extra session came to an end on the 22d of February.

There was great activity during the year in the extension of existing railroads and the projection of new lines. No question excited greater or more general interest throughout the State than the controversy between Omaha and Council Bluffs, regarding the terminus of the Union Pacific Railroad, which finally resulted in the triumph of Council Bluffs. The location of the terminus was important as determining the point of transfer of freight and passengers, and as carrying with it the supply and repair shops and other industries connected with the running of a great railroad. This controversy caused much acrimony on both sides of the Missouri River, and led the Legislature of Iowa to pass a law, the design of which was to compel all railroads, having their terminus on the boundary of that State, to make all transfers of freight and passengers within the State. This act was regarded by Nebraskans as aimed directly at the interests of their State, and excited so much indignation that a convention, numerously attended by the most substantial citizens of all parts of the State, assembled at Lincoln on the 27th of March, to protest against the action of Iowa, and to devise such measures as might seem practicable to protect and further the interests of the State in this important particular. The following resolutions were among those unanimously adopted, and may be taken as fairly expressing the sentiment of Nebraska:

Resolved, That the act of the Legislature of Iowa, prohibiting railroads in that State from transferring freight and passengers to connecting roads, except within its limits, is an assumption of power "to regulate commerce among the several States," vested by the Constitution of the United States exclusively in Congress. Under such assumed right, any State in the Union could go further, and prohibit any transfer on its own soil of freight and passengers to be carried beyond the limits of the State, and could forbid railroads of adjoining States from entering into its territory to take freight and passengers out of it. Thus the entire inter-State commerce, business, and travel of the country may, by the factious and arbitrary legislation of any State, be halted at its boundary lines, compelled to submit to vexatious interruptions and unjust exactions, or be totally interrupted.

Resolved, That this unprecedented and unconstitutional action we denounce as arbitrary and arrogant, and the effort of the Legislature of that State to aggrandize Iowa at the expense of her sister State, and make Nebraska as a mere tributary province, should not be submitted to without indignation, reproof, and determined opposition.

Resolved, That, in view of this hostile legislation, we call upon our capitalists and business-men to take immediate measures for the construction and

early completion of a line of railway from the southern to the northern boundary of the State, to the end that the trade and business of our State, as well as the commerce to the west of us, may find its way to and from the South and East. That these recommendations are not made in any retaliatory spirit, but solely for the purpose of suggesting to our people a way by which they can easily avoid paying the tribute and bearing the burdens which are sought to be imposed upon us. That a committee be at once appointed, composed of representative men, to visit the city of St. Louis, and lay before the Board of Trade the enterprise, and procure, if possible, the assistance of the people of that city, and of the State of Missouri, and of their capitalists and railroad corporations, in aid of the construction of said road.

In accordance with the eighth resolution, a committee was appointed, which visited St. Louis and conferred with the business-men of that city in regard to a railroad to connect directly that city with Nebraska; and subsequently a committee of citizens of St. Louis and Kansas City, Mo., and Leavenworth, Kansas, visited Lincoln, but nothing practical has yet resulted.

The political campaign was opened by the choice of delegates in the spring and early summer, to attend the National Conventions at Cincinnati, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. The delegates to the last-named convention were instructed to vote for Greeley and Brown.

The Liberal Republican and Democratic Conventions, for the nomination of State officers, assembled at Lincoln, on the 28th of August. A committee of conference was appointed by each, which the next day reported as follows:

Your committee of conference met with a like number of gentlemen from the Liberal Convention, at seven p. m., on the 28th instant, and, after a very amicable discussion of the best methods to secure success, jointly submitted and passed the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we, the Liberal Republicans of Nebraska, in convention assembled, do unite upon the principles adopted at the Cincinnati Convention, and ratified by the Convention at Baltimore.

Resolved, That we consider the following a just and fair apportionment of the elective officers in the State, to wit: That the Liberal Republicans shall nominate the Congressman, the Secretary of State, the State Treasurer, the State Auditor, one district judge, and one State-prison inspector, and the Democrats shall nominate the Governor, the Chief-Justice, one district judge, and the Attorney-General.

Resolved, That each convention nominate parties for the offices assigned to each by the conference committee, and, immediately after the nominations have been made, each convention shall send a list of the same to the other convention, asking, if the nominees be acceptable, that they be ratified; after which the two conventions shall meet in Representative Hall, in joint convention, when the entire ticket shall be read, and, if acceptable to the delegates present, they shall be declared the unanimous choice of the joint convention.

Resolved, That the joint convention shall appoint one State Central Committee.

This report having been unanimously adopted by both conventions, they convened in joint session, and the following nominations were ratified: For Governor, H. C. Lett; Chief-Justice, James M. Woolworth; Associate Jus-

tees, S. H. Calhoun and Seth Robinson; Secretary of State, Christian Rathman; Auditor, J. R. Clarke; Treasurer, F. W. Hohman; Attorney-General, August Schoenheit; State-prison Inspector, L. H. Rogers; Congressman, Jesse F. Warner. The name of the "Liberal" party was bestowed upon the united movement. The subject of temperance was brought to the notice of both conventions by the following communication, which was referred in each to the committee on resolutions:

GENTLEMEN: Hoping and trusting that your honorable body feel a deep interest in the cause of temperance, we address you on this occasion in behalf of the temperance men and the temperance societies of the State of Nebraska. We feel the need of legislation for the protection of the community against the encroachment of the liquor-traffic. Our present laws are crude, indefinite, and unsatisfactory. We ask your honorable body to indorse the Ohio temperance law, the peculiarities of which make the liquor-traffic responsible for its results. To this we think no reasonable man or party can object. We also ask a local prohibitory act, which will allow precincts, towns, and cities, to decide by vote whether license to sell intoxicating liquors as a beverage may or may not be granted. This we think is preeminently democratic. Secondly, we ask that you put in nomination for office temperance men.

Signed by the officers of the Nebraska State Temperance Union.

The resolutions, adopted by both conventions, were as follows:

Resolved, That we, the Liberal Republicans and Democrats of the State of Nebraska, in joint convention assembled at Lincoln, on the 29th day of August, 1872, accept the principles declared in the platform of the Cincinnati and Baltimore Conventions, and heartily indorse the nominations of Horace Greeley for President, and B. Grutz Brown for Vice-President.

Resolved, That the safety and prosperity of our State demand a radical and immediate reform in State government, and we wish all good men to unite with us to effect this end.

Resolved, That the progressive spirit of the age, and the policy of the recent amendments to our national Constitution, demand the immediate and unconditional repeal of all laws remaining upon the statute-books of the State of Nebraska inconsistent therewith.

The Republican Convention convened at Lincoln, on the 4th of September, and, after a session of three days, completed the following ticket: For Governor, Robert W. Furnas; Secretary of State, John P. Gosper; Auditor, John B. Weston; Treasurer, Henry A. Koenig; Attorney-General, J. R. Webster; State-prison Inspector, Wallace W. Abbey; Chief Justice, George B. Lake; Associate Justices, Daniel Gantt and Samuel Maxwell; Congressman, Lorenzo Crouse. Its platform has not come to hand. At the same time, a Temperance Convention was in session, which, however, made no separate nominations, the sentiment being generally favorable to the Republican candidates. The election on the second Tuesday in October resulted in favor of the Republicans, the vote for Governor being 16,543 Republican, and 11,227 Democratic; Republican majority, 5,316. The majority for

Crouse for Congressman was 6,712. The Legislature stands as follows:

	Senate.	House.	Joint Pallot.
Republican.....	10	34	44
Democratic.....	2	5	7
Rep. majority.....	8	29	37

At the election in November, 26,141 votes were cast, of which Grant received 18,329; Greeley, 7,812: Grant's majority, 10,517.

The State Board of Agriculture met in annual session on the 4th of January, and decided to hold the next State Fair at Lincoln. The most important action taken was the passage of a resolution to encourage the planting of forest-trees, which provides that "the State Agricultural Society will award the following premiums in the year 1872, and every year thereafter, at the pleasure of the Board, to any person who will plant and cultivate the greatest number of acres in forest-trees, said trees to be well cultivated, and not more than four feet apart: for the best five acres or more, a premium of \$60, and for the second best five acres, \$30."

The State Agricultural and Horticultural Fair was held in the beginning of September, and was numerously attended, and successful in its results. County agricultural societies are organized, which are required to report annually to the State Board of Agriculture.

The subject of Scandinavian immigration has attracted much attention, and valuable information about the State has been distributed in Denmark, Norway, and Sweden, by an agent appointed for that purpose. According to the report of the Regents of the State University, the receipts for the year ending December 1st amounted to \$62,880.80; disbursements, \$37,972.95; balance, \$24,407.85. The sum of \$2,000 was placed at the disposal of the Professor of Agriculture for the use of the model farm. The ninety thousand acres of Agricultural College lands have all been selected and confirmed, with the exception of two quarter-sections, which, it appears, had been previously taken by private parties. Other lands have been selected in lieu, and will doubtless be confirmed in due time. The original selections of seventy-two sections of University lands, owing to certain informalities, were not confirmed. Selections in lieu thereof have been made, and are now before the Department at Washington, and, it is believed, will shortly be confirmed.

According to the report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, dated December 23d, the number of children of school-age was 51,123, and the amount of school moneys to be apportioned among the several counties, according to the number of scholars in each, was \$110,956.90.

Governor James recommended to the Legislature the abolition of the office of Attorney-General; a change in the laws relating to the

insane, so that the counties shall bear their proportion of expense of maintenance; the erection of an asylum by the State, where idiots and imbeciles may be kept at the expense of the counties from which they are received, or of the parents and guardians of the patients; and, with a view to the proper protection of capital, a revision of the collection laws, and the repeal of the law against usury.

On the 9th of January, Governor Furnas was inaugurated, and delivered his address. He renewed the recommendations of Governor James, respecting the collection laws and immigration, and recommended encouragement to railroads and other internal improvements, the utilization of the saline and bituminous deposits of the State, and the passage of measures that will insure the proper representation of Nebraska at the Vienna Exhibition, and at the Centennial Celebration at Philadelphia. In urging a revision of the revenue laws, Governor Furnas says: "Uniform valuation and assessment of all property at its actual present cash-value, with prompt payment, is the only true system of taxation, is alone just and equitable, can alone lighten the burdens and render satisfaction. Taxes as now assessed and collected in this State are unjust and actually oppressive. With proper distribution they would not be felt. The simple fact that nearly \$300,000 delinquent State taxes are uncollected, and in some counties more than that amount of a local character, is evidence that our existing revenue laws are either inadequate or improperly administered." He also recommends the repeal of the laws exempting lands from taxation by reason of tree-planting, and the encouragement of that branch of agriculture by the payment of premiums.

The following is an exhibit of the indebtedness and resources of the State June 21, 1871:

STATE INDEBTEDNESS.	
Outstanding warrants (general fund)....	\$130,000
Outstanding warrants (building fund)....	40,000
Territorial militia bonds, etc. (held by school-fund).....	36,000
Interest on bonds and floating indebtedness.....	25,000
Loan of "University fund" (act approved February 6, 1871).....	16,000
Annual expenses on general fund.....	200,000
Total indebtedness.....	\$447,000
RESOURCES.	
Tax levy of 1870 ("general fund").....	\$122,500
Tax levy of delinquent general fund taxes.....	60,500
Tax levy of sinking fund, 1870.....	26,800
Tax levy of delinquent State railroad loan taxes.....	18,000
Total resources.....	227,800
Amount of liabilities over resources.....	\$219,200

An encouraging condition of the State for the past two years is exhibited by the report of the Treasurer.

There remained in the State Treasury, at the date of the last official report, January 18, 1871, \$37,547.08; receipts to December 31, 1872, \$1,183,074.27; total, \$1,220,621.35. Disbursements, \$1,022,233.70; balance in the

Treasury to the credit of the several funds, \$198,287.65.

The accounts of the State, on account of the sales of the public land, have been adjusted up to the 31st of December, 1871, and the sum found to be due the State at that time, amounting to \$78,377.12, has been received and deposited in the Treasury.

The Insane Asylum has been completed, and the work on the new penitentiary building is progressing rapidly.

According to the census of 1870, of the total population (88,265) ten years old and over, there were engaged in all classes of occupations 43,837 persons, of whom 41,943 were males and 1,894 females. There were engaged in agriculture, 23,115, including 23,083 males and 32 females; in professional and personal services, 10,331, including 8,667 males and 1,664 females; in trade and transportation, 4,628, including 4,623 males and 5 females; in manufactures and mechanical and mining industries, 5,763, including 5,570 males and 193 females.

The State contained 647,031 acres of improved land, 213,374 of woodland, and 1,213,376 of other unimproved land. The cash value of farms was \$30,242,186; of farming-implements and machinery, \$1,549,716; total amount of wages paid during the year, including value of board, \$882,478; total (estimated) value of all farm-productions, including betterments and additions to stock, \$3,604,742; orchard-products, \$9,932; produce of market-gardens, \$30,649; forest-products, \$36,307; value of home manufactures, \$36,951; value of animals slaughtered or sold for slaughter, \$854,850; of all live-stock, \$6,551,185. There were 30,511 horses, 2,632 mules and asses, 28,940 milch-cows, 5,931 working-oxen, 45,057 other cattle, 22,725 sheep, and 59,449 swine. The chief productions were: 2,109,321 bushels of spring, and 15,765 of winter, wheat, 13,532 of rye, 4,736,710 of Indian-corn, 1,477,562 of oats, 216,481 of barley, 3,471 of buckwheat, 5,988 pounds of tobacco, 74,655 of wool, 3,332 bushels of peas and beans, 739,984 of Irish, and 762 of sweet, potatoes, 470 gallons of wine, 1,539,535 pounds of butter, 46,142 of cheese, 95,059 gallons of milk sold, 169,354 tons of hay, 77,598 gallons of sorghum molasses, 707 pounds of wax, and 28,114 of honey.

The total number of manufacturing establishments was 670, using 63 steam-engines of 1,865 horse-power, and 67 water-wheels of 1,446 horse-power, and employing 2,665 hands, of whom 2,558 were males above sixteen, 81 females above fifteen, and 26 youth.

The total amount of capital invested was \$2,169,963; wages paid during the year, \$1,429,913; value of materials consumed, \$2,902,074; of products, \$5,738,512.

The whole number of newspapers and periodicals was 42, having an aggregate circulation of 31,600, and issuing annually 3,888,500 copies. There were 7 daily, with a circulation

of 6,850; 1 tri-weekly, circulation 500; 30 weekly, circulation 22,400; 4 monthly, circulation 1,850.

There were 390 libraries, having 147,040 volumes. Of these, 219, with 95,125 volumes, were private, and 171, with 51,915 volumes, were other than private.

The total number of religious organizations was 181, having 108 edifices, with 32,210 sittings, and property valued at \$386,000.

The leading religious denominations are as follows:

DENOMINATIONS.	Organizations.	Sittings.
Baptist.....	26	5,400
Christian.....	9	1,550
Congregational.....	10	2,50
Episcopal.....	15	3,500
Lutheran.....	14	2,000
Methodist.....	50	10,150
Presbyterian.....	24	3,125
Roman Catholic.....	17	2,935

The condition of pauperism and crime is shown by the following statistics:

Total population.....	122,993
Number of persons receiving support during the year ending June 1, 1870.....	93
Cost of annual support.....	\$11,161
Total number receiving support, June 1, 1870.....	92
Native.....	54
White.....	54
Colored.....	38
Foreign.....	53
Number of persons convicted during the year.....	69
Total number of persons in prison, June 1, 1870.....	44
Native.....	35
White.....	9
Colored.....	25
Foreign.....	

NETHERLANDS, THE, a kingdom in Europe. King, William III., born February 19, 1817; succeeded his father, March 17, 1849; heir-apparent to the throne, his son William, Prince of Orange, born September 4, 1840. The area and population of the kingdom, according to an official statement, dated December 31, 1870, were as follows:

PROVINCES.	Square Miles.	Population.
Drenthe.....	1,028	109,056
Friesland.....	1,264	304,702
Gelderland.....	1,964	439,715
Groningen.....	835	294,903
Limburg.....	851	228,785
Brabant.....	1,950	440,302
North Holland.....	1,054	711,437
South Holland.....	1,155	602,013
Overijssel.....	1,282	260,680
Zealand.....	682	181,471
Utrecht.....	534	176,868
Total.....	12,679	3,688,337

The following towns had, on December 1, 1869, more than 20,000 inhabitants:

Amsterdam.....	264,649	Maestricht.....	27,808
Rotterdam.....	116,232	Dordrecht.....	24,613
Hague.....	90,277	Herzogenbush.....	24,315
Utrecht.....	59,299	Leenwarden.....	23,121
Leyden.....	38,942	Nimeguen.....	22,842
Groningen.....	38,528	Delft.....	21,896
Arnhem.....	31,626	Filburg.....	21,331
Haarlem.....	30,530	Zwolle.....	20,408

The area and population (in 1870) of the Dutch colonies in the East Indies were as follows:

RESIDENCIES.	Area.	Population.
Java and Madura.....	51,974	16,453,168
Western Sumatra.....	46,786	1,611,344
Bencoolen.....	9,636	140,567
Lampung.....	10,099	107,735
Palmbang.....	61,911	548,141
Rio.....	17,540	26,852
Banca.....	5,039	59,740
Billiton.....	2,530	23,787
Western Borneo.....	59,657	338,611
Southern and East'n Borneo.....	139,640	850,692
Celebes.....	45,708	344,101
Menado.....	26,942	572,907
Ternate.....	24,018	86,917
Amboyna.....	10,183	274,337
Banda.....	8,744	
Timor.....	22,165	900,000
Bali and Lombok.....	4,040	860,000
New Guinea.....	63,247	200,000
Total.....	614,907	23,337,829

The foreign-born population of these colonies included 13,320 Europeans in the army, 35,541 other Europeans, 1,280 descendants of Europeans, 219,560 Chinese, 12,721 Arabs, and 15,609 Hindoos. The largest cities are: Batavia, 65,000 inhabitants; Surabaya, 90,000; Samarang, 50,000; Surakarta, 50,000; Djoejakerta, 45,000. The revenue in the budget for 1872 amounted to 119,758,338 florins; the expenditure to 109,362,752; surplus, 10,395,586. The budget for 1872 fixes the expenditures at 96,873,092 florins, and the revenue at 88,377,159 florins, showing a deficit of 8,495,933 florins. The public debt, in 1872, amounted to 995,837,326 florins, and the interest payable on the same to 28,120,088 florins.

The army of the Netherlands, in Europe, in 1872, numbered 61,864 men, of whom 1,999 were officers.

The navy, on January 1, 1872, consisted of 67 steamers, with 603 guns, and 42 sailing-vessels, with 486 guns. The imports, in 1870, amounted to 394,970,000 florins; the exports to 357,760,000 florins.

The movement of shipping was as follows:

	LOADED.		IN BALLAST.		TOTAL.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Entered, total.....	7,949	2,293,009	403	92,322	8,351	2,315,331
Entered, Dutch.....	2,862	651,230	164	13,137	3,026	664,367
Cleared, total.....	4,632	1,408,060	3,654	941,533	8,286	2,349,592
Cleared, Dutch.....	1,849	459,565	1,153	199,543	3,002	659,108

The merchant-navy, on December 31, 1870, consisted of 1,985 vessels, of 499,506 tons. The aggregate length of railroads in operation was 1,458 kilometres, in the course of construction 123 kilometres; total 1,581 kilometres. The

aggregate length of telegraph-lines was 3,121 kilometres, of telegraph-wires 10,770 kilometres.

The religious statistics of the kingdom, according to the census of 1869, were as follows:

PROVINCES.	PROTESTANTS.		CATHOLICS.		Jews.	Other Sects.
	Total.	Pro Mille.	Total.	Pro Mille.		
Drenthe.....	97,533	933	5,578	52	2,339	187
Groningen.....	204,715	908	15,793	70	4,526	302
Friesland.....	265,466	908	24,045	82	2,173	670
South Holland.....	508,082	738	166,242	246	12,152	1,728
Zealand.....	130,557	735	46,048	259	504	460
Overijssel.....	174,656	687	75,422	297	3,768	205
North Holland.....	382,607	693	160,699	278	32,953	1,177
Utrecht.....	107,736	691	64,143	370	1,512	145
Gelderland.....	268,464	620	159,374	368	4,745	210
North Brabant.....	49,711	116	377,133	879	1,961	69
Limburg.....	3,794	17	218,702	977	1,370	15

According to their birth places, 3,515,360 were born in Holland, 4,892 in the Netherlandish colonies, 33,766 in Germany, 19,147 in Belgium, 1,007 in England, 5,156 in other countries; of 201 the birthplace was unknown.

The treaty for the cession to Great Britain of the Dutch possessions on the Guinea Coast* met with violent opposition in Holland, and was by many stigmatized as dishonorable. Gradually, however, the excitement subsided, and the treaty was adopted by both Houses. In reply to Mr. Heemskirk, who questioned the Government as to whether there was any intention of using force, in case the Elminois refused to recognize the English protectorate, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, on March 9th, replied that the Government desired the consecutive execution of the treaty, and not wish to use forcible means, any more than England. After a long debate, the Government declared that it would at a convenient time present a report on the execution of the treaty.

The Second Chamber, on March 9th, by 37 votes against 34, adopted a bill rescinding the prohibition against working-men's coalitions, but inflicting penalties upon any attempt to prevent men from accepting work. The debate on the bill lasted four days, in the course of which several deputies sought to demonstrate the dangers of coalitions, and their pernicious effects in other countries, especially in France.

On April 1st the tercentenary anniversary of the beginning of the war of independence against Spanish rule was celebrated throughout Holland with great enthusiasm. The greatest festivities took place in the little town of Brielle, the capture of which, on April 1, 1572, by the patriots, gave the signal to a general insurrection. The King, with the entire court, was present, and laid the foundation of a monument which is to commemorate that event. At various points, the celebration of independence was attended with disorders and breaches of the peace. The most considerable disturbances occurred at Oosterhout, in North Brabant, where a mob collected, broke the windows of houses, and committed other outrages. The demonstrations became so threatening that the town authorities found it necessary to call upon the military to suppress the riot. Upon the appearance of the troops the mob dis-

persed, but several persons had previously been seriously injured. The cause of the outbreak was supposed to be dissatisfaction with the ministry.

In April the Minister of Finance, Blussé, brought in a bill introducing an income-tax similar to the one which exists in England. Although several chambers of commerce and several electoral colleges declared their agreement with the ministerial measure, and fully recognized its appropriateness, the privileged classes of renters and of the large estate-owners organized a violent resistance to the bill, and when, after a ten days' debate, the vote was taken on an amendment favorable to the object, it was lost by a small majority. The entire ministry, consequently, offered its resignation, but, at the special request of the King, they consented to close the current public business (among which was the war budget) by the 1st of July. The president of the ministry, Thorbecke, died before the new ministry was formed, on June 4th.

On July 5th the new cabinet, with the formation of which M. De Vries had been charged, entered upon office. It was composed as follows: Dr. J. G. De Vries, Minister President and Minister of Justice; Dr. J. Geertsema, Minister of the Interior; Dr. J. D. Fransen van de Putte, Minister of the Colonies; L. G. Broex, Minister of the Navy; Major-General Count de Limburg-Stirum, Minister of War; Dr. J. L. H. A. Baron Gericke de Kerwgen, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Dr. A. van Delden, Minister of Finance.

Soon after the formation of the new ministry, the Chambers adjourned to September 15th. At the beginning of September the Congress of the International Society was held in the Hague, and the Government deemed it the best policy not to prohibit the meeting. It was on that account violently attacked by the Conservative party, but public opinion throughout Europe emphatically approved this course of action. The Chamber approved the budgets of the several ministers without serious opposition, and the Colonial Minister succeeded in carrying through a radical modification of the import tariff for the East India Colonies. A bill introduced by the Minister of the Interior, which provided that no child be admitted into school without being vaccinated, called forth a very large number of protests, which designated such precautionary

* See ANNUAL CYCLOPEDIA for 1871.

measures as derogatory to Divine Providence; but both Chambers adopted the bill by large majorities. Among other bills laid before the Chambers, toward the close of the year, was a new electoral law which, if adopted, will increase the number of voters from 100,000 to 130,000.

NEVADA. Nevada was one of the first States in which the Democrats joined in what was known as the Liberal Republican movement. The State Central Committee adopted the following resolutions on the 20th of February:

Whereas, In view of the early meeting of the National Democratic Central Committee, to decide upon the future policy of the national Democracy, it becomes appropriate for the Democracy of the several States to express their opinion as to the course most conducive to the speedy and permanent success of the Democratic party; that said committee may act intelligently and in full harmony with the Democracy throughout the country: therefore—

Resolved, That in the opinion of this committee the elements of opposition to the present Administration, whether they exist within or without the organization of the Democratic party, should be consolidated in the approaching campaign, that the united people may be afforded one more opportunity to express and enforce the convictions of a majority of the republic, and that, in furtherance of this purpose, we invite the cooperation of all who entertain similar views, irrespective of past partisan associations.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this committee the adoption of what is known as the Missouri policy in the nomination for President of the United States is expedient and advisable, and promotive of the best interests of the Democratic party, both nationally and in the State of Nevada; and we therefore recommend to the consideration of the National Democratic Central Committee, and to the National Democratic Convention, the adoption of that policy, should the Cincinnati Convention evince, by its proceedings, a similar desire for mutual cooperation and action.

Resolved, That, reposing faith in the wisdom and patriotism of the National Democratic Convention, we shall give the candidates nominated or indorsed by that body our hearty support.

Resolved, That, animated by an earnest desire for the preservation of constitutional principles, economy in the administration of public affairs, and the restoration of this Government from the corruption and misrule which pervades every department, the committee recommend an earnest, aggressive contest during the approaching campaign, and the thorough organization of the Democratic party in every county and township of Nevada, being confident that we have only to make a united and determined effort to successfully complete the political revolution commenced in 1870.

There was no State election this year, but important conventions were held by both political parties to nominate a Representative to Congress and a board of presidential electors. The whole vote cast at the presidential election numbered 14,649, of which 8,413 were for Grant, and 6,236 for Greeley, giving the former a majority of 2,177. Charles W. Kendall, Democrat, was elected to Congress over C. C. Goodwin, Republican, by a majority of 701. The Legislature, which meets biennially, is at present Republican in both branches. The Governor of the State, elected in November, 1870,

for a term of three years from the following January, is L. R. Bradley, a Democrat; the Lieutenant-Governor is Frank Denver, Democrat; Secretary of State, James D. Mine, Republican; Treasurer, J. Schooling, Democrat; Comptroller, W. W. Hobart, Republican; Attorney-General, L. A. Buckner, Democrat; Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court, B. C. Whitman, Republican.

One of the principal interests of Nevada is silver-mining. With regard to its condition, a well-informed writer said, in May: "During the last two years so many new mines have been opened, and the mechanical details of reducing ore so much improved and enlarged, that success in gold and silver mining in Nevada and California is now the rule, failure the exception. Capital is seconding mining enterprises in the West with a freedom never before experienced. In the Comstock Lode, at Virginia City, which is the greatest vein of silver ever developed, immense bodies of rich ore have been found at a depth of 1,500 feet, and what lies beyond may be judged from the fact that no fissure-vein in the world has ever been exhausted. The shares of one company (Crown Point), which sold in November, 1870, for \$2.50 per share, were quoted in April, 1872, at over \$1,000 per share. During the first three months of 1872 the market value of mines at Virginia City alone has increased from \$15,318,000 to \$40,518,000. Mines elsewhere in Nevada are yielding largely, that at Pioche to the extent of \$10,700 per day."

According to the census of 1870, of the total population (36,655) ten years old and over, there were engaged in all classes of occupations 26,911 persons, of whom 26,468 were males and 443 females. There were engaged in agriculture 2,070, including 2,063 males and 7 females; in professional and personal services, 7,431, including 7,152 males and 279 females; in trade and transportation, 3,621 being exclusively males; in manufactures and mechanical and mining industries, 13,789, including 13,632 males and 157 females.

The State contained 92,644 acres of improved land, 13,415 of woodland, and 102,451 of other unimproved land. The cash value of farms was \$1,485,505; of farming implements and machinery, \$165,718; total amount of wages paid during the year, including value of board, \$438,350; total (estimated) value of all farm productions, including betterments and additions to stock, \$1,659,713; orchard-products, \$900; produce of market-gardens, \$31,235; forest-products, \$36,700; value of home manufactures, \$2,329; value of animals slaughtered or sold for slaughter, \$104,471; of all live stock, \$1,445,449. There were 7,520 horses, 990 mules and asses, 6,174 milch-cows, 2,443 working-oxen, 22,899 other cattle, 11,018 sheep, and 3,295 swine. The chief productions were 147,987 bushels of spring, and 80,879 of winter, wheat, 310 of rye, 9,660 of Indian-corn, 55,916 of oats, 295,452 of barley, 985 of buck-

wheat, 106 bales of cotton, 27,029 pounds of wool, 129,249 of Irish potatoes, 711 gallons of wine, 110,880 pounds of butter, 63,850 gallons of milk sold, 33,855 tons of hay, 3,651 gallons of sorghum molasses, and 363 pounds of honey.

The total number of manufacturing establishments was 330, using 120 steam-engines, of 6,007 horse-power, and 34 water-wheels, of 2,538 horse-power, and employing 2,859 hands, of whom 2,856 were males above sixteen, and three females above fifteen.

The total amount of capital invested was \$5,126,790; wages paid during the year, \$2,498,473; value of materials consumed, \$10,315,984; of products, \$15,870,539.

The whole number of newspapers and periodicals was 18, having an aggregate circulation of 11,300, and issuing annually 2,572,000 copies. There were 5 daily, with a circulation of 7,500; 2 semi-weekly, circulation 950; 5 weekly, circulation, 2,850; 6 monthly, circulation 67,000.

There were 314 libraries, having 158,040 volumes. Of these, 286, with 116,100 volumes, were private, and 28, with 41,940 volumes, other than private, including 8 circulating libraries, with 15,140 volumes.

The total number of religious organizations was 32, having 19 edifices, with 8,000 sittings, and property valued at \$212,000.

The leading denominations were:

DENOMINATIONS.	Organizations.	Sittings.
Episcopal.....	5	1,100
Methodist.....	11	2,550
Mormon.....	1	1
Presbyterian.....	5	1,100
Roman Catholic.....	10	3,250

The condition of pauperism and crime is shown by the following statistics:

Total population.....	42,491
Number of persons receiving support during the year ending June 1, 1870.....	196
Cost of annual support.....	\$23,702
Total number receiving support June 1, 1870.....	54
Native.....	29
White.....	27
Colored.....	2
Foreign.....	25
Number of persons convicted during the year.....	132
Total number of persons in prison June 1, 1870.....	99
Native.....	40
White.....	37
Colored.....	3
Foreign.....	59

The leading industry of Nevada is mining. The statistics of this branch, as reported by the census of 1870, were:

MINERALS.	Establishments.	STEAM-ENGINES.		WATER-WHEELS.		Hands employed.	Capital.	Products.
		Horse-power.	Number.	Horse-power.	Number.			
Copper.....	1	.....	..	..	..	20	\$3,000	\$30,000
Gold and silver quartz.....	46	2,530	36	50	2	1,909	23,437,200	8,185,891
Lead.....	1	.....	..	..	..	6	500	2,000
Silver quartz.....	91	250	8	..	..	931	3,812,700	2,948,561
Total.....	139	2,780	44	50	2	2,806	32,253,400	11,166,452

NEW HAMPSHIRE. The Liquor-Sale Prohibition party in this State met in convention at Concord, on the 6th of December, 1871, for the purpose of nominating their candidates for Governor, Railroad Commissioner, and Councilors, to be voted upon at the general election of March 12, 1872. Forty-nine delegates from different sections of the State represented the party at this meeting, which was said to have had "a fair attendance." At the opening of the convention an "Address to the People" was read, and subsequently adopted, pointing to the growing evils produced by the sale of intoxicating beverages, and appealing to them for united action to stop such sale by absolute prohibition.

Among other things relating to the character and magnitude of this evil, the address states, apparently from official documents, that, with regard to the United States in general, liquor-selling "keeps up in our country a standing army of 700,000 confirmed drunkards; it hurries more than 100,000 men into untimely graves with every rolling year; it is the chief cause of taxation, disease, pauperism, and crime." And, with regard to New Hampshire in particular, it avers: "We have a liquor-seller to each 265 of the population of the

State. The United States Government taxed 1,191 liquor-dealers in our State last year, and collected of them \$92,668. It is the liquor-trade that fills our Orphan Home and Insane Asylum, our Reform School and poor-houses, our jails and State-prison; and burdens honest trade and toil with unjust taxation."

For the office of Governor, John Blackmer, of Sandwich, received 42 out of the 49 votes. A. S. Kendall, of West Swanzey, was nominated for Railroad Commissioner without ballot. The nominations for councilors, etc., were intrusted to the State Committee.

The following preambles and resolutions were adopted by the convention:

Whereas, The great object of government is to insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessing of liberty to ourselves and our posterity; and—

Whereas, The sale and use of intoxicating liquors is the greatest obstruction to the attainment of these ends, inasmuch as it enormously increases expenditure, taxation, pauperism, and crime: therefore—

Resolved, That, while we advocate the most rigid economy in the administration of the Government, the strictest honesty in official as well as in private life, the purity of the ballot, the development of the industrial capacities of the people, and as speedy a resumption of specie payment as practicable, we

make the prohibition of the sale of intoxicating liquors, and the faithful and impartial execution of the prohibitory law, the paramount issue of the present day.

Resolved, That a political party that does not meet this issue, and pronounce unequivocally against this monster evil, is unworthy the support of temperance men, and undeserving of government honors.

Resolved, That the State government, having the same power to enforce the criminal laws of the State as to enact them, should be held responsible for the violation of the same and the results growing out of that violation, while it does not use all its constitutional power for the faithful execution of said laws.

A Prohibition Press Association, devoted to the promotion of the interests of the temperance party, was also formed.

The Labor Reform party of New Hampshire assembled in State Convention at Concord, on the 7th of December, 1871, the number of delegates present being 137, and representing 37 towns. Their candidates were nominated as follows: Lemuel C. Cooper, of Croydon, for Governor, and Levi B. Tucker, of Plaistow, for Railroad Commissioner.

The sentiments and purpose of the Labor Reform party are embodied in the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the political events which have occurred since the last State Convention of the People's Reform party confirm the declaration then made, that the public welfare demands a new political party, freed from the extravagance, dishonesty, and corruption of the old organizations.

Resolved, That we adhere to our distinctive principles as heretofore avowed, demanding a reform in the revenue service, a reduction in the number of revenue officers, a decrease of the expenses of collecting duties and district taxes, and a more rigid responsibility and economy in all the departments of public service.

Resolved, That we still maintain that which has always been our policy, and is now indorsed by President Grant in his message, that the reduction of the tariff upon articles of general use is demanded by the people, and we call upon Congress no longer to resist, but to ratify the recommendation.

Resolved, That we call upon the President and Congress for the immediate repeal of that unjust monopoly, the present national banking system, which is a fraud upon the industry and enterprise of the nation, imposing upon the laboring masses an annual tax of more than \$20,000,000, for the sole benefit of the bondholder and capitalist, and the issue of a sufficient amount of greenbacks to meet the demands of trade under a free banking system, and thereby make a saving of more than \$50,000,000 annually in the item of interest alone.

Resolved, That we demand not promises, but a thorough, positive reform in the civil service, so that appointment to office will no longer depend on party patronage, and cannot be used as a means of corrupting the politics of the country, and perpetuating unworthy men in office.

Resolved, That we deprecate the levying of blackmail upon clerks and other public officers for political party purposes, as degrading and debasing the public service.

Resolved, That we congratulate Senators Sumner, Schurz, Trumbull, and Patterson, and their coadjutors in the Senate, upon their triumph in opposing and squelching the dangerous and corrupt scheme of the President for annexing San Domingo.

Resolved, That the thorough rebuke administered to the Tammany thieves by the freemen of New

York is cheering to every true reformer, and that the same spirit of action ought to be followed up until all plunderers and thieves, whether high or low, in both the State and national Government, are driven from their positions and punished as they deserve; to the end that this government of the people may truly be a government of the people, by the people, for the people.

Resolved, That the recent discovery of forgeries and defalcations among officials in New Hampshire justifies the inference that, if a thorough investigation could be made, too many would be found to exist in our midst.

Resolved, That, while we welcome immigrants of all nationalities who come hither of their own free-will and accord for the purpose of becoming citizens, we are utterly opposed to the importation of Chinese by corporate capital, for the purpose of creating a species of slavery, and reducing the wages of American working-men.

Resolved, That the present system of taxation in New Hampshire is defective, unequal, and wanting in that uniformity among the various towns which justice and impartiality demand, and that we call upon the coming Legislature to pass a law having the essential features of the one defeated at the last session.

Resolved, That the thanks of this convention are due to the Hon. Horace Greeley, of the *New York Tribune*, for his efforts to expose and reform the abuse, frauds, corruption, iniquities, and usurpations of the Grant Administration.

The Democratic party held its State Convention at Concord, on December 13, 1871. James A. Weston, of Manchester, who was then Governor, was renominated by acclamation. The Railroad Commissioner nominated was Henry Colony, of Keene.

The following platform was adopted:

Resolved, That the Democracy of New Hampshire firmly adhere to the principles hereby enunciated:

1. The perpetuity of the Union, a strict obedience to the Constitution, and an honest enforcement of the laws.
2. The protection of the rights of every citizen, in accordance with the fundamental law.
3. Opposition to every species of corruption in all departments of municipal, State, and national Governments.
4. No privileged classes and no privileged capital.
5. A tariff that raises money for the necessary expenses of the Federal Government, and not for the benefit of monopolists.

Resolved, That the recent declaration of martial law over a portion of the republic is an atrocious use of an unconstitutional enactment; and we hereby denounce that enactment as subversive of every principle of civil liberty, false in its pretenses, and in its enforcement and outrage demanding earnest remonstrance and rebuke; and we invite all patriotic citizens of New Hampshire, who are opposed to the present national Administration, to join with us in efforts to stay the tide of corruption and centralization which threatens to destroy the civil liberties of the people.

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to a reform of the civil service of the General Government, to a vigorous prosecution of reform in our own State, the reduction of its expenditures to the lowest practicable limit, the elevation of the courts of justice above the influence of any personal or partisan considerations, and the enactment of all necessary laws which public sentiment will sustain and public officers be required to enforce.

Resolved, That we reaffirm our confidence in Governor James A. Weston, as personally and officially above reproach; and we pledge our united efforts to secure his reelection.

The Republicans of New Hampshire assembled in State Convention at Concord, on January 3, 1872, there being 662 delegates present. For Governor, Ezekiel A. Straw, of Manchester, was nominated. For Railroad Commissioner, Albert S. Twichell, of Gorham, was nominated.

The following platform was adopted by the convention:

Resolved, That the Republican party is still, as it ever has been, the party of freedom, improvement, retrenchment, and reform, that, having during its past short but eventful career secured and established the right of every man to his own limbs and sinews and earnings, the equality of all men before the law; the inability of a State to enslave any portion of its people, and the duty of the Union to guarantee to every citizen the full enjoyment of his liberty and rights until he forfeits them by crime; its mission henceforth is one of peaceful but actual progress to protect the weak and humble from violence and oppression, to extend the boundaries and diffuse the blessings of civilization, to promote universal education and the general diffusion of knowledge; to see that all laws are faithfully executed, and justice impartially administered, to stimulate ingenuity in the discovery of new inventions of economizing labor and thus enlarging production, the only real source of individual or national wealth, to encourage agriculture as well as manufactures, mining, and the mechanic arts, thereby bringing nearer together the producers of food and fabrics, and furnishing both with a home market, thus exchanging the gains of industry and the wages of labor by reducing the cost of transportation and diminishing the expense of exchanges between farmers and citizens; retrench unnecessary expenditures, reduce taxation to the lowest point consistent with the maintenance of the national credit, abolish all unnecessary offices, rebuke venality and expose and punish corruption and robbery; to wrest power from the hands of mere politicians by trade and confide it to those most worthy and best qualified to wield it, by electing and appointing to office only honest and faithful men, so to administer every department of the Government with the most rigid economy and the strictest fidelity, that its burdens may bear as lightly and its benefits be as generally diffused as possible, and thus make a happier and brighter future for the toiling masses and contribute to the welfare, enlightenment, and happiness of the whole people.

Resolved, That the success of the present national Administration in reducing the public debt, diminishing and equalizing taxation, administering every branch of public affairs with economy and efficiency, forming and improving the civil service, enforcing the laws without fear or favor, protecting the nation's wards with paternal care against the cruel avarice of speculation and fraud, and maintaining friendly relations with foreign powers, has been such as to command the approbation of the great majority of the American people and justly entitle it to the confidence and commendation of every true Republican.

Resolved, That, while not unwilling to let the dead past bury its dead, we cannot forget, and the American people can never forget that to the so-called Democratic party and its leaders, South and North, we owe all the calamities of the late slaveholders' rebellion and the burden of debt now resting upon the industry of our State and nation.

Resolved, That so long as a single soldier, disabled in the war for the Union, remains to be provided for; so long as one dollar of the National debt incurred in the prosecution of the war remains unpaid; so long as loving hands do not cease to garland with flowers the graves of our heroes fallen in the defence of liberty and country—so long should not the gov-

ernment of that country be surrendered to the control of those who sought or would have permitted its destruction.

Resolved, That the Republican party, while justly proud of its past history, is not unmindful of its duties to the present, or of its obligations to the future. In its name, therefore, and the name of the people of New Hampshire, we inscribe upon our banners, "Honesty, economy, retrenchment, and reform—honesty in the public service, economy in the public expenditures, retrenchment of all unnecessary offices, and reform, moral, social, and political, everywhere."

Resolved, That, one of the primary objects of civil government being the protection of property, the wealth of the country should bear its full proportion of the expenses of the Government, and all taxation to be just must be equal.

Resolved, That we call upon Congress to abolish the franking privilege, give the people the cheapest practicable postage, make no more grants of the public lands except as free homesteads to actual settlers, reduce the expenses of the army and navy, encourage every department of honest industry, secure to labor everywhere its just reward, and promote universal education.

Resolved, That the Democratic party, in the course of its brief and accidental control of our State government, by its wanton expenditure of the public money and consequent increase of the State debt, by its greed for office and recklessly partisan legislation, by its complete subserviency to demagogues, and the appointment of incapable and inefficient men to office, has shown itself to be signally unworthy of the confidence and support of the people, and that particularly the course of the leaders of that party in attempting to gerrymander senatorial districts and ward lines, thus outraging the most sacred rights of the people, and in prolonging the session of the Legislature for weeks after the public business was completed, for no other purpose than to secure the offices of the State for its adherents by a resort to bribery, fraud, intimidation, and revolution, has merited the rebuke and should receive the condemnation of every honest man in New Hampshire.

Resolved, That President Grant, by the wisdom, prudence, skill, honesty, sagacity, and abundant success with which he has administered the affairs of the nation as its executive head, has fully justified the confidence reposed in his integrity and ability as a statesman by the Republican party, and richly merits a renomination and reelection at their hands, and we confidently propose him as the Republican standard-bearer in the presidential campaign of 1872.

The election was held on March 12, 1872. The entire number of votes polled was 76,340, which is 785 less than in 1868. Straw (Republican) received 38,621; Weston (Democratic), 36,585; Cooper (Labor Reform), 540; Blackmer (Temperance), 478; scattering, 16. The majority of the Republican candidate over the Democratic was 2,036; over all his competitors together, 1,002. In the Council, there were 4 Republicans to 1 Democrat; in the Senate, 8 Republicans to 4 Democrats; and in the House of Representatives, the Republican majority was 56.

The members returned to the Lower House were 365, which was the largest number ever elected to it in New Hampshire. There were five vacancies, a full House consisting of 370 members. The large increase in the number returned was the effect of a law enacted at the previous session, which declared that "every

voter and every person in the State, who is twenty-one years of age and upward, and who is liable or subjected by law to a poll-tax, should be considered a ratable poll." By the working of this law, twenty among the towns in the State returned 29 more representatives at the election of 1872 than they had done in 1871; the increase in their numbers ranging between one and six, in proportion to their populations, respectively.

On the 8th of May the Republicans met in State Convention at Concord, for the purpose of electing delegates to the General Convention, to be held at Philadelphia, on the 5th of June. The meeting was fully attended, and the deliberations were harmonious, there being unanimity of sentiment among the members present. Four delegates at large were elected.

The committee on resolutions reported the following, which were adopted:

Resolved, That in General Ulysses S. Grant we recognize a statesman as well as a general; a man patriotic and wise in peace as brave and skilful in war; a man who, by a judicious administration, has gained the confidence of and endeared himself to the American people; and, as expressive of the sentiments of the Republicans of New Hampshire indicated in the recent election, we sincerely desire his renomination and reelection.

Resolved, That while we fully and cordially acknowledge the great merits and services of the Hon. Schuyler Colfax and of other Republican statesmen whose names have been presented in connection with the vice-presidency, we cannot refrain from expressing our preference for the Hon. Henry Wilson, an early, faithful, and untiring champion of freedom and humanity, and a statesman of signal ability, spotless integrity, and unswerving fidelity to Republican principles.

The Convention then adjourned.

The Democratic party assembled in convention in June, and chose delegates to represent them at the Baltimore Convention on the 9th of July.

The State Legislature met on the 5th of June, 1872. In the Senate, Charles H. Campbell, of Nashua, was chosen President. In the House of Representatives Asa Fowler, of Concord, was elected Speaker.

The election of the Secretary of State and other public officers, by the Legislature, took place on the 13th of June, with the following result: For Secretary of State, Benjamin F. Prescott, of Concord, was elected; for State Treasurer, Solon A. Carter, of Keene, was elected; Owen O. Moore, of Nashua, was elected State Printer; and Charles F. Montgomery, of Stratford, Commissary-General.

The public debt of New Hampshire was reduced by \$427,658.70 during the fiscal year ending May 31, 1872, and also increased by more than \$2,000,000; although this increase does not represent a new debt, but only the assumption by the whole community of a portion of the debts which the single cities and towns had respectively contracted for war expenditures, and which recent legislative enactment authorized the State to reimburse to

a limited amount. In order to carry this measure into execution, commissioners were appointed to examine the amounts of such expenditures in the several cities and towns concerned, and apportion the relative sums of reimbursement among them. Having concluded their investigation, the commissioners awarded the said local reimbursements, amounting in the aggregate to \$2,205,695.44; for which sum the State, on the 1st of January, 1872, issued her bonds to the cities and towns.

The financial condition of New Hampshire in regard to the public revenue and expenditure during the last fiscal year, and her indebtedness on the 1st of June, 1872, was as follows:

Total revenue of the State for the year ending May 31, 1872, was.....	\$732,154 45
The total expenses of the State for the same period, including the payment of interest on liabilities of one year since, were.....	304,495 75

Surplus of revenue..... \$427,658 70

A brief statement of this debt is as follows:

Total liabilities, June 1, 1871.....	\$2,457,347 13
Reimbursement bonds issued, January 1, 1872.....	2,205,695 44

Total..... \$4,663,542 57

Less assets in Treasury, June 1, 1871..... 97,759 61

Net..... \$4,565,782 96

Old liabilities remaining, June

1, 1872..... \$2,075,732 67

Reimbursement bonds..... 2,205,695 44

Total..... \$4,281,428 11

Assets in Treasury, June 1,

1872..... 143,303 85

Liabilities of State, June 1, 1872..... 4,138,124 26

Reduction of debt..... \$427,658 70

The levy of the State tax, which for several years had steadily amounted to \$600,000, was reduced for 1872 to one-half that sum by legislative enactment. The current expenditure of the State being now increased by \$132,000, annual interest on the reimbursement bonds—besides that State bonds to the amount of \$350,000 will mature in 1873, and as much more in 1874—the Governor recommended that, in order to meet these additional yearly payments, the levy of the State tax for 1873 should be raised to the former amount of \$600,000, and to continue for some time, to be then proportionally reduced as the affairs of the State would permit, saying: "With such a tax continued during the next five years, together with the other revenues of the State, and the aid of such temporary loans as can always be readily obtained, we should be able to redeem the bonds of the State as they mature, pay the interest on our debt, and meet the current expenses of the State; after which time the same could be done with a tax of \$450,000 per annum, or less." An act was passed at this session, providing that the State tax for 1873 should be assessed and collected to the amount of \$600,000.

The valuation of the State has largely increased within four years, although made

"under a system of local valuation well understood to grossly underrate the value of property."

The Legislature passed two acts, both approved July 4, 1872, one of which relates "to the appraisal of taxable property," and amends general statutes by inserting in it a few words which enjoin the public appraisers so to value property for taxation "as they would appraise the same in payment of a just debt from a solvent debtor." The other act is "to establish a new proportion for the assessment of public taxes," and sets down the specific sum of "the proportion of every thousand dollars of public taxes hereafter to be raised, which each town and place shall pay;" the list of these towns and places in every county of the State, and the sum to be paid by each of them, being inserted in the act. It ordains also that "this same shall be the proportion of assessment of all public taxes, until a new proportion shall be made and established."

Two banks of discount still remain in New Hampshire doing business under a charter of the State. One of them had its charter renewed last year by act of the Legislature. The capital of this one is \$50,000.

There are, in New Hampshire, 54 savings-banks, with deposits amounting in the aggregate to \$24,700,744.47, and an accumulated surplus of \$1,038,624.01; so that their total assets belonging to depositors are \$29,739,368.48. Two of these banks went into operation last year. The number of depositors returned is 86,290, embracing more than one-fourth of the whole population of the State. The increase in the number of depositors, as compared with the previous year, was 9,318, or 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and in the amount of deposits it was \$3,228,623.47, or 15 per cent.

The education of youth appears to be carefully and successfully attended to in New Hampshire. The number of public schools in the State, of pupils attending them, and the cost of their working during the last year, are exhibited in the following summary statement:

Whole number of school-districts.....	2,334
Whole number of schools.....	2,452
Graded schools.....	325
Whole number of boys.....	37,908
Whole number of girls.....	34,764
Average attendance.....	49,293
Number reported between four and four- teen years of age not attending any school	4,602
Whole number of male teachers.....	585
Average wages per month, including board	\$37 56
Whole number of female teachers.....	3,241
Average wages per month, including board	\$24 33
Estimated value of school-houses and lots with appurtenances.....	\$1,870,000 00
Amount of money raised by town taxes for support of schools.....	\$63,889 72
Amount raised beyond what the law re- quires.....	\$48,466 92
Entire amount appropriated for support of schools.....	\$568,527 77
Appropriations for each scholar.....	\$6 43

The operation of the existing law concerning school-districts was modified by an act of the Legislature at the session of 1870, "enabling towns to abolish school-districts by

a vote at a legal meeting." Of all the towns in the State, Milford alone availed herself of the power given by the act; and the chairman of her Board of Education states that "the working of the new system since its adoption in March, 1871, has been more satisfactory than was anticipated." The Superintendent of Public Instruction, in his last report, recommends a trial of the same plan in the towns generally.

The State Normal School, which has been recently established to qualify teachers for the common schools, seems to have fully realized the object intended in its institution, as appears from the following statement: "During the opening short term of eight weeks, in the spring of 1871, more than 80 normal pupils were present. The fall session numbered 130 pupils, six of whom graduated. During the winter 70 of these were employed in teaching, mostly in the schools of New Hampshire, and 60 returned to the Normal School. The present spring session numbers 182 normal pupils, and has been a very successful term. Two model schools, the Primary and Intermediate, are connected, for the benefit of the Normal Department."

The State Reform School for the correction and education of wayward boys was as prudently and successfully managed last year as it had been before. Its financial condition was more prosperous than in the previous year, as, with about the same number of inmates, the current expenses of the establishment were less, and the earnings of the boys by their labor considerably larger.

The affairs of the State-prison appear to have been in a satisfactory condition. "Its business management for the past year has resulted in a profit to the State of more than \$5,000, and the books of the treasurer show a balance, in favor of the prison, of more than \$12,000 cash in hand."

The Asylum for the Insane was established in 1842. The report of the Superintendent shows that "on the 1st day of May last there were 225 persons under treatment in the institution—114 males and 111 females. During the year 102 have been discharged, and 21 have died. Of these, 55 were fully restored, 31 partially restored, and 16 not improved. There have been, in all, 3,091 persons at the institution since its start. Of these, 1,261 have been restored to reason; and 637 others, without being fully restored, have so far improved as to be tolerable members of general society, and, as such, gone to their homes. The whole number of patients supported by towns, any part of last year, was 65."

Manufacturing establishments have been considerably increased in various portions of the State, and the towns and villages in their neighborhood have thereby sensibly increased in wealth and prosperity.

The railways were largely extended during the year, and new lines opened to the use of

important sections, which had before been deprived of the advantages resulting from them. The aggregate length of railroads within New Hampshire, at the beginning of 1872, was 799.32, built at a cost of \$25,750,817.

Among the great interests of the State the agricultural seems to have made remarkable progress since 1860, as appears from the following comparative statistics: "In 1860, the census gave the valuation of farms in New Hampshire at \$69,689,761; farming-implements, \$2,682,412; and live farm-stock, \$9,832,164: making the total amount of capital invested in farming, \$82,204,337. The productions from these farms for the year 1860 amounted to over \$19,000,000, and the expense of labor and taxes about \$15,000,000, being a net income of over \$4,000,000, or over 5 per cent. on the entire capital invested in farming. This does not include productions of gardens or poultry, which would amount to several hundred thousand dollars, or nearly one per cent. By the ninth census, taken in 1870, the farms had increased in value to over \$80,500,000; farming-implements to \$3,459,000; and live-stock to over \$13,721,000; making the whole capital invested in farming over \$97,771,000, a gain in ten years of over \$15,500,000, or 19 per cent., or nearly two per cent. per annum. The productions amounted, for the year 1870, to over \$22,475,000, and labor and taxes to about \$17,000,000, leaving a net income of over \$5,000,000, or $5\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. on the capital invested in farming. Add the increase of two per cent. per annum, in the value of farms for the past ten years, and it makes the income of $7\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. per annum on the capital invested in agriculture."

The establishment of a State Board of Agriculture, created by an act of the session of 1870, has met the unanimous approbation of the farmers, and very beneficial results are anticipated from its operations. This body consists of ten members, one from each county in the State. They hold their meetings at different places in turn, thus coming into close contact with the farmers residing in various sections, and disseminating among them the information of the best methods of agriculture, and of measures necessary to render it profitable. The members of the Board receive no compensation for their services, but only the reimbursement of their expenses, which seem to be inconsiderable, as, in the case of one among them, they amounted to \$21 for eighteen months. Its Secretary receives \$400 a year, which sum the Governor and Council might, in their discretion, increase to \$1,200.

The work of the Geological Survey of New Hampshire, which was authorized by legislative enactment in 1868, for the purpose of ascertaining and defining the resources of the State, has been steadily pursued, and its results last year seem to be of unusual importance toward determining geological facts.

With a view to ascertain her natural resources by water also, a joint resolution has now been adopted by the Legislature, authorizing "the appointment of three commissioners to make a hydrographical survey of the State."

Among the acts passed by the Legislature was one in behalf of women, allowing them to hold school-offices; and a more important one which provides "that a widow whose husband dies intestate, leaving or not leaving lineal descendants, by waiving her right of dower and homestead, or releasing her distributive share, shall be entitled to receive instead thereof one-third of all the estate remaining after the payment of the debts and the expenses of the administration, if no provision is made for her by the will of the deceased, or if she shall waive such provision. If settlement has been made upon the wife before marriage, this act shall not be in force."

The Democrats and Liberal Republicans of New Hampshire, in pursuance of arrangements previously made, assembled separately at Concord on the 11th of September, 1872. The following resolution was proposed to the Democratic Convention, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this convention approves the platform of principles adopted by the Cincinnati and Baltimore Conventions, and pledges its hearty support to the nominees of said Convention—Horace Greeley and B. Gratz Brown—for President and Vice-President.

The Liberal Republicans, on their part, adopted the following platform:

We, Liberal Republicans of New Hampshire, in mass convention assembled, satisfied that the Republican party, as now organized and controlled in our State, is not the party of the people, but instead an instrument in the hands of office-holders and political adventurers, whose selfish ends are accomplished by base means, and the best interests of the country are sacrificed to the personal profit and greed of the worst men; and having full confidence that the time has arrived when true patriotism demands an effort for permanent and honorable reconciliation between patriotic men of all sections and of all parties, to the end that we may restore the Government to its proper and legitimate purposes, we declare the following platform of principles:

1. We accept the platform adopted at Cincinnati as embodying the true political theories applicable to the present condition of the country; and, believing that their honest administration can only be had at the hands of honest men, we heartily indorse the nomination of Horace Greeley and B. Gratz Brown for President and Vice-President; and we hereby pledge them the hearty support of the Liberal Republicans of New Hampshire.

2. We recognize in the position of the Liberal Democracy a consistent and honorable endeavor to cement fraternal relations among all citizens who desire reform in civil service, economy in public affairs, a recognition of the just rights of the people, and a return to sound principles of government, and we pledge them our full cooperation on these bases to secure these vital and essential results.

3. Public officials should be the servants of the people, not the tools of party; and we denounce all interference of office-holders, State and Federal, in our elections, the use of money, and all unjustifiable agencies to control votes, and the whole system under which fealty to party is made the test of political orthodoxy.

4. We recognize the gentlemen this day nominated by the Liberal Democracy and the Liberal Republicans of New Hampshire for electors, as every way worthy of confidence, and we will give them our hearty support at the polls in November next.

The total vote for President, in November, was 68,592, of which General Grant received 37,168, and Mr. Greeley 31,424. The total vote in 1868 was 69,415. The O'Connor ticket, in 1872, received 100 votes, and the Temperance ticket 200 votes.

According to the census of 1870, of the total population (260,426) ten years old and over, there were engaged in all classes of occupations, 120,168 persons, of whom 96,033 were males and 24,135 females. There were engaged in agriculture, 46,573, including 46,562 males and 11 females; in professional and personal services, 18,528, including 8,821 males and 9,707 females; in trade and transportation, 8,514, including 8,126 males and 388 females; in manufactures and mechanical and mining industries, 46,553, including 32,524 males and 14,029 females.

The State contained 2,334,487 acres of improved land, 1,047,090 of woodland, and 224,417 of other unimproved land. The cash value of farms was \$80,589,313; of farming-implements and machinery, \$3,459,943; total amount of wages paid during the year, including value of board, \$2,319,164; total (estimated) value of all farm-productions, including betterments and additions to stock, \$22,473,547; orchard-products, \$743,552; produce of market-gardens, \$110,997; forest-products, \$1,743,944; value of home manufactures, \$234,062; value of animals slaughtered or sold for slaughter, \$3,720,243; of all live-stock, \$15,246,545. There were 39,095 horses, 37 mules and asses, 90,583 milch-cows, 40,513 working-oxen, 91,705 other cattle, 248,760 sheep, and 33,127 swine. The chief productions were: 189,222 bushels of spring, and 4,399 of winter, wheat, 47,420 of rye, 1,277,763 of Indian-corn, 1,146,451 of oats, 105,822 of barley, 100,034 of buckwheat, 155,334 pounds of tobacco, 1,129,442 of wool, 58,375 bushels of peas and beans, 4,515,419 of Irish, and 160 of sweet potatoes; 2,446 gallons of wine, 5,965,080 pounds of butter, 849,118 of cheese, 2,352,884 gallons of milk sold, 612,648 tons of hay, 99,469 pounds of hops, 1,800,704 of maple-sugar, 16,884 gallons of maple molasses, 56,944 pounds of honey, and 2,668 of wax.

The total number of manufacturing establishments was 3,342, using 280 steam-engines of 8,787 horse-power, and 2,312 water-wheels of 68,291 horse-power, and employing 40,783 hands, of whom 25,829 were males above sixteen, 12,775 females above fifteen, and 2,179 youth.

The total amount of capital invested was \$36,023,743; wages paid during the year, \$13,823,091; value of materials consumed, \$44,577,967; of products, \$71,038,249.

The whole number of newspapers and periodicals was 51, having an aggregate circulation of 173,919, and issuing annually 7,237,588 copies. There were 7 daily, with a circulation of 6,100; 37 weekly, circulation 75,819; 1 semi-monthly, circulation 25,000; 6 monthly, circulation 67,000.

There were 1,526 libraries, having 704,269 volumes. Of these, 856, with 379,876 volumes, were private, and 670, with 324,393 volumes, were other than private, including 29 circulating libraries, with 47,217 volumes.

The total number of religious organizations was 633, having 624 edifices, with 210,090 sittings, and property valued at \$3,303,780. The leading denominations were:

DENOMINATIONS.	Organizations.	Sittings.
Baptist.....	154	51,925
Christian.....	19	4,600
Congregational.....	169	67,951
Episcopal.....	21	7,475
Methodist.....	118	36,351
Second Adventist.....	21	4,405
Unitarian.....	23	7,830
Universalist.....	24	8,812

The condition of pauperism and crime is shown by the following statistics:

Total population.....	318,300
Number of persons receiving support during the year ending June 1, 1870.....	2,636
Cost of annual support.....	\$235,136
Total number receiving support, June 1, 1870.....	2,129
Native.....	1,754
White.....	1,739
Colored.....	15
Foreign.....	375
Number of persons convicted during the year.....	182
Total number of persons in prison, June 1, 1870.....	267
Native.....	201
White.....	199
Colored.....	2
Foreign.....	66

NEW JERSEY. The Legislature, which was strongly Republican in both branches, was in session from January 7th to April 4th, without passing any important measures of public interest, with one or two exceptions. A measure, exciting much local attention, was the local option law, which provided for elections every year in every town, city, borough, and township, in the State, at which it should be determined by popular vote whether licenses should be granted to sell certain liquors in the town, etc.; and, in case such license should not be granted it was made unlawful to sell such liquors, and any person so offending was made guilty of a misdemeanor, and liable to a fine of from \$50 to \$100 for the first and not less than \$100 for any subsequent offence. This measure was pronounced unconstitutional by the Attorney-General of the State, and failed to become a law. Bills were passed consolidating the several railroads leased to the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company (*see* ANNUAL CYCLOPEDIA, 1871), and reducing the number of directors to thirteen, and giving the State one instead of two directors; also consolidating the branch lines, ferries, turnpikes, etc., owned by the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company in New Jersey, into a subordinate

corporation, with \$5,000,000 capital stock. A supplement was added to the law for the prevention of bribery passed the preceding year, extending its provisions to the election of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States.

By the Federal census of 1870, New Jersey is entitled to seven representatives in Congress, instead of five, as formerly; it became, therefore, the duty of the Legislature to reapportion the districts.

There seems to have been unusual interest manifested throughout the State during the summer in national politics, owing to the novel attitude of the national political parties. No less than seven State Conventions were held, at which resolutions were passed embodying the various phases of political sentiment throughout the State, both before and after the action of the national conventions. The Republican Convention, called to choose delegates to the Philadelphia National Convention, assembled at Trenton May 28d, and adopted the following resolutions:

The Republicans of New Jersey, in State Convention assembled, at Trenton, May 23, 1872, make the following declaration of principles:

1. We recognize the great principles laid down in the immortal Declaration of Independence as the true foundation of democratic government, and we hail with gladness every sincere effort toward making these principles a living reality on every inch of American soil.

2. The wisdom of the passage of the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth amendments to the Constitution having been fully demonstrated by their operation, we are opposed to any repeal or modification thereof.

3. We favor the removal of the disqualifications and restrictions imposed upon the late rebels in the same measure as their spirit of loyalty will direct, and as may be consistent with the safety of the loyal people, and we approve the recent action of Congress in the passage of the amnesty bill as a wise step in that direction.

4. We are heartily in favor of such a reformation in the civil service that good character and ability shall be the chief recommendations to office, and not political service rendered or to be rendered; therefore, we cordially indorse the appointment and labors of the Civil Service Commission, and the messages of President Grant thereon.

5. We desire the early and total repeal of the income-tax and franking privilege.

6. While remembering we have a large national debt which must be paid, with accruing interest, we nevertheless desire that the burdens of taxation should be removed from the people as rapidly as the national faith will permit.

7. We take especial pride in commending the economy of the national Administration in all its branches, and with gratification we point to the fact that since the inauguration of President Grant the national debt has been reduced \$328,000,000.

8. We are in favor of such legislation as will secure to all men equal and exact justice under the laws, without regard to color, creed, or race.

9. We earnestly invite all those who for any cause are temporarily alienated, and yet believe in republican doctrines, to unite in mutual concessions with us in preserving intact the ever-living principles of that great party that saved the nation, crushed rebellion, freed the slaves, enfranchised the bondmen, and brought peace and prosperity out of rebellion and discord.

10. We acknowledge our gratitude and deep obligation to the soldiers and sailors of the republic, who on land and sea fought the nation's battles against the armed hosts of the South; as they have proved their devotion and fealty in the past when the life of our country was in danger, and as combinations are forming which may jeopardize the great results of the war, we call upon them again to give us their powerful aid and support in maintaining our republican principles and the priceless legacies of the war against all and every combination whatsoever.

11. We fully indorse the Administration of President Grant, and believe that the best and highest interests of our country demand the renomination and election of General Grant as President, and Schuyler Colfax as Vice-President.

On the 26th of June the Democracy assembled in convention at Trenton, and, having elected delegates to the National Democratic Convention in Baltimore, expressed the sentiments of their party in the following resolutions:

Whereas, During the greater portion of the time since the organization of the States of the Union the Democratic party has administered the affairs and declared the policy of the national Government under its administration, constitutional liberty prevailed throughout the country, individual rights were protected and prosperity characterized all our material interests, to restore the Government to its former condition under Democratic rule, and particularly to reestablish a sound financial policy, the paramount importance of personal liberty, and the decentralization of power, is the first duty of every citizen: therefore,

Resolved, That the true interests of our country require the establishment of the principles, the policy, and the administrative experiences of the Democratic party.

Resolved, That we cordially invite the cooperation of all of our fellow-citizens who are opposed to the pernicious principles and conduct of affairs of the present Administration, and who are in favor of the decentralization of the Government, the remission of local self-government to the several States, the relief from existing taxation by restricting the expenses of the collection and the enormous expenditures of the Government, the inviolability of the personal freedom and a return to those principles of government which distinguished the Administrations of Jefferson, Madison, and Jackson.

Resolved, That local self-government is a right inherent in the people, and essential to liberty; that in creating a central government, with grand powers for general purposes, the people did not surrender their right, but reserved to themselves the control of their home affairs; that any attempt on the part of Congress to interfere, under any pretext, with a full and free exercise of this right, is a usurpation which the people ought not to tolerate, because its toleration leads to the destruction of the personal liberties and municipal privileges of the citizen, and the abandonment of all that renders free government valuable.

Resolved, That so far as the Cincinnati platform agrees with the above principles set forth it meets our approval.

Resolved, That we do authorize and instruct our State Executive Committee to unite and cooperate with any other committee or organization in this State opposed to the present national Administration.

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to abide by and support the nominees of the Democratic National Convention.

Prior to these conventions, however, early in April a State Convention of colored voters

was held in Trenton, and resolutions passed, thanking President Grant for his economical policy and his devotion to the colored people, and pledging him their support for the presidency. After the renomination of President Grant, the Republicans again assembled in convention, to choose presidential electors, and adopted resolutions as follows:

Resolved, That the Republican party of New Jersey, in convention assembled, do hereby declare anew their adherence to the principles of republicanism, as so often proclaimed in former conventions, and acted out wherever power has been intrusted to us by the people—in the General or State governments: equal rights for all men before the law and at the ballot-box; a thorough and economical administration of public affairs; the intrusting of places of honor or power only to worthy men; and the prompt removal of those who have proved themselves unworthy; and we cordially indorse the platform adopted at the Philadelphia Convention in June last, and commend the same to our fellow-citizens of New Jersey for their support.

Resolved, That the best interests of New Jersey demand the continuance in power of the present Administration, under which all our material interests have prospered beyond all precedent, and of a Congress that will be in harmony with that Administration, and will carry out its policy of peace at home and abroad; a thorough enforcement of the laws, and the removal of abuses that have gathered about civil service during the last forty years.

Resolved, That the great political parties of the country to-day are substantially the same as they were four years ago, whatever attitude the Democratic party may to-day assume, or whatever candidates it may put in nomination; and we confidently point to the present prosperous condition of our country as a strong argument for the continuance in power of the Republican party, and we cordially invite all honest voters of the State to cooperate with us to this end.

Resolved, That we pledge our best endeavors to imitate the example of our gallant brethren in North Carolina, and to roll up for the whole Republican ticket a handsome majority in November next, and cast our nine electoral votes for Grant and Wilson.

The following from the State Committee was adopted after a lengthy discussion:

Resolved, That the basis of representation in all future Republican State conventions in New Jersey be one delegate for each 200 votes cast for the Republican candidate for President at the preceding presidential election, and one delegate for each fraction of 200 votes exceeding 100, and that each township and ward shall be entitled to one delegate.

Conventions for the selection of presidential electors were held in Trenton on the same day, September 11th, by the Democratic and by the Liberal Republican parties. The principles affirmed by the former were:

Whereas, We believe that the present Administration at Washington has destroyed the trusts committed to its charge by the people of this nation, by ceasing to regard the power and service of the Government as agencies to be employed for the good of the nation at large, and the well-being of each individual citizen, and by prostituting them to promote personal profit and party advancement; by openly and defiantly disregarding the express provisions of the law, when found antagonistic to the success of schemes for partisan aggrandizement; by pursuing a course of reckless and improvident expenditure of the public funds; and by the whole tendency and effect of the Administration, which has been to weak-

en the minds of the people, the respect for and the binding authority of legal and moral obligations: therefore—

Resolved, That in Horace Greeley and B. Gratz Brown, our national standard-bearers, we recognize true and unflinching patriots, who, if elected, will administer the Government upon strictly constitutional and economical principles; recognizing the just limitations of power imposed upon all officers of the Government, and the reserved rights of the States in the control of their internal affairs; who will maintain the proprieties and dignity of the exalted positions which they occupy; preserve the honor and influence of the nation at home and abroad; and secure the rights and privileges of each individual citizen, and the best interests of the whole nation.

Resolved, By the Democracy of New Jersey, in convention assembled, that the salvation and perpetuity of our free institutions, in which are involved all our dearest interests as American citizens, demand a change of the administration of the Government, and we call upon all patriotic citizens to unite with us in a sincere, unselfish, and non-partisan effort to effect it.

Resolved, That the open and shameless use of money to control conventions and elections, of which the General Government and local candidates in its interest afford numerous instances, is an alarming and growing evil of the times, tending to the utter extinction of all principle of political morality among the people, and we hereby protest against it in the present campaign, and pledge our sincere and continuous efforts for the eradication of so great an abuse from our politics.

Resolved, That the principles enunciated at the Cincinnati Convention, and reaffirmed at Baltimore, meet the cordial approval of the Democracy of New Jersey.

The sentiments of the Liberal Republicans were thus stated:

Be it resolved by the Liberal Republicans of the State of New Jersey, in convention assembled, That we reaffirm the principles set forth in the Cincinnati platform, and the letter of acceptance of the Honorable Horace Greeley, and do hereby adopt them as the platform of the Liberal party of New Jersey.

Resolved, That we recognize the Honorable Horace Greeley and the Honorable B. Gratz Brown as the candidates of the great union elements of the nation and the representatives of a union of all the States, in spirit and in truth as well as in name; as a union cemented by genuine peace and the prosperity and well-being of our entire country, and of all its citizens.

Resolved, That the creation of commissioners by the Legislature, for the regulation and government of municipal corporations, is hostile to the principles of republican government.

Resolved, That we are in favor of a system of general laws for the creation of corporations.

There was, however, a class of Democrats who were styled "straight-outs," who did not indorse the course of the Democratic party with reference to the nominations made by the Baltimore Convention. These held a convention in Trenton, October 11th, and, after choosing an electoral ticket, adopted resolutions as follows:

1. *Resolved*, That the sight of a Democratic party without Democratic principles, which is attempting to conduct a Democratic presidential campaign without Democratic nominees, is not more ridiculous than it is abhorrent to the sense and judgment of every true Democrat.

2. *Resolved*, That the natural and just consequences of such an illogical and degrading policy are fully

seen in the defeat and disgrace which have almost everywhere fallen upon that party in the late elections, and that the same ought to convince every Democrat, who has not lost his reason and his love of truth, that it is a crime against his party and his country to continue the already defeated and condemned alliance with the Greeley-Sumner radicalism another hour.

8. *Resolved*, That, as those exalted statesmen O'Connor and Adams are the only Democratic candidates now before the people for the office of President and Vice-President, they ought to receive the support of every honest Democrat, or of every one who does not consent to the surrender of the name or the principles of Democracy to the enemy.

4. *Resolved*, That, inasmuch as there is now no Democratic party in New Jersey, except that which is represented in this convention, we earnestly recommend the immediate and permanent organization of the party in every county in the State.

5. *Resolved*, That no Democratic nominations for Congress having been made in the first, fifth, and sixth districts of New Jersey, we recommend to the Democracy of those districts to put candidates in the field if convenient.

Owing to the great importance of the approaching election, and the prevalence of rumors that the wealthy corporations of the State intended to control the votes of their employes as far as possible, Governor Parker, on the 21st of October, issued the following proclamation:

Whereas, On the thirty-first day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, the Legislature of this State passed an act relative to bribery, whereby it was enacted that, in addition to any punishment then imposed by statute or the common law, any person convicted of the offences named in said act should be deprived of the right of suffrage; that any corporation, whose managers, officers, or agents, with the consent of said corporation, should use its money or property for the unlawful purposes therein specified, shall forfeit its charter; and that the party to an act of bribery who first complained of the other party should be exempt from the pains and penalties of law; and—

Whereas, On the twenty-sixth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, a supplement to said act was passed extending its provisions to the election of the electors for President and Vice-President of the United States; and—

Whereas, The maintenance of the purity of the elective franchise is necessary to the preservation of a republican form of government;

Therefore, I, Joel Parker, Governor of the State of New Jersey, enjoin upon all officers of the law within this State the utmost vigilance in enforcing the statute relative to bribery at the elections, by promptly causing the arrest and prosecution of all who shall violate the same.

And I exhort all good citizens to give their influence and assistance to the public authorities in their efforts to maintain the purity of the ballot.

The Executive will, by the use of all the legitimate means, cooperate with officers and citizens in bringing to justice all who may incur the penalties prescribed by said laws.

JOEL PARKER.

For the purpose of giving effect to this proclamation, the Democratic and Liberal Republican parties, through their respective State Central Committees, offered a reward of \$200 for every person who should be convicted of fraudulent voting, of procuring fraudulent voting, or of making fraudulent returns of the

election. Such rewards, to the amount of \$10,000, were offered to whoever should be instrumental in detecting the frauds, and arresting the offenders.

At the election, 91,656 votes were cast for the Republican electors, and 76,456 for the combined Democratic and Liberal parties. The following members of Congress were elected, all of whom, except the representative from the fourth district, are Republicans:

Districts.	Majority.
I. John W. Hazleton.....	6,364
II. Samuel A. Dobbins.....	2,405
III. Amos Clark, Jr.....	2,176
IV. Robert Hamilton.....	2,464
V. William W. Phelps.....	2,715
VI. Marcus L. Ward.....	5,658
VII. Isaac W. Scudder.....	1,269

The ordinary monetary transactions of the State are conducted through the State Fund. The securities now comprised in this fund are as follows:

2,887 shares of stock of Joint Companies.....	\$288,700 00
Bonds of United Companies.....	500,000 00
Bonds of Joint Companies.....	24,060 00
Bonds of Jersey City and Bergen R. R. Co.....	10,000 00
Bonds of the several counties for surplus revenue of the United States.....	764,670 44
Total.....	\$1,587,370 44

The following statement shows the income of the State Fund, during the last fiscal year, and the sources whence it was derived:

RECEIPTS.	
Tax on United Companies.....	\$296,129 05
Tax on capital stock of railroads.....	186,164 14
Interest and dividends on stocks.....	79,001 50
Assessments on private acts.....	10,675 00
Insurance companies of other States.....	7,120 60
Pedlers' licenses.....	988 00
Civil commissions.....	697 00
Attorneys and counsellors.....	210 00
Fines and forfeited recognizances.....	2,327 50
Commissioners of deeds for other States.....	715 00
Earnings of State-prison.....	20,000 00
State taxes (including money for Library Fund).....	174,025 42
Balance in bank to credit of this fund, October 31, 1871.....	116,294 88
Total.....	\$896,447 59

In his message to the Legislature, the Governor calls attention to the fact that it will be necessary to devise means of increasing the revenue, in order to meet the current expenses of 1873.

During the year the public schools were kept open on an average of about nine and a half months, which is believed to be more than the average time in any other State. The total number of children between the ages of five and eighteen years, as returned by the school-census, is 279,149, being an increase in one year of 13,191. Of these about 35,000 attend private schools, and 178,826 are enrolled in public schools. The number of teachers in the public schools is 3,075, being an increase during the year of 144. The value of school property in the State is estimated at about \$5,000,000. The total amount expended for school purposes, during the year, was \$2,263,070. The average daily attendance of the State Normal School was 640. Every county of the State was represented among the pupils, and

there were pupils present from thirteen other States who either paid tuition fees, or pledged themselves to teach in the public schools of New Jersey. At the close of the school year in June, 88 pupils were graduated, nearly all of whom became teachers in the State. Fifty-three students have been in attendance in the Agricultural College during the year. The students of this institution received instruction that fits them for the practical work of engineers, surveyors, architects, chemists, or farmers.

A hall for the use of the Scientific and Agricultural Departments has recently been finished at a cost of \$60,000, and other buildings are now in course of erection. The Experimental Farm, containing nearly 100 acres, and costing about \$30,000, is used to test various methods of underdraining, fertilizing, cultivation, and rotation of crops.

During the year, \$36,596 was paid for the education and maintenance, in the institutions of other States, of the deaf and dumb, blind, and feeble-minded of the State.

The Lunatic Asylum at Trenton is crowded to such an extent as seriously to interfere with its usefulness, and the attention of the Legislature has been urgently called to the necessity of increased accommodations for the insane. Two hundred and twenty-nine patients were received during the year, and the same number discharged, making the number of inmates at the close of the year 700, being 200 in excess of the proper accommodations of the building. Four hundred acres of land have been purchased at Morristown, at a cost of about \$78,000, for the erection of a new asylum. The site is on elevated ground, commanding a magnificent view.

The average number of convicts in the State-prison, during the year, was 527. The discipline of the prison is excellent, and its financial management satisfactory. For the first time in many years a surplus of earnings has been paid into the State Treasury. The law of 1868, which authorizes remission from the sentence for the faithful performance of assigned labor and good conduct, has produced most beneficial results. The number of boys in the Reform School, October 31st, was 120, being an excess of 82 over the number of the preceding year.

An Industrial School for neglected, wayward, and criminal girls, has been opened during the year. Convenient buildings and grounds have been leased in a secluded spot near the city of Trenton, where on October 31, 1872, there were 17 young girls well cared for and instructed. They are employed in making their own clothing, and assist in sewing for the Boys' Reform School.

The State Library contains 18,407 volumes. In March, 1872, the Legislature appropriated \$3,000, to be expended, under the direction of the New Jersey Historical Society, to procure copies of colonial documents, papers, and minutes of council, directly referring to the pro-

vincial and colonial history of New Jersey, from the State-Paper Office in the city of London. Arrangements were at once perfected for having copies made from the public archives in England.

According to the census of 1870, of the total population (680,687) ten years old and over, there were engaged in all classes of occupations, 296,036 persons, of whom 251,625 were males and 44,411 females. There were engaged in agriculture, 63,128, including 62,943 males and 185 females; in professional and personal services, 83,380, including 54,275 males and 29,105 females; in trade and transportation, 46,206, including 45,242 males and 964 females; in manufactures and mechanical and mining industries, 103,322, including 89,165 males and 14,157 females.

The total number of manufacturing establishments was 6,636, using 984 steam-engines of 32,307 horse-power, and 1,182 water-wheels of 25,832 horse-power, and employing 75,552 hands, of whom 58,115 were males above sixteen, 11,198 females above fifteen, and 6,239 youth.

The total amount of capital invested was \$79,606,719; wages paid during the year, \$32,648,409; value of materials consumed, \$103,415,245; of products, \$169,237,732.

The whole number of newspapers and periodicals was 122, having an aggregate circulation of 205,500, and issuing annually 18,625,740 copies. There were 20 daily, with a circulation of 38,030; 95 weekly, circulation 120,670; and 7 monthly, circulation 46,800.

There were 2,413 libraries, having 895,291 volumes. Of these, 777, with 359,612 volumes, were private, and 1,636, with 535,679 volumes, were other than private, including 14 circulating libraries with 75,250 volumes.

The total number of religious organizations was 1,402, having 1,384 edifices, with 573,303 sittings, and property valued at \$18,347,150.

The leading denominations were:

DENOMINATIONS.	Organizations.	Sittings.
Baptist.....	168	63,113
Episcopal.....	128	34,800
Friends.....	63	28,750
Lutheran.....	39	6,750
Methodist.....	518	196,800
Presbyterian.....	251	128,300
Reformed (late Dutch).....	97	54,800
Roman Catholic.....	107	45,400

The condition of pauperism and crime is shown in the following statistics:

Total population.....	906,096
Number of persons receiving support during the year ending June 1, 1870.....	3,356
Cost of annual support.....	\$283,241
Total number receiving support, June 1, 1870.....	2,390
Native.....	1,669
White.....	1,308
Colored.....	361
Foreign.....	721
Number of persons convicted during the year.....	1,040
Total number of persons in prison, June 1, 1870.....	1,079
Native.....	640
White.....	483
Colored.....	157
Foreign.....	439

The important movements and changes that have taken place in the railroad interests of New Jersey during the past year have attracted earnest attention throughout the country, and have become of almost national importance. The leasing of the united New Jersey railroad and canal companies to the Pennsylvania was noted in the *ANNUAL CYCLOPEDIA* for 1871. The lessees took possession December 1, 1871. The united companies, including the Philadelphia & Trenton, owned 65 miles of canal, connecting the Delaware with the harbor of New York, and navigable for vessels of 250 tons; two main lines of railroad, forming two routes between New York and Philadelphia, consisting of 165 miles of railroad, of which 104 are double track, and with which are connected 60 miles of sidings and terminal tracks; rolling and floating stock, including more than 30 steamboats; and a controlling interest in 260 miles of auxiliary railroads, of which 35 miles are also leased, and in bridges, ferries, horse-railroads, etc., used in connection with the main lines. They also lease and operate 31 miles of other railroad, including the "Connecting Railroad" to West Philadelphia, and the line from Camden *via* Pemberton to Hightstown, New Jersey. The railroads owned, operated, or controlled, by the united companies, are exhibited in the following statement:

1. *Owned directly by the Companies.*

	Miles.	Miles.
Philadelphia (Kensington), Pa., to Trenton, N. J., all double track.....	26.6	
Trenton, N. J., to Jersey City, N. J., all double track.....	57.1	
Camden, N. J., to South Amboy, N. J., 20 miles double track.....	61.2	
Bordentown, N. J., to Trenton, N. J.....	6.1	
Jamesburg, N. J., to Monmouth Junction, N. J.....	5.5	
Monmouth Junction, N. J., to Kingston, N. J.....	4.0	
Princeton Branch, 3 miles; other branches, 1.5.....	4.5	
Total owned directly.....	165.0	

2. *Railroads in which the Companies have a Controlling Interest.*

	Miles.
Rocky Hill to Kingston.....	2.5
Burlington to Mount Holly.....	7.1
Mount Holly to near Camden.....	16.5
Pemberton to Mount Holly.....	5.9
Vincenttown Branch.....	3.0
Glassboro' to Bridgeton.....	37.0
Cape May to Glassboro'.....	32.0
Salem Branch.....	41.0
Freehold to Jamesburg.....	17.0
Millstone to New Brunswick.....	11.0
Perth Amboy to Woodbridge.....	6.4
Belvidere-Delaware Railroad.....	68.7
Flemington Branch Railroad.....	11.4

Total in which the companies have a controlling interest..... 259.6

3. *Other Leased Railroads.*

Connecting Railroad, 6.8 miles; Pemberton & Hightstown Railroad, 24.5..... 31.3

Total railroad line owned, leased, and controlled.. 455.9

The Delaware & Raritan Canal, forming an important part of the united companies:

	Miles.
Bordentown (Delaware River), N. J., to New Brunswick (Raritan River), N. J.....	43.0
Bull's Island (Delaware River), N. J., to Trenton, N. J.....	22.5
Total.....	65.0

Thus the united companies own, operate, or control, 65 miles of canal and 456 miles of railroad, and, including double track, 131 miles, and sidings, etc., 97 miles, in all, 684 miles of track.

An action was brought contesting the legality of this lease, on the ground, among other things, that it had not been filed with the Secretary of State for record within thirty days, as required by statute. Its validity having been affirmed by the Chancellor, an appeal was taken to the Court of Error and Appeals, where the matter was pending early in 1873.

The proposed union of the Central Railroad of New Jersey and the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, which was negotiated early in 1872, was an event of unusual importance in railroad and financial circles. The magnitude of the interests involved in this great bargain was threefold larger than that in the transfer of the united railroads, which excited attention in all parts of the country, and was regarded as one of the most important consolidations that had been effected. The property placed by this consolidation under one management amounts to nearly \$120,000,000—the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western representing \$72,000,000 of property, and the Central Railroad Company nearly \$50,000,000.

The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad consists of a double-tracked road, running from "The Junction," near Washington, N. J., through Scranton, Pa., to Binghamton, and includes the roads formerly known as the Warren Railroad and the Valley road. Its length is 145 miles; capital, \$20,000,000; outstanding bonds, \$11,000,000. It owns the newly-built Boonton branch, 32 miles in length; the Syracuse & Binghamton Railroad, 80 miles long; and the Lackawanna & Bloomsburg, also 80 miles in length. It controls by lease the Morris & Essex Railroad, from Hoboken to Easton, 71 miles of which is double-tracked, with the Newark & Bloomfield and Chester Railroads. The Utica Division, leased and purchased lines, extends from Binghamton to Utica, 98 miles; the Oswego & Syracuse Railroad, 35 miles; and the Cayuga & Susquehanna road from Oswego to Ithaca, 33 miles. The cost of each road is represented in the following table:

RAILROADS.	Miles.	Amount.
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western.....	145	\$31,000,000
Morris & Essex and branches.....	131	26,000,000
Syracuse & Binghamton.....	80	4,000,000
Lackawanna & Bloomsburg.....	80	4,000,000
Oswego & Syracuse.....	35	1,500,000
Utica Division.....	98	4,000,000
Cayuga & Susquehanna.....	33	1,500,000
Total.....	602	\$72,000,000

The New Jersey Central Railroad is a double-tracked road extending from Communipaw to Phillipsburg, N. J., branching out to Flemington on the south, through Newark on the north, and connected at its western terminus

with the Lehigh & Susquehanna Railroad. The latter road, which was leased last year by the Central Railroad, is 105 miles in length, extending from Phillipsburg through the Lehigh Valley, across the mountains, into the great Wyoming Valley coal-region. The road, with its branches, consists of 252 miles of track. The Central Railroad is of about equal length, counting its Flemington and Newark branches.

The two companies have agreed to unite upon equal terms. The capital stock of each being the same, \$20,000,000, each shares alike in the profits. By carrying through-passengers over one line, instead of two, by avoiding, as far as possible, the delays incident to passing the Bergen Tunnel, and by uniformity of tariffs, the companies hoped to save millions per annum, and to add in so much to the wealth of the concerns. The roads were to be under the direction, as before, of their presidents, while a joint board, to be composed of these gentlemen, with five directors from each company, would control the general policy of the companies.

Subsequently, the Central road declined to perfect the union, and the Lackawanna sought to enforce it in court. The union is still in abeyance.

A suit, involving large interests and important questions of law, was pending during the year between two powerful railroad corporations. The defendant was the National Railway Company, which had been incorporated by the State of Pennsylvania, and had for its object the construction of a railroad connecting New York and Philadelphia. It claimed to be invested with power, by virtue of its charter, to construct a railroad from Philadelphia to the middle of the Delaware River, and to be entitled to extend its line through New Jersey, by contracts with corporations of that State. To effect this purpose, a contract was made on the 1st of July, 1872, between the National Railway Company and the Stanhope Railway Company, by which the latter and other New Jersey corporations were made part of the through-line between Philadelphia and New York. The Stanhope Company had been incorporated by an act of the New Jersey Legislature, approved March 13, 1872, for the construction of a railroad from Walkill Mountain to Stanhope. The eighth section of the act, among other things, contained this remarkable provision:

And it shall be lawful for the said corporation, at any time during the continuance of its charter, from time to time, to unite and consolidate, as well as merge its stock, property, franchises, and road, with those of any other corporation or corporations heretofore or hereafter incorporated within or without this State; and such other corporation and corporations are hereby authorized to unite, consolidate, and merge their stock, property, franchises, road and roads with this corporation, and, after such merger into this corporation, this corporation may from time to time lease its roads, franchises, and property, or any part thereof, to any other corporation or corpo-

rations within or without this State, and such other corporation and corporations are hereby authorized to take such lease or leases; and this and the other corporation or corporations may use and operate this road or their own roads, or all or any of them, according to the provisions and restrictions contained in the charter of this corporation, or in the charter of such other corporation or corporations, or both; and this and the other corporations may make contracts and engagements with any other corporation or corporations, or with individuals, for operating this road or said other roads, or parts of either or both, as well as for transporting passengers, freight, and trains over this road and said other roads, or any part thereof, or over any road, and demand and receive, for the transportation of passengers, freight, and trains over their roads and the roads of such other corporations as are above mentioned, and over any other roads, the same rates of fare, freight, and toll as are authorized to be charged by this corporation for like services over this road; and this corporation shall be known by such new name as its directors shall, by certificate filed in the Secretary of State's office, declare to be its name; and to build this road and the road of any other corporation which may lease the same, it and its lessees may make the bonds and mortgages hereinafter authorized; and it and its lessees, successors, and assigns, may exercise and possess all the railroads, franchises, and property, so as aforesaid merged into it, without restriction as to the gauge of tracks, in the same manner and with like effect as if it had been specially created by act of the Legislature of this State, to exercise the same; and the Legislature shall have power to alter, revoke, or annul this charter whenever the courts shall have decided it to be injurious to the citizens of this State, by reason of a misuse of the powers herein granted, and not otherwise.

After the passage of this act, the Millstone & Trenton Railroad Company, the Peapack & Plainfield, the Elizabeth & New Providence, the New Jersey Trust Company, and the Narrow Gauge Railway Company, all of which were New Jersey corporations, were consolidated into the Stanhope Company, together with all their charters and franchises; and on the 1st of July, 1872, the contract above mentioned was entered into between the Stanhope Company and the National Railway Company, by which the latter became entitled to use all the privileges granted to the above-named corporations. These connections were to form the through-line between New York and Philadelphia. But no sooner was this consolidation effected, than the United New Jersey Railroad and Canal Company and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company moved in the Chancery Court of New Jersey for an injunction to restrain the fulfilment of its purposes, and thus prevent the completion of the new competing through-line. Among other things, it was charged that the passage of the Stanhope charter by the Legislature had been procured by the National Railway Company through bribery and corruption; and further, that the eighth section of that act, above quoted in part, had been fraudulently interpolated into the bill after its passage by the Legislature. Whether this charge was founded in truth or not, it seems to have led the Governor to recommend the additional safeguards against the possibility of corrupt

Legislation. The case was contested with great force in court, and resulted in the granting of a perpetual injunction restraining the National Railway Company from constructing their through-line as proposed. This decision, rendered early in February, 1873, was based on the ground that the original intention of the Stanhope charter was, the construction of a road from Walkill Mountain to Stanhope, and could not be construed, even by implication, to give the right of a through-road.

Many important railroad enterprises are projected in New Jersey, and are to be completed at a future day. The New Jersey West Line Railway will run to Newark by the way of the New Jersey Railroad; thence it will pass through Essex and Union Counties by the way of Lyons Farms, Millburn, and Summit, crossing the Morris & Essex Railroad at each of the two last-named places; thence proceeding through New Providence, Bernardsville, and Lebanon, where it will cross the Central Railroad of New Jersey, and thence to Sydney, in Hunterdon County, where it will join the Bound Brook and Easton Railroad. The length of this line is fifty miles, and most of the country it penetrates has now no railway facilities.

The National Railway begins at Jersey City, and passes between Newark and Elizabeth, crossing the Newark & New York and New Jersey Railroads. It runs in a straight line by the base of First Mountain north of Westfield and Scotch Plains, until it reaches a point north of Bound Brook, where it takes a southerly direction, and, crossing the Central Railroad of New Jersey, runs in a direct line to the Delaware River.

The Watchung Railroad begins on the line of the Montclair Railway, near Woodside, and runs in a straight westerly line to Llewellyn Park, Orange, a distance of about five miles.

The Perth Amboy & Elizabeth Railroad starts from the Elizabethport Station, in the latter city, and runs southward to the Raritan River at Perth Amboy, a distance of twelve miles. Thence it will be continued through Monmouth County to Long Branch to connect with the New Jersey Southern road.

The Mendham & Chester Railroad starts at Montclair, on the line of the Montclair Railroad; thence it crosses First and Second Mountains, and passes through Caldwell and Morristown to Mendham, a distance of twenty-five miles.

The Bound Brook & Easton Railroad begins at Perth Amboy, and, running northwesterly, crosses the New Jersey Railroad at Metuchen, and, reaching the line of the New Jersey Central at West Dunnellen, runs parallel with it to Bound Brook; thence to Phillipsburg on the Delaware River, a distance of about ninety miles.

The Somerset and Mercer Railroad begins at Millstone, on the New Jersey Railroad, and runs southerly through the fine farming coun-

ties of Somerset and Mercer to the Delaware River.

In his message to the Legislature, January, 1873, Governor Parker recommended that steps be taken for amending the constitution of the State. After referring to other needed amendments, he added:

If general laws be not required, and special laws be allowed, the constitution should be so amended as to prohibit and declare void all acts that shall pass which are included in the following classes of legislation, viz.:

Acts which purport to make irrevocable grants of special privileges or immunities to individuals or corporations.

Acts that violate the principle of equal and uniform taxation, by exempting property of individuals or corporations (except that always exempted by the general tax law) from State or local taxes of any description which the people at large are required to pay; or by prescribing a rule of assessment different from the general rule, and making discrimination as to the subjects of taxation.

Acts chartering railroad, turnpike, or transportation companies, that do not require the rates of travel or transportation to be uniform, and which allow differential rates that tend to build up one city or section of the State, to the injury of another.

Acts authorizing a municipality to tax the people for subscriptions to the capital stock of railroad or turnpike corporations, or for donations or loans of its credit thereto.

Acts which appoint and authorize persons named therein and not chosen by the people, to project and construct public improvements, or exercise governmental power in a city or other municipality.

NEW YORK. The Legislature of New York, which met on the 3d of January, came to a final adjournment on the 14th of May. The chief portion of the work done in this long session was made up of private, local, and special acts, and the measures of general importance were very few. A very large share of attention was given to a new charter for the city of New York. It was prepared by a "Committee of Seventy," and was intended to secure and complete the reform in the administration of the government of the city which was begun in 1871. One of its peculiar features was the method proposed for the election of the Board of Aldermen. This Board was to consist of 45 members, 9 of whom were to be chosen in each senatorial district, and were to be elected by the "cumulative" method, that is, each voter would be entitled to cast all his nine votes for one candidate, or to distribute them in any desired proportion among the nine candidates. The Board thus constituted was to have the power of appointing most of the heads of departments in the executive government of the city. There were prolonged consultations on this instrument in the committees of the two Houses, and hearings were allowed to various delegations from the city. It was then for some time under discussion in the two branches of the Legislature, and was finally passed by a considerable majority. It was, however, vetoed by the Governor, who set forth his objections at length, and concluded with the following suggestions:

I do not admit that misgovernment in this city is proof of the failure of republican government. Republican government, under a wise and well-considered charter, with a proper distribution of power, has not yet been tried in the great metropolis. When the Legislature gives to New York municipal government in conformity with the general idea of American institutions, it performs its whole duty. All further responsibility is on the people of New York City themselves. The people there have recently proved themselves capable of righting their own wrongs. If they culpably neglect their own affairs, if they will not give to their own political affairs the same attention which the rest of the people, in their several localities, are in the habit of giving, they must suffer the consequences. No self-acting machinery can be devised which will suffice to do the work which the people themselves are bound to do. Complicated machinery will serve only to invite combinations of designing men, whose operations can be concealed under it. Give to the city a chief executive, with full power to appoint all heads of administrative departments. Let him have power to remove his subordinates, being required to publicly assign his reasons. The people will try the question whether he abuses this power of removal. Make him the head of the police, in the same manner as the Governor is head of the National Guard, with proper protection for the members of the force against removal while faithful to duty. Make him responsible, personally, for all waste or improper expenditure, by requiring from him, through the Department of Finance, an estimate of what money is needed for the support of the government and its various departments, before any appropriation is made. Give to the people full representation in the Common Council, and confine it to legislative duties, and exclude it from administrative. Give to it the power to reduce estimates of expenditure, but not to increase them; the power to limit expenditure, but not to originate appropriations. Give full power to the Common Council and the mayor to regulate the local taxes, to expend each year what money they think fit in cash expenditures, but limit rigidly by law their power to incur debts. If the expenditures be wasteful, let the people feel it in their taxes, and let them apply the corrective. Make the mayor removable for misconduct by the Governor. All other provisions of the charter could be drawn by any one. They are mere matters of routine and precedent. Then the mayor can rightfully be held, as this charter says he should be, "responsible for the good order and efficient government of the city," and would feel himself to be so. Add such provisions as shall secure frequent publication of the expenditures and transactions of the city government, ready access of tax-payers to the city accounts, and opportunities to the people to change their chief magistrate at short intervals, and all the safeguards of good government are furnished.

With such a charter, the people of the city of New York should be told in plain terms by the Legislature that they must do their share, as the people do elsewhere, in looking after their local affairs, and so contributing their part to the maintenance of republican government. From special legislation on the subject, and from applications from year to year for amendments to the charter, the Legislature should resolutely turn away. I am aware that this charter has been prepared under the auspices of a committee of seventy prominent citizens of New York, who have recently done good public service in another way, some of whom have been conversant with public affairs, but many of whom are of the class that has heretofore neglected giving any time or attention to such matters. I have entire respect for the intentions of this committee, but cannot let its judgment control mine. So convinced am I that great and disastrous evils to the city are likely to grow out of the enactment of this charter, that, if I knew every man

in the city of New York was clamoring for it, I would not give it my approval.

Another charter was shortly after introduced, and passed rapidly through the forms of legislation. It was known as the "Palmer Bill," and was vetoed by the Governor after the session had closed. In giving his reasons for withholding his approval, the Governor said:

Without discussing the merits or demerits of the general provisions of the bill, and both are very marked, it is sufficient to say that it orders the municipal election for the mayor, Common Council, school-officers, etc., on the 31st day of the present month, and in my judgment it is unwise and extremely dangerous to precipitate upon the people of New York so important an election on such short notice; second, the election, if held, would be conducted by inspectors and canvassers heretofore chosen under the operation of the registry and election law passed this session. The laws under which they were chosen expire, and the official existence of the officers terminates, June 1, 1872. If for any reason the canvass of any part of the vote should not be completed on the night of election, May 31st, it is, to say the least, very doubtful if it could be completed at all, for the reason that the canvassers would be, after that day, by the operation of the law, out of office. Serious litigation would be likely to ensue between those who are now in office and those who would claim under the new election; third, assuming as I think must be the case, that no person who is not registered could vote at the proposed election, and that he must be registered in the election district in which he resides, a very large number of the citizens of New York would, under the operation of the said chapter 675 of the laws of 1872, be disfranchised at that election. No citizen, who since the last registry has moved into another election district than that in which he then lived (and many thousands did so move on the 1st of May last), could vote; for section 37 of said chapter (which section takes effect immediately) provides that no person registered in one district can be registered in another in any other manner than is provided in said chapter. No registry can, therefore, be had under any other law, and none can be had under the law of 1872, for the reason that the sections which provide for a registry do not take effect until June 1, 1872, the day after the proposed election. There is no provision for a new registration for the election proposed to be held May 31st, and no time to make it if there was. No voter, therefore, who has moved into a new election district since the last fall election, can by any possibility vote this spring. An election, which directly affects for good or evil the welfare of a million of people, and which affects indirectly the whole State, to be held on a fortnight's notice, and at which many thousands of citizens are thus disfranchised, cannot be held with my consent.

Several other acts affecting the city of New York were considered, and some of them passed. Among the latter were two charters intended to secure rapid transit to and from and within the city. One provided for a railroad above, below, or on the surface, according to the requirements of the route selected, and the other incorporated a company for the construction of what was known as the "Gilbert elevated railroad." Neither of the companies thus incorporated has made use of its franchises, or done any thing toward effecting the object for which it was formed. A bill, providing that the Court of Appeals might assign justices from other districts to courts of

Oyer and Terminer, when cases of official misconduct, or of fraud and speculation in the management of public funds, were to be tried, was vetoed by the Governor. A bill, providing for the audit and payment of claims against the city government of New York, created during the year 1871 to an amount not exceeding \$8,500,000, and for the appropriation and apportionment of money to carry on the local government of the city for the first four months of the year, was also vetoed by the Governor, who gave his reasons as follows:

The power to audit and pay last year's claims up to a fixed amount and to make appropriations for the expenditures of the current year up to the 1st of May next, without limit as to amount, is conferred upon the three persons who now are, or may hereafter be, heads of certain departments of the city government, to wit, the Comptroller, the President of the Department of Parks, and the Commissioner of Public Works, all of whom are appointees of the mayor, none of them having been elected by the people. The bill ignores the chief executive officer of the city and the legislative branch of the local government.

A bill which seeks to carry on the government of a great city and county, without the concurrence of its mayor and Common Council and Board of Supervisors, or any of them, and which places this great duty in the hands of certain subordinate officers appointed by the mayor, without associating with them in it either the mayor or the legislative branch of the local government, or some representative of the latter, can be justified only by an extraordinary condition of affairs.

This "extraordinary condition of affairs" he thought did not exist.

The resolution passed in 1870, "purporting to withdraw the assent of the people of the State, previously given, to the fifteenth amendment of the Federal Constitution," was rescinded, the vote in the Assembly being 71 yeas to 13 nays.

"An act for the protection of tax-payers against frauds, embezzlement, and wrongful acts of public officers and agents," was passed in the following terms:

SECTION 1. All officers, agents, commissioners, and other persons, acting for or on behalf of any county, town, or municipal corporation, in this State, and each and every one of them, are hereby declared trustees of the property, funds, and effects of such county, town, or municipal corporation, respectively, so far as such property, funds, and effects have been, are, or may be committed to their management or control; and every person residing in such county, town, or municipal corporation, and assessed to pay taxes therein, who shall pay taxes therein, is hereby declared to be a *cestui que trust* in respect to the said property, funds, and effects, respectively; and any co-trustees, or any such *cestui que trust*, shall be entitled as against such trustees, and in regard to such property, funds, and effects, to all the rights and remedies provided by law of any co-trustee or *cestui que trust*, to prosecute and maintain any action to prevent waste and injury to any property, funds, and estate held in trust. Such trustees are hereby made subject to all the duties and responsibilities imposed by law on trustees, and such duties and responsibilities may be enforced by any co-trustee or *cestui que trust* aforesaid.

In regard to this the Governor submitted

these two questions to the judges of the Court of Appeals:

1. Whether the bill, if it become a law, in the words now used, may not operate to divest every municipal corporation of the title to its property, and to vest the legal title thereof in the various officers, commissioners, agents, and other persons who may have control and management of such property, or of separate and distinct portions thereof.

2. Whether it may not operate to give to tax-payers the exclusive right to sue for wrongs done, or in order to prevent wrongs by municipal officers, taking away the right of action in such cases from the corporation itself, and from all public officers; and may not, in fact, interfere with suits now pending.

The judges agreed that "serious questions might arise upon the bill in its present form both as to the title of the property covered by the terms of the act, and as to whether the municipalities are not divested of all title; and also as to the right of a corporation itself, or any of its officers, or any public officer, or any person whatever, other than a tax-payer, to bring an action in respect to the property, funds, or effects mentioned in the act." The Governor, therefore, vetoed the act, warning the Legislature that "in times of unusual excitement about abuses in the administration of public affairs, and when the demand for correction and reform is urgent and loud, it is especially important that those charged with the responsibility of legislation should move with great caution, and that the most careful consideration should be given to every bill providing new remedies, or making great changes in existing laws."

An act was passed, the object of which is expressed in the title, as follows:

An act to supply deficiencies in former appropriations and to pay the indebtedness of the State on account of the canals, which deficiencies and indebtedness have been changed into liabilities for money borrowed to pay them, or into certificates of indebtedness on which the State is now paying interest, and to pay the floating indebtedness of the State and the estimated liabilities for the present fiscal year not yet provided for by law, and to raise money therefor, by an issue of the bonds of the State, and to provide for submitting the question thereon to the people.

The debt created by this act is not to exceed \$6,600,000. The question of raising it was submitted to a vote of the people at the election in November, and the proposition was approved by a light vote. An act was also passed to "perfect an amendment of the constitution relative to the Court of Appeals, and for the extension of the services of the Commissioners of Appeals." The amendment in question had been adopted by the preceding Legislature, and consisted of the following section to be added to article sixth:

SEC. 28. The Court of Appeals may order any of the causes, not exceeding 500 in number, pending in that court at the time of the adoption of this provision, to be heard and determined by the Commissioners of Appeals, and the Legislature may extend the term of service of the Commissioners of Appeals, for a period not exceeding two years.

Provision was made for submitting it to a

vote at the election in November, at which time it was ratified.

A bill was passed near the end of the session directing the Governor to designate thirty-two persons, four from each judicial district, "who shall constitute a commission for the purpose of proposing to the Legislature, at its next session, amendments to the constitution, provided that no amendments shall be proposed to the sixth article thereof." This commission was duly appointed, and met at Albany, to perform the work assigned to it, soon after the meeting of the Legislature in January, 1873.

Several investigations were set on foot by the Legislature, which were carried on both before and after the adjournment. The Insurance Commissioner, George W. Miller, having been charged with receiving fees and perquisites for his own personal use, which should be paid into the State Treasury, the Assembly Committee on Insurance was instructed to inquire into the matter. A large amount of testimony was taken, and two reports were made, one of which recommended the removal of the commissioner, and the other of which vindicated his conduct. A resolution effecting his removal was passed by the Assembly, and was pending in the Senate when Mr. Miller, on the 13th of May, sent his resignation to the Governor, "having become convinced," as he said, "that partisan designs and personal malice have so conspired and combined as to secure the concurrence of the Senate" in the resolution of removal, although every charge against him had been "emphatically disproved, and no cause for such a course can be shown, except a deliberate, foregone conclusion by the exercise of the power of an overwhelming party majority to seize" his place.

The Bar Association of the city of New York having made specific charges against Judges George G. Barnard and Albert Cardozo, of the Supreme Court, in the First Judicial District, and asked for their impeachment and removal, the matter was promptly taken up in the Assembly, and it was decided to bring them to trial before the Senate. While the resolution ordering the impeachment of Judge Cardozo was still pending, he resigned his position, and the proceedings against him were abandoned. Articles of impeachment, thirty-nine in number, were presented against Judge Barnard before the adjournment of the Legislature. They charged him with corrupt conduct in granting injunctions and appointing receivers in various suits, in most of which railroad companies were concerned. He was accused of exercising his judicial functions corruptly, receiving presents or other personal benefits, and of unseemly and indecorous conduct in open court. After the organization of the Court of Impeachment at Albany, it was adjourned to meet at Saratoga on the 17th of July for the trial.

This lasted for several days; and resulted in the conviction of the accused, and his removal and disqualification to hold office in the State in future.

Charges had also been brought against Judge John H. McCunn, of the Superior Court of the City of New York, for misdemeanor and corrupt conduct in office, which charges were referred to the Judiciary Committee of the Assembly for investigation. This investigation having been made in the city of New York, the committee reported the following preamble and resolution, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The Judiciary Committee of this House has made an investigation in the city of New York, relative to charges of official misconduct against Justice John H. McCunn, and has submitted the testimony there taken to this House; and whereas, in the opinion of this House, said testimony sustains said charges to an extent showing mal and corrupt conduct in office; and whereas, the constitution, by the 11th section of Article VI., provides that all judicial officers except judges of the Court of Appeals and justices of the Supreme Court, and except justices of the peace and judges and justices of inferior courts, not of record, may be removed by the Senate, on the recommendation of the Governor, if two-thirds of all the members elected to the Senate concur therein: therefore—

Resolved, That the charges and testimony taken in connection therewith, reported to the House by the Judiciary Committee, be transmitted to his Excellency the Governor, with the request on the part of the House, that he recommend to the Senate to take proceedings for the removal of said John H. McCunn from his office of Justice of the Superior Court of the City of New York.

The Governor accordingly transmitted to the Senate a printed copy of the charges and specifications against Judge McCunn, and of the testimony taken by the Judiciary Committees, and recommended that inquiry be made into the truth of the charges, and that, if they should be established, "the said John H. McCunn be then removed from office." An extra session of the Senate was called to consider the case, and met on the 17th of June. The counsel of Judge McCunn claimed that, as the Governor had not directly recommended his removal, the Senate had no jurisdiction in the case, the provision of the constitution being that "all judicial officers, except those mentioned in this section (judges of the Court of Appeals and justices of the Supreme Court), and except justices of the peace, and judges and justices of inferior courts, not of record, may be removed by the Senate, on the recommendation of the Governor, if two-thirds of all the members elected to the Senate concur therein." This point was overruled, and on the 26th of June Mr. McCunn's counsel withdrew from the case, and advised him to pursue his defence no further. In so doing they declared that they were satisfied of his innocence, but believed the Senate had no jurisdiction in the case. They furthermore said:

The determination of the Senate to investigate charges for acts alleged to have been done by you prior to the time of the election under which you

now hold your office, involves of necessity a mere review of the propriety of your election by the people, a power which, we believe, is not conferred upon the Senate. If it can be done in one case, it can be done in all cases of the election of officers coming within the provisions of the constitution which we have quoted, without reference to the conduct of the officers after their election.

Notwithstanding these convictions we were willing to aid you as far as our assistance could be of service; and the Senate having determined that "all the rules legal and usual in courts of record in this State, in regard to the introduction of evidence and the examination and cross-examination of witnesses" should be observed, we hoped not only that the investigation might lead the Senate to the conclusion that you ought not to be removed from office, but that nothing for which you were not properly and legally responsible would be admitted in evidence, to operate elsewhere than before the Senate to your prejudice. We beg leave, however, to state, without intending any reflection upon the Senate or upon the gentlemen conducting the proceedings against you, that our views, in regard to the admissibility of much of the evidence produced against you, differ so widely from the ruling on the subject, that we are disposed to question the propriety of our continuing longer in the position we have occupied, and to doubt whether our doing so would be of any essential service either in your defence, or in excluding, from the record of the proceedings against you, of what we deem irrelevant and improper evidence. We, therefore, with your approbation, are disposed (and we would advise you to that course) to leave it to the Senators, unimpeded by you or by us in your behalf, to make such disposition of the charges against you as in their judgment of their power and duty shall seem just and right.

A few days later, Judge McCunn was removed by the necessary two-thirds vote of the Senate, and shortly after died of a disease caused or greatly aggravated by the proceedings against him.

Similar proceedings were begun against Horace G. Prindle, Judge of Chenango County, who was accused of official misconduct. The investigation into his case was not concluded till near the end of the year, when it was carried on by a committee of the Senate, and resulted in an acquittal.

Judge George M. Curtis, of the Marine Court of New York City, was impeached before the Legislature adjourned, on charges presented by the Bar Association of that city. His case was not disposed of until after the beginning of the session of 1873, when he was acquitted.

The first political convention of the year was that of the Colored Republicans, at Troy, on the 8th and 9th of May. An address to the colored voters of the State was issued, in which the "unwise and unreasonable movement of the Liberal Republicans" was deprecated, and support recommended for "the great Republican party, which has not only been true to us in the past, but is also the casket of our deepest hopes for the future." The following resolutions were also adopted:

Resolved, That the duty of every colored American lies within the lines of the Republican party, and that any departure therefrom must inevitably lead into the camp of the common enemy.

That we are greatly endeared to the Republican

party, because in its ranks are to be found all that remains true of the ever-to-be-revered liberty and abolition parties, and because the Republican party, true to its baptismal vows, have, during the twelve years of its existence, not only suppressed the most cruel and most wicked rebellion that ever cursed a land, and established the supremacy of republican institutions all over the country, but have forced traitors, great and small, wherever and whenever found, to bow in honorable submission to the majesty of the law. And not only because this great party has, through its legislators, executives, and its judiciary, emancipated the American slave and clothed him with citizenship and political rights, but because it also has and does guarantee and vouchsafe to him and to his, despite the opposition and protest of the Democratic party and its allies, the recognition of their manhood, and a liberal share of the Federal patronage under its control.

That we indorse the Administration of President Grant; that we regard it as being eminently wise, liberal, and statesmanlike, and as fulfilling our expectations of what a Republican Executive ought to be.

That we will in the future, as we have in the past, support the regular Republican nominees when made, both State and national.

That we recommend to the Republican State Convention, to be held at Elmira on the 15th inst., the propriety of sending a representative colored man to the National Convention at Philadelphia as a delegate at large; and we respectfully but earnestly appeal to that State Convention to recognize the respectability and influence of the colored Republicans of the State of New York by naming as such delegate William F. Butler, of New York, our chosen representative.

That this convention demand of the Philadelphia Convention the recognition and the enforcement of our civil rights.

The Democrats held a convention at Rochester, on the 15th of May, for the purpose of choosing delegates to the National Convention. The following resolutions were adopted:

1. That we recognize the changes in the nature and the Constitution of the Government which have taken place, and, without reopening questions of the past, are now ready to cooperate with those, whatever their previous affiliations, who favor limited and localized governments, who seek to restrain the exercise by Congress of absolute and general powers; to prevent its entering on private legislation; to restrain the growth of vast corporations, and to work permanent civil service reform.

2. That recent declaration of political principles by the Convention at Cincinnati is evidence of the progress of public opinion toward sound and wholesome views of government, and we believe that all patriotic citizens may unite upon that platform for the purpose of restoring the honest administration of national affairs, and enforcing the obligations of the Constitution; and our delegates to Baltimore are instructed to take the course best calculated to secure the triumph of these principles and the selection of any candidate representing them who shall meet the approval of the Democracy in the National Convention assembled.

The Republicans met at Elmira on the same day, and appointed delegates to their National Convention, and adopted resolutions, indorsing the Administration of President Grant, favoring a tariff for revenue only, and urging complete union and harmony in the ranks of the party.

There was a Convention of Soldiers and Sailors at Utica, on the 20th of August, at

which resolutions were adopted declaring that they had "no sympathy with that political party which has among its earnest supporters the Tammany Democracy and the Ku-klux Klan," and that they discovered, in "the present remarkable alliance between the enemies of republican institutions and the followers of Horace Greeley, an attempt to wrest the Government from the control of men of tried and undoubted loyalty." They declared their sympathy with the Republican party, and pledged their support to its candidates for national and State offices. Finally, they approved of the proposition to establish a Soldiers' Home in the State, and urged a full representation of the soldiers and sailors of the State at the National Convention, to be held at Pittsburg, on the 17th of September.

The Republican Convention, for the nomination of State officers, was held at Utica, on the 22d of August. A platform was unanimously adopted, embracing the following principal resolutions:

Resolved, That the rightful purpose of government is the security of individual liberty and equality before the law; that the return to power, under any pretence, of the party which nurtured slavery, brought on the war and resisted reconstruction, would necessarily imperil that security and destroy the general confidence which has steadily increased under Republican administration; we hold that the lawlessness which has disturbed some parts of the Southern States, and which has been checked firmly, but gently and constitutionally, by the national Government, is due mainly to a feeling naturally embittered by the issue of the war and by the overthrow of old institutions, and constantly excited by the hope of a Democratic restoration; we believe, therefore, that the defeat and disorganization of the Democratic party are indispensable to complete national harmony.

Resolved, That the welfare of the State imperatively requires that the reform, in the interest of honesty and economy, which was so auspiciously begun last year, and which has broken the Tammany Ring and purified the Bench, shall be continued and extended to every branch of the Government.

Resolved, That the principles and history of the Republican party, with the spotless character of the candidates we present, are the guarantees that their election would secure a wise, faithful, and efficient administration of the State government; that the modest patriotism, the earnest purpose, the sagacious judgment, the practical wisdom, the incorruptible integrity and the illustrious services of Ulysses S. Grant, have commended him to the hearts and judgments of the American people; and that, with him for a leader we cannot in the future, any more than in the past, fail of success.

Resolved, That in Senator Henry Wilson, our nominee for Vice-President, we present a statesman who, by force of his own character and efforts, without adventitious aids, has made his way from an humble condition in life to the front rank of American citizens, and who, during a long public career, has been always the able advocate and defender of every just and benevolent purpose. With these nominees, and on the platform adopted at Philadelphia by the Republican National Convention, we confidently await the verdict of the American people.

Resolved, In the profound conviction that the continued success of the Republican party is the sole security of reform and progress, we heartily approve the general principles declared by the late Republican Convention at Philadelphia, and gladly ratify

the nomination of Ulysses S. Grant and Henry Wilson, pledging our most earnest and honorable efforts for their triumphant election.

Resolved, That the increase of the State debt, by the amount of \$6,600,000, is an index of the extravagance and looseness of the Democratic management of our State finances, and is in striking contrast with the reduction of the national debt by the amount of \$337,404,893 since March 1, 1869, and the constant and repeated abolition of the national taxes of more than \$150,000,000, for which we are indebted to the Republican Congress and Republican Administration.

Resolved, That we appeal with assured confidence to the electors of New York to sustain a national Administration whose fruits are prosperity and peace, and to establish a State administration which shall bring back an honorable name and a creditable government to this Commonwealth.

Resolved, That we welcome to our ranks honest Democrats, who spurn the unprincipled coalition which seeks to ally them with the discarded elements of the Republican party.

Resolved, That the time has come when the main canals of the State of New York should be adapted, by an enlargement of their locks, to steam-navigation, and made as free to the commerce of the nation as an economical maintenance of them in good repair will permit, and that both of these results should be secured without burdening the tax-payers of the State—the first, by accepting an appropriation from the General Government to improve one of the national highways of commerce; and the second, by refunding the canal debt of the State in bonds having a long period to run and bearing a low rate of interest.

Resolved, That we point with pride to the prosperity that has attended the canal commerce since it has been in the control of the Republican party.

The ticket put in nomination was as follows: For Governor, General John A. Dix; Lieutenant-Governor, General John C. Robinson; Canal Commissioner, Reuben B. Stroud; State-prison Inspector, Ezra Graves; Congressman at large, Lyman Tremain; presidential electors at large, Frederick Douglas, Emil Sauer, and Stewart L. Woodford. District electors were also nominated, and a State Central Committee chosen.

Conventions of the Democrats and Liberal Republicans were held at Syracuse, on the 4th and 5th of September. Conference committees were appointed to secure joint action in the matter of nominations, and a common electoral ticket was agreed upon. The candidates nominated for State officers were the following, the Liberal Republicans naming the Lieutenant-Governor and State-prison Inspector, and accepting the Democratic nominees for other offices: For Governor, Francis Kernan; Lieutenant-Governor, Chauncy M. Depew; Canal Commissioner, John F. Hubbard, Jr.; State-prison Inspector, Enos C. Brooks; Congressman at large, Samuel S. Cox. A series of resolutions was adopted in each convention. The following were the principal ones adopted in the Democratic Convention:

Resolved, That the condition of the country is such as to demand the sacrifice of past prejudices. The tone of administration has been lowered; the civil service has grown corrupt; the military power is too readily resorted to; the bureaux at Washington have become the centres of favoritism and jobbery; and the Southern States, under a system of

military repression and dictation, have been subjected to robbery and waste, which have already imposed upon them nearly four hundred millions of debt, oppressing industry and hindering immigration, and, by destroying their credit, exposing the country to the shame and contagion of repudiation.

Resolved, That the Republicans of this State, who secured power by pretence of sympathy with reform, deserve the severest judgment of the people for their falsity to their pledges. The record of the last session shows that they condoned alike the offense of a Senator who sold his vote, and of the Senator who purchased it; passed over, without censure, the extortions of their clerk; violated their oaths by making a false and unjust apportionment of congressional districts; encouraged personal and local legislation; obeyed, without resistance, the dictation of great moneyed corporations; refused to enact reforms essential to the general good, and laid themselves open to the grossest charges of venality and corruption.

Resolved, That a pure judiciary is the essential foundation of a free State. We congratulate the people upon what has been done to purify our existing system; and that we demand that the work of reform shall go on, without regard to party, until our judiciary shall stand, acknowledged by the world, free and pure and independent.

Resolved, That the canals of New York are the property of the people of the State; and that we repel all propositions to subject them to the manipulation and control of the Federal Government. The policy which the people should enforce, in their management, is economy in expenditures, and the lowest tolls adequate to meet their annual obligations, with a view to their speedy and final exemption from debt, and free navigation to all comers.

Among those adopted by the Liberal Republicans were the following:

4. That we welcome the cordial acceptance of both platform and candidates by a great party heretofore antagonistic to us, and embracing wellnigh one-half of the voters of the Union, as the most cheering omen of better times. We value party organizations only so far as they secure the triumph of first principles, and whoever, in good faith, accepts these, are our political brothers.

5. We recognize the two great political duties of the hour to be—reform in national and State administration, and reconciliation and reunion with the South. We look for both in the triumph of the national and State ticket. We rejoice in the partial success of the first in New York, and the choice of reform candidates, Republican and Democratic, at the last election.

6. We deplore the failure of our last Legislature to carry forward the reform movement to its legitimate results, and we charge that failure largely upon the custom-house and other Federal interference. We condemn especially the neglect of the Legislature to purify itself by expelling its own corrupt members, and to inflict adequate punishment upon all other corruptionists within its reach; but we thank it, and congratulate the State for the partial purification of the judiciary, and we demand that this reform, and a more rigid system of economy and accountability, be extended to every department of the civil service.

7. That, in view of the fact that every producer and consumer is affected by the cost of the transportation of breadstuffs and merchandise between the grain-fields of the West and the cities of the East, the business interests of our State demand a fostering and generous canal policy, looking alike to the placing and maintaining in the most efficient condition of our great arteries of communication, and to the diminishing of taxation upon their traffic by reducing the tolls as far as possible.

The Democrats who did not approve of join-

ing with the Liberal Republicans held a convention at Albany on the 3d of October, and nominated an independent electoral ticket. A proposition to name candidates for State offices was voted down after some warm discussion. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Those illustrious men who achieved our independence, and who have written their names on a glorious immortality, established our Government for the benefit of the many instead of the few; and whereas, by the power of political patronage and the corrupt use of money, all this has been changed, and the Government, as now administered, tends directly to the benefit of the few instead of the many: therefore, be it

Resolved, That, in order to maintain the Government as originally established by the fathers of the Republic and cemented by their blood, we pledge our best energies to accomplish the great work of reform inaugurated by our illustrious chief, Charles O'Connor, of New York, and his associates.

Resolved, That the betrayal of the Democratic party by the Baltimore Convention, in the adoption of the platform of principles and the candidate of a faction of a hostile political party, is deserving of our abhorrence and execration.

Resolved, That the Democratic party is a party of principle, and as a party organization cannot exist without a maintenance of its principles, and that the selection of candidates not representatives of its principles is not to be tolerated, and absolves every Democrat from giving a ticket so selected his support or sympathy.

Resolved, That a coalition of parties for the sake of office and the patronage of the Government is at the sacrifice of principle, iniquitous in its conception, dishonorable in its nature, and must result in inevitable discomfiture and disgrace.

Resolved, That in the early history of our Government, without the intervention of convention or platform, the most eminent and worthy men were selected for the highest offices of the Government, whose well-known principles and consistency were sufficient guarantee for their fidelity, and that in presenting the names of Charles O'Connor for President, and John Quincy Adams for Vice-President, the Louisville Convention have not been actuated by any sectional consideration, but by the motive to present men of national reputation, whose great abilities and purity of character eminently fit them for the highest offices of the Government, and for whom the Democratic party can consistently cast their suffrages.

The whole vote cast for presidential electors in November numbered 829,693. Of these, 440,759 were in favor of the election of Grant and Wilson for President and Vice-President, and 387,279 for Greeley and Brown, making Grant's majority over Greeley 53,480. There were also 1,454 votes for Charles O'Connor for President and 201 for Jeremiah S. Black, temperance candidate. Grant's majority over all was 51,825. The total vote for Governor was 840,151, of which Dix received 447,801, and Kernan 392,350; Dix's majority, 55,451. Tremain received 438,456 votes for Congressman at large and Cox 400,697, making the majority of the former 37,759 in a total vote of 839,153. The Republicans chose 23 Representatives to Congress and the Democrats 9. The Legislature now stands 24 Republicans and 8 Democrats in the Senate, and 91 Republicans, 35 Democrats, and 2 Inde-

pendents in the Assembly. The total vote for President in the city of New York was 132,471, of which 77,814 were for Greeley and 54,657 for Grant, giving the former a majority of 23,157. The vote for Governor was 134,205, of which Kernan received 77,915, and Dix 56,290; Kernan's majority, 21,625. Wm. F. Havemeyer, nominated by the Citizens' Committee of Seventy and accepted by the Republicans, was elected mayor of the city over Abraham R. Lawrence, the candidate of the Tammany Democracy, and James O'Brien, Independent Democrat, the vote being 53,031 for Havemeyer, 47,133 for Lawrence, and 34,714 for O'Brien. Noah Davis, Republican, was chosen Judge of the Supreme Court in the city, over Leonard, Tammany Democrat, who had been appointed in place of Cardozo, and Anderson, Apollo Hall Democrat; Josiah Sutherland, a nominee of the Republicans and Apollo Hall Democrats, was chosen City Judge over Gunning S. Bedford, Tammany Democrat; Henry G. Van Vorst, Republican, was chosen Judge of the Superior Court, and Benjamin K. Phelps, Republican, District Attorney. This result was brought about by a coalition of the Republicans and Democratic opponents of the Tammany organization, under the lead of the Committee of Seventy. Of the 15 Aldermen chosen, four were Tammany nominees, and the rest coalition candidates. Eight Tammany Democrats, seven Republicans, and six Apollo Hall Democrats, were chosen Assistant Aldermen.

The reform in the administration of the affairs of the city of New York, which was begun in 1871, was well sustained during the year. The Committee of Seventy issued an address near the end of May, in which they reviewed what had been accomplished, and deprecated the failure of the new charter in the Legislature, attributing its defeat to the hostility of Governor Hoffmann. Practically, nothing has been done to bring to punishment those accused of official corruption in the previous year. A. Oakey Hall, the mayor of the city, was brought to trial for alleged misdemeanor in auditing accounts in which the city was overcharged for work and supplies, but his trial resulted in a disagreement of the jury. William M. Tweed, the former head of the Department of Public Works, charged with the principal share in the conspiracy to plunder the public treasury, was tried on one indictment near the end of the year, and acquitted. Several suits, both criminal and civil, are still pending against him. Richard B. Connolly, the former Comptroller, who is also under indictment and awaiting trial on bail, has remained unmolested, and is supposed to be out of the State, if not out of the country. Peter B. Sweeney, formerly head of the Department of Public Parks, and one of the organization known as the "Tammany Ring," has been in Canada, and no action has been taken against him. Thomas C. Fields, formerly Corporation

Counsel, and a member of the Legislature, charged with corrupt conduct in office, is believed to have fled the country. Mr. Tweed remained a member of the State Senate until 1873, although he did not appear in his seat during the last session. Early in the session of 1873, an investigation into his conduct was set on foot by the Senate, and in March he sent in his resignation. The Committee of Seventy took a leading part in making up the tickets for local offices in the fall, and their candidates, who were generally supported by the Republicans and "Anti-Tammany" Democrats, were very generally elected. In an appeal to the voters of the city, at the opening of the political campaign in September, the committee gave the following picture of the corruption that had prevailed in the management of municipal affairs:

We appeal especially to the vast reserve force of voters through whose criminal indifference to their political duties the shame and disgrace that we are now enduring has come upon us. At least one-third of the best classes of people are habitually absent from the polls. The forces of evil are active, crafty, and resolute. The honest people of this State have never had such an inspiration to redeem themselves from the wiles of corruptionists, and to teach them a lesson that will be remembered for generations to come. Never has the proud motto of our State been so appropriate as it will be if we do our duty this fall.

In our glorious resurrection of public virtue the humiliations of the past will be forgotten as a hateful dream, and every institution of our society and politics will feel the elevating influences of revived confidence in honesty and justice.

Official corruption has grown up as the result of the enormous expenses of a gigantic war, of an inflated currency, of the magnificent chances offered to private ambitions, of stock and gold gambling, and a universally spread passion for sudden wealth and idle display.

It is an evil which has afflicted both parties, and dragged them down from the high principles that gave them origin. Honest and earnest patriots will feel the common woes and humiliations that have been brought on us by the representatives of both parties, and will be enkindled to a doubly bitter hatred of the Achaans that are in their own camps, and that have dragged their own banners in the mire of corruption.

In this city, where millions could be stolen from tax-payers without imposing extra burdens that were felt as enormous by so wealthy a constituency, it is not strange that prevailing corruption should have broken out in aggravated forms, nor that all the evil elements in our community should have finally been combined into an apparently irresistible phalanx.

No such mass of bad material was elsewhere to be found waiting such a masterly alliance of corrupt leaders to develop all its resources of evil.

Given these elements, opportunities, and leaders, and the natural result was the ring which, until lately, has robbed and stolen itself into power; which has bought Legislatures, controlled governors, corrupted newspapers, defiled courts of justice, violated the ballot-box, threatened all forms of civil and religious liberty, awed the timid rich, bribed the toiling masses, and cajoled respectable citizens, and which has finally grown so strong and reckless as to openly defy the intelligence and virtue which is believed to be inert, voiceless and powerless to stay its aggressions, or to assert the supremacy of honesty and justice.

A labor-"strike" of unusual proportions occurred in the city of New York in the spring and early summer. Near the end of April the painters demanded the adoption of eight hours as a working-day, without any corresponding reduction in their wages. This was refused by their employers, and they immediately ceased work. Their example was soon followed by the carpenters, bricklayers, and others in the building-business, and the movement gradually spread until it included nearly every class of artisans. There were organizations in the various trades, and the employers also formed an association to resist the demands of the "strikers." The strike lasted until after the middle of June, and occasioned heavy losses both to employers and employed, and caused much suffering and hardship among the latter class. The number of laborers engaged in the movement was estimated at about 40,000, and the loss for one month has been thus stated:

Direct loss to working-men, in wages, one month.....	\$1,400,000
Direct loss to employers, in profits, one month.....	1,152,000
Total loss to working-men and employers.....	\$2,552,000
Add to this, indirect loss to industry and taxable values, equal.....	\$5,760,000

The strike was brought to an end gradually in June, some of the men having gained the object aimed at, and others returning to work at ten hours a day, but it is believed that in most cases there was an ultimate return to the old basis.

Some trouble was occasioned in the public schools of Long Island City in the early part of the year by the refusal of certain Roman Catholic pupils to be present during the reading of the Scriptures. The Board of Education of the city had directed the reading of some portion of the Bible as an opening exercise in the schools and had excluded the pupils altogether who refused to be present during such exercise. An appeal was made to the State Superintendent of Public Instruction for a decision in the matter, and he declared the course of the City Board of Education to be "without warrant of law." He said that religious training formed no part of the object of the public schools, and that no discrimination should be made on the ground of religious belief. He quoted with approval a former decision to the following effect:

A teacher has no right to consume any portion of the regular school-hours in conducting religious exercises, especially where objection is raised. The principle is this: Common schools are supported and established for the purpose of imparting instruction in the common English branches; religious instruction forms no part of the course. The proper places in which to receive such instruction are, churches and Sunday-schools, of which there is usually a sufficient number in every district. The money to support schools comes from the people at large irrespective of sect or denomination. Consequently, instruction of a sectarian or religious denominational character must be avoided, and teachers must confine themselves, during school-hours, to their legitimate and proper duties.

An important decision was rendered in the Superior Court of the City of New York on the 14th of June, affecting the right of the Governor of the State to surrender to a foreign power a person charged with crime within the jurisdiction of such power, and arrested in this State. One Carl Vogt had been arrested in New York at the instance of the Belgian minister, charged with having murdered a nobleman in Belgium. He had been retained in custody, and a warrant for his extradition to the Belgian authorities had been issued by Governor Hoffmann, when he was brought before Judge Curtis of the Superior Court, on a writ of *habeas corpus*. The court held that the Governor had no power to deliver up any person to a foreign power, as the Constitution of the United States prohibits any State from entering into "a treaty, alliance, or confederation" with such a power without the consent of Congress. The language of the court was as follows:

The Constitution of the United States regarded the substance of things and not forms, and it is difficult to find in that brief instrument a superfluous word, or one without a distinct meaning. When it declares that no State shall, without the consent of Congress, enter into agreement or compact with a foreign power it prohibits any arrangement by which, at the request of a foreign power, a State can deliver up a person charged with a crime to such foreign power. The request of the minister is the request of the foreign Power he represents, and the acceding to it on the part of the State, acting through its agent, the Governor, constitutes an agreement between the State and the foreign power, precisely such as the Constitution of the United States prohibits by the use of the words "agreement or compact," thereby meaning any arrangement between the two not embraced by the terms "treaty, alliance, or confederation," previously therein forbidden. The exercise of such a power by a State is also inconsistent, and at variance with the powers conferred on the Federal Government. It would prejudice the treaty-making power, and the power to entertain diplomatic relations solely conferred upon the latter. There could be no useful concurrent exercise of these powers, but, on the contrary, when the individual States entertain the requests and enter into agreements with the ministers of foreign powers, a labyrinth of confusion and disasters is opened. It was doubtless to avoid this that all relations between the several States and foreign governments were so carefully watched and restricted by the Constitution at the very formation of the Government.

It is to be regretted that this country shall be the refuge of a criminal from any nationality. Treaties, with provisions for the extradition of persons charged with crime after an examination before a judicial officer, exist between the General Government and many foreign states. It is difficult to conceive why such an arrangement does not exist with a government like Belgium, whose liberal legislation and enlightened administration of justice are reflected in its marked developments of material prosperity. It is true that the States may, as a part of their ordinary police powers, reserved to them, remove any person guilty or charged with crimes; but it is to be observed that in this the States act simply with a view to their own protection and welfare, and totally irrespective of the foreign governments in which the crimes were committed. In this contingency the person removed may still assert before our courts any rights that have been infringed upon, but when delivered over to a foreign power he may be de-

\$1,260,000 coupon bonds. The receipts from the bounty debt sinking fund for the year amounted to \$8,928,848.02, from which payments were made amounting to \$2,500,250.19. The balance is made up largely of uncollected taxes, payable by the city and county of New York. This sinking fund, including the unexpended balance for the year, amounts to \$7,399,841.92.

The contingent debt, amounting to \$68,000, was incurred for the Long Island Railroad Company, and the interest is paid and the payment of the principal provided for by that corporation.

The expenditures of the State Treasury for the fiscal year amounted to \$22,295,343.50, while the actual receipts were only \$13,146,506.58. This leaves an apparent deficiency of \$9,148,836.92, which is reduced to \$4,808,922.95 by the application of various sums due to the Treasury. The most important items of public expense are \$3,033,585.55 for educational and charitable purposes, and \$322,258.20 for the support of asylums and hospitals for the deaf, blind, insane, and idiotic, not including the sums appropriated for building purposes. The amount expended for the erection and improvement of buildings and for maintenance of each of the insane asylums was; \$21,539.06 for the State Lunatic Asylum at Utica; \$190,225.01 for the Willard Asylum for the Insane near Ovid; \$203,166.66 for the Hudson River Hospital for the Insane at Poughkeepsie; \$230,000 for the Buffalo State Asylum for the Insane; \$15,000 for the Monroe County Insane Asylum; and \$44,000 for the Homœopathic Asylum for the Insane at Middletown.

The expenses and earnings of the three State-prisons for the year ending September 30th were as follows:

PRISONS.	Advance from the Treasury.	Received from Earnings.	Excess of Ex- penditures.
Auburn.....	\$213,969 94	\$126,535 37	\$87,034 62
Clinton.....	201,372 72	202,385 70	88,967 02
Sing Sing.....	357,841 98	97,088 47	260,753 51
Miscellaneous ex- penditures not distributed, in- cluding \$21,066- 69 for transporta- tion of convicts..			29,106 69
Total.....	\$863,184 69	\$426,400 54	\$465,881 84

The excess of expenditures over income was about 45 cents per day for each convict. At Auburn there were 1,113 prisoners at the end of the year, and their cost to the State was about 21 cents each per day. At Clinton the number was 531, and the cost of each per day 46 cents. At Sing Sing the number was 1,188, and the expense of each convict per day a little over 60 cents. It is generally admitted that the system of prison management in the State is a bad one, and an agitation for its reform has been begun.

The State Reformatory at Elmira was chartered in 1870, and \$75,000 was appropriated

toward its establishment. In 1871 \$204,000, and in 1872 \$200,000 more, was appropriated for the same purpose. Of the entire sum of \$479,000, about \$320,000 had been expended or paid over to the commissioners to September 30th. The institution is still far from completed.

There was paid for the construction of the new Capitol at Albany during the fiscal year the sum of \$856,106.92.

The rate of taxation in the State has increased in ten years from 5 mills to 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ mills on a dollar of the assessed value of property. The total amount of the State tax in 1862 was \$6,884,193.77; in 1872 it was \$19,580,882.30. In 1862 the tax for all purposes in the State amounted to \$19,456,288.40; in 1872 it was \$63,511,936.12. The gross valuation of taxable property in 1862 was \$1,449,303,948; in 1872 it was \$2,088,627,445. The State tax levy for the current fiscal year is distributed as follows:

	Mills.
For schools.....	1 $\frac{1}{4}$
For general purposes.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
For bounty debt.....	2
For new Capitol.....	$\frac{3}{4}$
For canal floating debt, under chapter 271, Laws of 1859.....	9.80
For new work on canals and extra repairs.....	7-10
For academies and union schools.....	1-16
For canal and general fund deficiencies.....	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Total.....	9 $\frac{3}{4}$

This tax on the present valuation will yield \$19,580,882.30.

The system of taxation in the State is acknowledged to be very imperfect. The valuation is scarcely an index of the actual amount of property, and the assessments are unequal.

A commission has been appointed to inquire into the whole matter, and report such changes as may be deemed expedient in the revenue laws. The report of the commissioners was to be submitted to the Legislature of 1873.

There were on the 1st of July 157 savings-banks reporting to the banking department of the State, with assets amounting in the aggregate to \$292,305,329. The number of open accounts in these at the beginning of the year was 776,700, an increase of 64,591 over the preceding year. The amount deposited at that time, including interest credited during the preceding year, was \$190,783,157, an increase in one year of \$26,330,864. The amount withdrawn during the year preceding was \$152,956,496, and the amount of interest or profits \$16,849,911. The average of each deposit was \$344.92. On the 1st of October 70 banks of discount were doing business under the banking laws of the State. The amount of circulation outstanding, including that of incorporated banks, banking associations, and individual bankers, was \$1,902,001.50. The number of insurance companies subject to the supervision of the Insurance Department on the 1st day of December was 264, as follows:

New York joint stock fire insurance companies.....	93
New York mutual fire insurance companies.....	7
New York marine insurance companies.....	9
New York life insurance companies.....	32
Fire insurance companies of other States.....	73
Marine insurance companies of other States.....	1
Life insurance companies of other States.....	28
Casualty insurance companies of other States.....	3
Foreign insurance companies.....	13

Total..... 264

The total amount of stocks and mortgages held by the Department for the Protection of Policy-holders of Life and Casualty Insurance Companies of the State, and of foreign insurance companies doing business within it, was \$9,107,493.54, as follows :

For protection of policy-holders generally, in life insurance companies of this State.....	\$3,961,143 54
For protection of registered policy-holders exclusively.....	2,515,350 00
For protection of casualty policy-holders exclusively.....	1,000 00
For protection of fire policy-holders in foreign insurance companies.....	2,027,000 00
For protection of life policy-holders in foreign insurance companies.....	303,000 00

Total..... \$9,107,493 54

The public-school statistics for the year ending September 30th are as follows :

Total receipts, including balance on hand, September 30, 1871.....	\$11,462,900 26
Total expenditures.....	10,392,690 92
Amount paid for teachers' wages.....	6,953,318 53
Amount paid for school-houses, repairs, and furniture.....	1,988,460 34
Estimated value of school-houses and sites.....	28,682,967 00
Total number of school-houses.....	11,740
Number of school districts (exclusive of cities).....	11,869
Number of teachers employed at the same time for the full legal term of school.....	18,031
Number of teachers employed during any portion of the year.....	28,495
Number of children attending public schools.....	1,910,242
Number of persons attending normal schools.....	5,657
Number of children of school-age in private schools.....	131,519
Number of volumes in school district libraries.....	675,175
Number of persons in the State between five and twenty-one years of age.....	1,520,628

The number of foreign immigrants landing at the port of New York during the year was 293,603, an increase of 63,964 over the number of the preceding year. The Commissioners of Emigration have under their charge a landing-depot at Castle Garden, in New York City, and hospitals, refuges, and other buildings, on Ward's Island, sufficient for 2,500 sick and destitute immigrants. The commutation fee paid by each person on landing, which was reduced in 1871 from \$2.50 to \$1.50, is declared by the commissioners to be insufficient to provide for the expenses of the department.

The militia of the State, known as the National Guard, consists of eight divisions and twenty-five brigades, distributed among the different arms as follows, namely: One regiment, one battalion, and nine separate troops of cavalry; twelve batteries of artillery, thirty-seven regiments, and six battalions of infantry; making an aggregate of 23,672 officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and pri-

vates. It is reported as in a fine state of discipline, and is held in high esteem by the people.

The quantity of salt produced from the Onondaga Springs during the year was 7,999,799 bushels, or 579,394 bushels less than the yield of the previous year. The revenue from this source was \$54,622.12, or \$7,965.33 less than in 1871.

The Commissioners of Fisheries of the State caused to be hatched and turned loose more than 7,000,000 shad during the year, most of them in the Hudson River. Large numbers of black and other bass, and other varieties of fish, were also collected from places in which they abound, and distributed to other waters in which they were wanting.

According to the census of 1870, of the total population (3,378,959), ten years old and over, there were engaged in all classes of occupations, 1,491,018 persons, of whom 1,233,979 were males and 257,039 females. There were: engaged in agriculture, 374,323, including 373,455 males and 868 females; in professional and personal services, 405,339, including 233,569 males and 171,770 females; in trade and transportation, 234,581, including 229,789 males and 4,792 females; in manufactures and mechanical and mining industries, 476,775, including 397,166 males and 79,609 females.

The State contained 15,627,206 acres of improved land, 5,679,870 of woodland, and 883,734 of other unimproved land. The cash value of farms was \$1,272,857,766; of farming implements and machinery, \$45,997,712; total amount of wages paid during the year, including value of board, \$34,451,362; total (estimated) value of all farm productions, including betterments and additions to stock, \$253,526,153; orchard-products, \$3,347,417; produce of market-gardens, \$3,432,354; forest-products, \$6,689,179; value of home manufactures, \$1,621,621; value of animals slaughtered or sold for slaughter, \$28,225,720; of all live-stock, \$175,882,712. There were 536,861 horses, 4,407 mules and asses, 1,350,661 milch-cows, 64,141 working-oxen, 630,522 other cattle, 2,181,578 sheep, and 518,251 swine. The chief productions were: 1,834,330 bushels of spring, and 10,344,132 of winter, wheat, 2,473,125 of rye, 16,462,825 of Indian-corn, 35,293,625 of oats, 7,434,621 of barley, 3,904,080 of buckwheat, 2,349,798 pounds of tobacco, 10,599,225 of wool, 1,152,541 bushels of peas and beans, 28,547,593 of Irish, and 10,656 of sweet, potatoes, 82,607 gallons of wine, 107,147,526 pounds of butter, 22,769,964 of cheese, 135,775,919 gallons of milk sold, 5,614,205 tons of hay, 98,837 bushels of clover-seed and 57,225 of grass-seed, 17,558,681 pounds of hops, 6 tons of hemp, 3,670,818 pounds of flax, 92,519 bushels of flax-seed, 6,692,040 pounds of maple-sugar, 46,048 gallons of maple-molasses, 7,832 of sorghum, 896,286 pounds of honey, and 86,333 of wax.

The total number of manufacturing establishments was 36,206, using 4,664 steam-engines of 126,107 horse-power, and 9,011 water-wheels of 208,256 horse-power, and employing 351,806 hands, of whom 267,878 were males above sixteen, 63,795 females above fifteen, and 20,627 youth. The total amount of capital invested was \$366,994,320; wages paid during the year, \$142,466,758; value of materials consumed, \$452,065,452; of products, \$785,194,651.

The whole number of newspapers and periodicals was 835, having an aggregate circulation of 7,561,497, and issuing annually 471,741,744 copies. There were 87 daily, with a circulation of 780,470; 5 tri-weekly, circulation 5,800; 22 semi-weekly, circulation 114,500; 518 weekly, circulation 3,888,497; 21 semi-monthly, circulation 216,800; 163 monthly, circulation 2,920,810; 19 quarterly, circulation 135,120.

These were further classified as follows:

NEWSPAPERS.	Number.	Copies annually issued.	Circulation.
Advertising.....	17	1,378,800	89,900
Agricultural and horticultural.....	10	7,621,800	307,150
Benevolent and secret societies.....	13	1,161,200	47,600
Commercial and financial.....	50	13,778,600	326,950
Illustrated, literary, and miscellaneous.....	103	72,448,180	2,047,865
Devoted to nationality.....	6	1,606,800	23,800
Political.....	487	323,171,724	2,268,532
Religious.....	90	40,798,240	2,065,120
Sporting.....	4	2,780,000	65,000
Technical and professional.....	56	6,996,400	289,580

The total number of libraries of all classes was 20,929, containing 6,310,352 volumes. Of these, 7,158, with 2,785,483 volumes, were private, and 13,771, with 3,524,869 volumes, were other than private. The latter were distributed as follows:

LIBRARIES.	Number.	Volumes.
State and territorial.....	3	66,019
Town, city, etc.....	190	173,236
Court and law.....	26	77,535
School, college, etc.....	9,875	1,165,158
Sabbath-school.....	3,105	994,627
Church.....	486	253,163
Charitable and penal institutions.....	1	5,000
Circulating.....	144	790,131

The total number of religious organizations was 5,625, having 5,472, and 2,280,876 sittings, and property valued at \$66,055,755. The leading denominations were:

DENOMINATIONS.	Organizations.	Sittings.
Baptist.....	902	333,086
Congregational.....	268	111,785
Episcopal.....	475	204,290
Lutheran.....	190	70,133
Methodist.....	1,745	606,098
Presbyterian.....	726	349,870
Reformed (late Dutch).....	304	147,033
Roman Catholic.....	455	271,285

The condition of pauperism and crime is shown by the following statistics:

Total population.....	4,382,759
Number of persons receiving support during the year ending June 1, 1870.....	26,152
Cost of annual support.....	\$2,661,385
Total number receiving support, June 1, 1870.....	14,100
Native.....	5,953
White.....	5,289
Colored.....	664
Foreign.....	8,147
Number of persons convicted during the year.....	5,473
Total number of persons in prison, June 1, 1870.....	4,704
Native.....	2,658
White.....	2,323
Colored.....	333
Foreign.....	2,046

NICARAGUA, an independent state of Central America, extending from latitude 10° 48' to 15° north, and from longitude 83° 30' to 87° 35' west. It is bounded on the north by Honduras, on the east by the Caribbean Sea, on the south by Costa Rica, and on the west by the Pacific Ocean. The area of the republic is 47,090 square miles; and it has a population of about 400,000; that of Managua, the capital, being 10,000; and that of Leon, the former capital, 25,000. President of the Republic, Vicente Quadra (February 1, 1871); Minister of Foreign Affairs, Anselmo H. Rivas; Minister of Public Instruction, Fr. Barbarens; Minister of War and the Interior, Antonio Salla; Minister of Finance, T. Miguel Cárdenas. President of the Senate, S. Chamorro; President of the Chamber of Deputies, J. E. Quadra. Consul-General of Nicaragua in New York, Alexander J. Cotheal. Bishop of Nicaragua, M. Ulloa y Calio.

The articles most extensively exported from Nicaragua are gold-dust, indigo, cedar and Brazil-wood, cheese, coffee, cotton, sugar, India-rubber, hides, and deer-skins. According to official returns, the value of the exports and imports of the republic in the year ending November 30, 1871, was as follows:

IMPORTS.	
Port of Corinto.....	\$368,337 05
Port of Tempisque.....	4,330 30
Port of San Juan del Sur.....	108,162 29
Port of San Juan del Norte.....	434,223 67
Total.....	\$915,043 81
EXPORTS.	
Port of Corinto.....	\$433,492 95
Port of Tempisque.....	37,975 80
Port of San Juan del Sur.....	152,619 15
Port of San Juan del Norte.....	562,610 89
Total.....	\$1,186,698 79

These figures show an increase of \$162,667.89 in the exports as compared with the year 1870; and a decrease of \$8,803.69 in the imports. The amount of the imports and exports by the custom-house of Corinto, during the third quarter of the fiscal year of 1872, is \$125,074.55. That by the port of San Juan del Sur, from 1st of March to the 31st of May last, was \$45,457.54. San Juan del Norte for the months of June, July, and August, produced, as the state of its imports and exports, \$93,066.74.

A marked increase has also been observed for the last few years in the production of coffee, sugar, cotton, and indigo; indeed, cof-

fee in 1872 brought a higher price than had ever before been obtained for that article, namely \$15.04 (soft) per quintal.

In the course of the year 1871 the shipping movements, at the port of Corinto, were as follows:

<i>Entered</i> —Steamers.....	65;	tons,	79,283
<i>"</i> Sailing-vessels.....	24;	tons,	5,548
<i>Cleared</i> —Steamers.....	66;	tons,	79,183
<i>"</i> Sailing-vessels.....	14;	tons,	3,604

And at the port of San Juan del Norte:

<i>Entered</i> —Steamers.....	18;	tons,	36,963
<i>"</i> Sailing-vessels.....	12;	tons,	2,647
<i>Cleared</i> —Steamers.....	12;	tons,	36,826
<i>"</i> Sailing-vessels.....	11;	tons,	2,457

All kinds of merchandise imported for sale or consumption, at the port of San Juan del Norte, pay duties to the governor of the port; while duties on goods imported *in transitu*, for the interior, are collected at the custom-house located at the Castillo Rapids, or "El Castillo Viejo," 80 miles up the river San Juan.

The navigation of this river, and of Lake Nicaragua, under the direction of a company composed of foreigners and natives, who, some three years ago, entered into a contract with the government for the exclusive right to navigate the waters of the republic by steam for a term of twenty years, has so far proved successful, and is paying very handsome profits. There is an iron steamer on the lake, and half a dozen excellent boats on the river; besides which, an iron steam-tug is constantly plying with freight between the wharves and such vessels as cannot cross the bar at the entrance to the port, where there are but seven feet of water. No precise statement of the national revenue and expenditure has been published for a number of years. The outlay in 1868 was given at \$517,709.

The public debt is estimated at \$4,000,000.

The Government organ published, about the beginning of the year, a number of documents relative to the Central American Congress, held at San José, Costa Rica, for the purpose of forming an offensive and defensive alliance between the Central American republics, the result of which was the establishment of the Central American Union (*see* CENTRAL AMERICA).

Although the conference had taken place, and the pact been signed without the attendance of a representative from Nicaragua, it was urged that the latter republic should, nevertheless, not be deprived of the benefits accruing from the union, and separated from the "Central American family." Accordingly, the minister plenipotentiary from Costa Rica, Don Rafael Ramirez, was commissioned to place the terms of the pact before the Nicaraguan Government, for the purpose of obtaining its adherence in case the cabinet should deem it convenient. Señor Ramirez was, however, by a sudden indisposition, impeded from proceeding to Managua; but he forwarded the document to Don Vicente Navas, who at a late hour had been appointed to represent the

Nicaraguan Government. Señor Navas replied that, not having had an opportunity to present his credentials, nor the honor of taking part in the deliberations which preceded the treaty, he could not then interfere personally, but that he would inform his Government of the matter.

On February 16th Mr. J. Simpson made his first experiment in raising water from Lake Masaya by the aid of steam. The occasion was solemnized by three days of feast, with bull-fights at the expense of the municipality. In Masaya was also celebrated, at the same time, the hundredth anniversary of the eruption of the volcano of the same name, traces of which still remain, formed by the incandescent lava in its downward course to the lake. The place, still bare of vegetation, is known by the name of *Piedra Quermada* (burnt stone).

President Quadra received an autograph letter from Dom Pedro II., Constitutional Emperor and Perpetual Defender of Brazil, congratulating him upon his elevation to the presidency.

The steamer on Lake Nicaragua was wrecked under circumstances which excited suspicions of foul play having been used. A new steamer has been built to replace the one that was lost.

Riots took place at Satiaba and Chinandega, but they were characterized as mere local effervescences, that did not affect the general tranquillity of the country.

The relations between Church and State were also on a cordial footing.

In March last an expedition set out from New York to survey the Sapoa and Child's routes, from Lake Nicaragua to the Pacific, for the purpose of determining a practical route for a ship-canal between the Atlantic and Pacific. The expedition, in charge of Commander Crossman, consisted of Lieutenant Schetkey, U. S. Navy; Lieutenant W. W. Rhodes, U. S. Navy; Lieutenant Noël, U. S. Navy; Lieutenant Leutze, U. S. Navy; Master J. F. Moser, U. S. Navy; Midshipmen Hughes, Winslow, and Keeler; Civil Engineer Menocal; and Assistant Civil Engineer Crowell.

Early in April, Commander Crossman, Lieutenant Forcé, and four men from the Kansas, while crossing the bar at Greytown, were drowned. This melancholy occurrence was dispiriting to the expedition, and considerably damped the ardor of the whole party. Commander Crossman was a gentleman much esteemed for his professional capabilities as well as for his personal qualities, and his death was much regretted as a loss to his comrades and on account of the valuable services the survey was deprived of by his untimely end. His place was taken by Commander Hatfield, of the Kansas, who continued to lead the expedition during the survey.

The expedition proceeded up the San Juan

River, and across the lake to Virgin Bay, at which point the headquarters were established. The party was here divided; one half, under Lieutenant Noël, taking the Sapoa route; and the other, under Lieutenant Rhodes, taking the Child route. Both left Virgin Bay about May 1st, continuing the work until about the 9th of June, when it became necessary to stop, owing to the heavy rains which fall on the isthmus in that season. During these five weeks, a thorough survey of Child's route was made, and two supplementary lines were run in connection with it. Child's route commences at the mouth of the Las Lagas River, which runs into the lake on its western shore, and continues across the isthmus, following its course to Brito, on the Pacific. The main feature sought for by the expedition was the lowest elevation on either route, and on Child's it was found that the highest elevation was about 45 feet, while on the Sapoa route the lowest elevation found was about 700 feet. The great essential for the proposed canal lay, therefore, in the Child route. That of Sapoa is one continuous range of mountain-peaks, without a gap anywhere. The contrast between the two routes was so apparent, and so much in favor of the Child route, that the labor of the expedition, after a comparison of the surveys of both, was easy.

In seeking still further for the lowest elevation, that part of the expedition which had charge of the Sapoa route proceeded up to the northern part of the lake. Lieutenant Leutze commanding in place of Lieutenant Noël, and commenced a survey of the Ochozongo route, following the bed of the river of that name. They had scarcely gone six miles when the heavy rains set in, and rendered further progress impossible.

This part of the expedition then returned to Virgin Bay, where they were joined by those who had been along the Child route, about the 14th of June, and the entire expedition left Virgin Bay on the 22d, arriving at Greytown on the 3d of July. The next day they embarked for Key West on board the *Kansas*, and arrived there on the 14th, bringing with them Señor Bernard, the minister to the United States from Nicaragua, who was on his way to New York.

The subject of the projected interoceanic canal gave rise to a somewhat angry controversy between the Governments of Costa Rica and Nicaragua, the cordial relations between which republics were already soured by a decree issued by the authorities at San José, prohibiting the further extraction of India-rubber from the national forests by Nicaraguans. It was suggested to the Nicaraguan Government that, by way of reprisal, the exportation of cattle from that republic should at once be suspended. More and more exacerbated, the authorities of Costa Rica declared null and void a treaty which had been concluded some time before between the two re-

publics. President Guardia now invited the President of Nicaragua to a personal conference on the subject; but, although the result of the meeting appeared likely to be an early and amicable arrangement, a certain evident reserve on the part of Nicaragua foiled all attempts to bind the two countries for the common weal. Nicaragua not only wants the canal to be made through her own territory, but, in order to secure that advantage, attempts to push Costa Rica, in the line of limits, as far back as possible from the border of the lake and the margins of the river San Juan, and also would like to take back Guanacaste. When the wish exists reciprocally between two neighboring nations to come to a good understanding on the important question of limits, and one in which the whole world is interested, like that of an interoceanic ship-canal, there would be no need to fall back on legal technicalities, based on the *uti possidetis* issued by Spain as far back as 1574, or any other antiquated records of territorial division suitable for the governors and captains-general of the time.

It is, at all events, very doubtful whether any part of the Mosquito coast can be fashioned into a suitable harbor for the entrance to the canal on that side, even if its practicability in other respects were regarded as certain. Capitalists would be apt to hesitate before embarking their funds in an enterprise dependent upon a treaty with Nicaragua, and unfavorable to the interests of Costa Rica.

A treaty of commerce and navigation was concluded between Nicaragua and Italy.

The streets of the city of Nicaragua were to be lighted with gas, the cost of which was to be paid by a gas-tax imposed upon the citizens.

A band of Jesuits, seventy-six in number, expelled from Guatemala, took refuge in Nicaragua, and endeavored to establish themselves at Managua.

On the 6th of October an attempt was made to overrule the elections by mob law; but the Government troops succeeded in quelling the disturbance.

On the island of Omotepe similar riots took place, produced, it was reported, by the question concerning the Jesuit refugees. Some other villages had likewise been the scene of election excitements.

But, spite of these and other perturbations of a like character, the desire on the part of the people of the republic for peace and progress grows apace, and the civil rule of the Government becomes daily more efficiently and more earnestly supported by the citizens.

NICHOLSON, Commodore WILLIAM CARMICHAEL, U. S. N., born in Maryland, in 1800; died in Philadelphia, July 25, 1872. He was appointed a midshipman in 1812, and was on board the *President*, commanded by Decatur, in the desperate action off Long Island, and, having been surrendered to the British fleet, was carried to England and not released until

after the war. In March, 1821, he was commissioned lieutenant, and in 1827 was attached to the frigate *United States*, Pacific squadron, and, after his return, stationed at Baltimore. In 1840 he commanded the schooner *Boxer*, and the following year was commissioned commander. In 1843 he commanded the sloop *Preble*, Mediterranean squadron, and from that time until 1854 was on shore duty at Boston, New York, and Memphis, when, upon receiving his captain's commission, he was, in 1855, ordered to the Pacific squadron as fleet-captain. He served in the East India squadron from 1858 to 1861, and, on special service, in 1862; was commissioned commodore, July 16, 1862, and retired under the act of 1861, and its amendment of 1864. When the civil war broke out, he was in command of the Naval Asylum in Philadelphia, and, having been a Marylander, his Southern friends expected him to join the South. But he promptly offered his services to the Government, considering that they were due to the United States, and not to any State. He was given an important command, and did his duty faithfully. His term of active service was longer than that of any other officer in the navy.

NORRIS, EDWIN, Ph. D., D. C. L., an eminent English ethnologist and linguist, born at Taunton, in 1795; died in London, December 10, 1872. He was trained for the service of the Honorable East India Company, and held a position in the India House from 1826 to 1836. In 1836 he was elected Assistant-Secretary to the Royal Asiatic Society, of which, in 1856, he became principal secretary, and, in 1847, was appointed, by Government, translator to the Foreign Office. He was widely known as the author of many valuable articles in the "Transactions" of the Royal Asiatic Society, among which may be mentioned those on "The Kapur-di-Giri Rock Inscription," "The Assyrian and Babylonian Weights," and "The Scythic Version of the Behistun Inscription." He also contributed to the "Transactions" of other learned societies numerous papers on philological, ethnological, paleographical, and other subjects, and had edited the "Ethnographical Library" since it was founded in 1853. He was the author of grammars in the Fulah and Bornu languages, translated portions of the Bible into Tahitian, and edited and translated "The Cornish Drama." But the principal work of his life lay in the direction of cuneiform studies. It was he who first assisted Sir Henry Rawlinson in bringing out, through the liberality of the trustees of the British Museum, the first two volumes of the "Cuneiform Records," principally those of the British Museum, but including also many others, such as the well-known monolith of Sargon, from Cyprus. Mr. Norris also, alone and unaided, undertook the stupendous labor of compiling and completing the first Assyrian dictionary, of which the third part has but recently been issued.

NORTH CAROLINA. The Legislature, which convened on the third Monday of November, 1871, adjourned on the 13th of February, having in the mean time taken a recess for Christmas. Near the close of the session, Matthew W. Ransom, Democrat, was elected United States Senator in the place of Zebulon B. Vance, resigned, whose political disabilities had not been removed. One of the most important measures was a bill proposing amendments to the constitution, introduced before the beginning of the year (*see ANNUAL CYCLOPÆDIA* for 1871), which was passed on the 19th of January, and referred, according to the requirements of the constitution, to the Legislature to be chosen at the August election. The most important sections proposed for adoption were the following:

The members of the General Assembly shall each receive three hundred dollars as a compensation for their services during their term; but, they may have an additional allowance when they are called together in special session, and mileage shall be ten cents per mile for each session.

The judicial power of the State shall be vested in a court for the trial of impeachments, a Supreme Court, Superior Courts, such inferior courts as may be established by law, and Courts of Justices of the Peace.

The Supreme Court shall consist of a Chief-Justice and two Associate-Justices. (At present there are four Associate-Justices.)

The State shall be divided into nine (there are now twelve) judicial districts, for each of which a judge shall be chosen; and in each district a Superior Court shall be held at least twice in each year, to continue for such time in each county respectively as may be prescribed by law. The General Assembly may reduce or increase the number of districts, to take effect at the end of each judicial term.

The General Assembly shall prescribe a proper system of rotation for the judges of the Superior Courts, so that no judge may ride the same district twice in succession, and the judges may also exchange districts with each other, as may be provided by law.

The General Assembly shall have no power to deprive the judicial department of any power or jurisdiction which rightfully pertains to it as a co-ordinate department; but the General Assembly shall allot and distribute that portion of this power and jurisdiction, which does not pertain to the Supreme Court, among the other courts prescribed in this constitution, or which may be established by law, in such manner as it may deem best, provide also a proper system of appeals, and regulate by law when necessary the methods of proceeding, in the exercise of their powers, of all the courts below the Supreme Court, so far as the same may be done without conflict with other provisions of this constitution.

The judicial officers and the clerks of any courts which may be established by law, shall be chosen by the vote of the qualified electors, and for such term as may be prescribed by law. The voters of each precinct, established as is elsewhere provided for in this constitution, shall elect two justices of the peace for such term as may be fixed by law, whose jurisdiction shall extend throughout their respective counties. The General Assembly may provide for the election of more than two justices of the peace in those precincts which contain cities or towns, or in which other special reasons render it expedient. The chief magistrates of cities and incorporated towns shall have the judicial powers of justices of the peace.

The General Assembly shall make suitable provision by law for the management and regulation of the public schools, and for perfecting the system of free public instruction.

An act was also passed providing "for an exchange of the stocks held by the State in any railroad or other corporation, for the bonds by which the State acquired such stocks; or any other bonds of the State (not special tax) where the stock is not specially pledged for the redemption of bonds issued to such corporation." This act contains the following important features:

To facilitate the exchange proposed in this act, the State does hereby relinquish all claim for stock in the Western Railroad above one million one hundred thousand dollars, and surrender to the said company two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars coupons, now in the State Treasury, withheld on a former exchange of company bonds for stock in said railroad; and also the State does hereby relinquish all claims to stock in said company above six hundred thousand dollars upon the return to the Treasury of the five hundred thousand dollars of Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Company bonds, and coupons heretofore issued to said Western Railroad Company. The State also relinquishes all claims to stock in the Western North Carolina Railroad above four millions of dollars.

Owing to some constitutional defects in the existing law, and the inability or disinclination of the people to support the expensive system contemplated by it, a new school law was passed, which took effect on the 14th of March. Of this law the Superintendent of Public Instruction, in his report of November 1st, says:

It was framed upon the idea that education is not a charity for the poor, but a debt which the State owes to the young; that all the children of the State have an equal right to the privilege of education, and that it is the duty of the State to guard and maintain that right. It was intended to combine public assistance with private enterprise; to secure the cooperation of that class of people who are willing and able to do something for the education of their own children. Instead of having two systems of schools, the one private and supported entirely by subscription, and the other public, supported entirely by taxation, it was intended to unite the two systems to the advantage of both parties. It was intended that the public schools should take the place of private schools; that all the primary and grammar schools in the State should become public schools.

If the people of any neighborhood desire to avail themselves of the public-school money, they must make up, by subscription, an additional sum sufficient to satisfy the teacher and then employ the teacher. The school must then be free to all pupils, subject only to the restriction of section twenty of the school law.

If any neighborhood refuses to make up a school in this way, it can have no claim whatever to any part of the public-school funds. The law intends to aid those who aid themselves.

The present school law is not, and was not intended to be, a complete system. It is but the germ of a system to be developed by future legislation.

Bills were passed providing for the completion of the penitentiary, and redistricting the State for legislative purposes. An act was also passed dividing the State into eight congressional districts.

The political campaign of the year, the

most exciting that had ever occurred in the State, was opened by the assembling of the Republican State Convention at Raleigh, on the 17th of April. This body, which was the largest, most respectable, and decidedly the most intelligent Republican State Convention ever held in the South, consisting of over seven hundred delegates, about half of whom were colored, resulted in the renomination of Tod R. Caldwell for Governor, and the nomination of Curtis H. Brogden for Lieutenant-Governor, Dr. William H. Howerton for Secretary of State, Colonel Tazewell Hargrove for Attorney-General, David A. Jenkins for Treasurer, John Reilly for Auditor, Rev. James C. Reid for Superintendent of Public Instruction, and Silas Burns for Superintendent of Public Works. The following resolutions were adopted:

1. The principles of the Republicans of North Carolina, as heretofore enunciated in the conventions, are hereby reaffirmed, and events have proved that their practical enforcement is essential to the welfare of the country and to the maintenance of the rights, interests, and liberties of the people.

2. That the Administration of General Grant meets with our hearty and unqualified approval, and our delegates to the National Republican Convention, to assemble at Philadelphia on the 5th day of June, are instructed to vote for his renomination to the presidency of the United States.

3. That the Republican party of North Carolina favors as rapid a diminution and as early an extinction of internal revenue taxation as the exigencies of the Government will permit, for the reason that the details of its collection are necessarily offensive, and in many respects oppressive to the people, and that such taxation should not be continued for the purpose of paying any part of the principal of the national debt.

4. That all internal revenue taxes on the distillation of fruit ought to be abolished.

5. That the Republican party of North Carolina recommend to the Congress of the United States the passage of a general amnesty bill, and the adoption of all necessary measures for the enforcement and protection of the civil and political rights of all classes of American citizens.

6. That in a free and representative government we recognize the paramount obligation to provide efficiently for the general education of the people, and we favor such legislation as will accomplish that end; that we respectfully recommend and ask of the national Government such aid, by the provision of a public fund or the donation of public land to the purposes of establishing schools in the several States, as will secure to the masses of the people of all classes the benefits of a liberal education.

7. That we fully indorse the acts of Congress passed to secure equal rights and protection to the citizens of the United States in the several States; and we respectfully recommend a continuance of the present laws and the adoption of such further legislation as will more certainly secure to the citizens full and practical enjoyment of all their rights, privileges, and liberties.

8. In the opinion of the convention, the Democratic majority of the last Legislature, by consolidating into one act its numerous propositions to amend the State constitution, endeavored to force upon the people a false issue and to coerce them into the adoption of obnoxious amendments; and inasmuch as all these propositions must be submitted to the next Legislature for ratification before the same can be referred to the people: therefore—

Resolved, First, that the amendments proposed as

a whole do not meet the approval of the Republican party, because their adoption would subvert essential principles of the existing constitution; second, that Republicans can indorse a portion of said amendments, and the next General Assembly may adopt such of them as shall seem best for the general welfare.

9. That we cordially indorse the administration of Governor Caldwell, and recognize the fact that our people may rely upon his firmness in upholding their interests and defending their rights, and we heartily thank him for resisting the revolutionary purposes of those who design to deprive the citizen of the protection afforded by the State constitution.

10. That, forgetful of personal preferences, we pledge ourselves to support earnestly and without reserve the candidates presented by this convention, believing that in unity alone is strength, and that principles are more important than men to the Republicans of North Carolina.

The Democratic State Convention, which consisted of nearly two thousand delegates, representing every section of the State, assembled at Greensboro', on the 1st of May, and nominated Judge A. S. Merrimon for Governor, Major John Hughes for Lieutenant-Governor, Major J. W. Graham for Treasurer, Judge William M. Shipp for Attorney-General, J. A. Womack for Secretary of State, General C. Leventhorpe for Auditor, Dr. Nevins Mendenhall for Superintendent of Public Instruction, and J. H. Separk for Superintendent of Public Works. The resolutions, which are very important as expressing the views of the Southern Democracy on the issues involved in the presidential canvass, were as follows:

The Democratic Conservative party of North Carolina, in convention assembled, do declare:

That all experience proves that, in a free government, those to whom power has been delegated are prone to enlarge its sphere and by usurpation and abuses encroach upon the rights and liberties of the citizen.

The present condition of our country demands a union of all parties by whatever name heretofore designated, to avert perils greater than any with which our Government has been menaced since its organization.

Constitutional government and civil law are threatened with annihilation, and military government and bayonet law substituted in their stead.

Immense sums, not needed for any legitimate purpose, are drawn from the people by means of a system of taxation vexatious in the extreme, and as unequal as the ingenuity of the maker could fashion it, imposing heavy burdens upon the people, not only to support extravagance and waste by Government officials, but also to meet the demands of wealthy monopolists, who seek to convert the whole Government into an immense machine, by which the public is to be plundered for their benefit.

This system has produced an amount of official corruption that has astonished the country, and which will, if not soon checked, demoralize the people.

The Administration at Washington not only fails to correct these evils, but by its conduct encourages extravagance, speculation, and corruption.

In order that the patriotic men of the North may not be aided in their efforts to reform the Administration by the Southern States, a large number of the men of most experience in those States are disfranchised and prohibited from taking efficient part in the management of political affairs.

In addition to this, and to keep those States under the control of mere retainers and instruments of the

central power at Washington, oppressive and tyrannical laws have been passed, and large bodies of troops distributed to overawe the citizens, and prevent a fair expression of public opinion at the ballot-box.

Resolved, Therefore, that the time has arrived when it becomes the duty of all patriots, without distinction of party, to unite in an honest effort to restore constitutional government, an equal and moderate system of taxation, economy in expenditures, honesty among the officials, and universal amnesty, and thus secure the permanent peace and prosperity of our common country.

Resolved, That the present system of internal taxes on spirits and tobacco is unequal, vexatious, and tyrannical, ought forthwith to be abolished, and thus, by its extinction, relieve the country from the curse of a numerous horde of officers, whose conspiracies and frauds demoralize the public mind, and who are harassing and plundering the people, and by their extortions fattening on the hard earnings of a helpless, impoverished, and oppressed community.

Resolved, That the late radical convention of this State, by recommending J. C. Abbott to a seat in the Senate of the United States, though he did not receive one-third of the votes cast, manifested an utter disregard of the rights of the people of the State, a contempt of the Constitution of the United States, and a plain act of Congress made in pursuance thereof, and a preference for the laws of Great Britain, where the minority rule prevails, and the rights of majorities are habitually disregarded.

Resolved, That their indorsement of W. W. Holden, who was deposed from office for gross violations of the constitution and laws of the State, squandering its funds, and making illegal arrests of its citizens, is well calculated to alarm our people with the dread that, in the event of the return to power of his associates, the State is again to be oppressed with military arrests, penitentiary and railroad swindles, and general waste, profligacy, fraud, and corruption.

Resolved, That the general tendency, both at Washington and in our own State, of radical action is entirely in the interest of monopolists and the wealthy classes, and for the oppression of the masses of our countrymen, and that, instead of such conduct, it is the duty of the Government to aid, elevate, and dignify, the laborer, to whose efforts, mainly, we must look for our prosperity.

Resolved, That education and enlightened public virtue are indispensably essential in a government of and for the people; and we insist that a fair and just proportion of the public lands or their proceeds, which belong in common to all the States of the Union, shall be given to them for the education of all classes of the people, without distinction of race or color, instead of being granted by Congress, as they have hitherto been, under the most corrupting influences, and in vast quantities, to overpowering railroad corporations and other monopolies of accumulated wealth, so dangerous to the rights and liberty, the labor and welfare of the people.

Resolved, That, while we accept and faithfully abide by the Constitution of the United States as it is, with all its amendments, including emancipation and equality before the law, thus conferring equal civil and political rights upon all who are citizens of this Federal Republic, we oppose and denounce that latitudinous construction which makes the discretion of Congress or the President superior to the Constitution, and, under pretence of enforcing the laws, destroys the most important provisions securing the personal liberty of the citizen, and dwarfs the States themselves into mere provinces or corporations under the control of a central government, with no rights "reserved" to them or the people, except such only as that central government may confer.

Resolved, That we desire a real and not merely a pretended civil-service reform, and that we believe the "one-term principle" for the presidency would greatly tend to produce that desirable result.

Resolved, That the amendments to the constitution proposed by the last Legislature will, if adopted, tend materially to benefit the State, and we unhesitatingly recommend their support to all citizens, without distinction of party.

Resolved, That all secret political societies are dangerous in a free government, engender violence, combinations against the peace of society, insecurity of person and property, and ought to be discounted by all good citizens.

The campaign, thus opened, excited intense interest throughout the country, and was pursued with the utmost ardor by both parties until the election, which took place on the first Thursday of August. North Carolina being the first State to vote after the making of the presidential nominations, the result was expected, not only to indicate how her electoral vote would be cast, but also to exercise a marked influence upon the elections that were to follow in other States, in September and October, and, finally, upon the general result in November. Another point of great importance to be determined by this election was the manner in which the colored citizens would vote. The ablest speakers of both parties, including on the side of the Administration several members of the Cabinet, were sent into the State, and a most thorough canvass was made in every section. The colored vote, as elsewhere in the South, was cast almost unanimously for the Republican candidates, and Caldwell, with the other executive officers on the same ticket, was elected by a small majority. A majority of both branches of the Legislature, however, and of the Congressmen, were Democratic. The vote for Governor was as follows: Republican, 98,630; Democratic, 96,731: Republican majority, 1,899. The Legislature stands as follows:

LEGISLATURE.	Senate.	House.	Joint Ballot.
Democrats.....	32	66	98
Republicans.....	18	54	72
Democratic majority....	14	12	26

Of the Republicans, 4 Senators and 13 members of the House are colored. At the election in November, 94,769 votes were cast for Grant, Republican, and 70,094 for Greeley, Liberal Republican and Democrat; majority for Grant, 24,675.

The new Legislature convened on the 18th of November, and remained in session until December 19th, when it took a recess to the 15th of January, 1873. The Governor, in his annual message, recommended the passage of measures for an adjustment of the State debt, and to increase the efficiency of the school system, expressing the hope that Congress will lend some aid to the cause of education in the South. Changes in the election law are advocated, and the Legislature urged to provide for the establishment of a branch insane asylum in the western part of the State, for the organization of the militia, for the supervision of insurance companies doing business

in the State, and to make an appropriation for the completion of the Marion & Asheville Turnpike, traversing the counties of McDowell, Mitchell, Yancey, Buncombe, Watauga, Ashe, Alleghany, Wilkes, and Caldwell. He refers at length to the unfairness of the action of the last Legislature in apportioning Senators and Congressmen. For senatorial purposes the State was divided into 42 districts, of which 8 were entitled to two Senators each, and the residue to one each.

Very few acts were passed before the recess, the principal one being a bill reducing the salary of the Governor from \$5,000 to \$4,000, and fixing that of the Treasurer at \$3,000. Augustus S. Merrimon, Democrat, was elected U. S. Senator for the term commencing March 4, 1873. The Legislature, in April, 1871, passed an act authorizing the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives to appoint proxies and directors for the State in all corporations in which the State was a stockholder. This act being regarded by Governor Caldwell, who claimed the power of appointment for himself, as unconstitutional, a suit was brought to test the question, and in February a decision was rendered by the Supreme Court, sustaining the position of the Governor. This decision was also regarded as settling the outstanding controversy as to the appointment of the trustees and directors of the charitable institutions. In June the U. S. Circuit Court decided that the dividends accruing on the \$3,000,000 stock, owned by the State in the North Carolina Railroad Company, could not be applied to the ordinary governmental expenses, but must be reserved for the payment of the coupons of the bonds issued in payment of the stock.

Reports from eighty counties show the number of children of school age (six to twenty-one) to be 267,938, of whom 85,240 are colored. As far as reported there were in the public schools, from March 14th to October 1st, 50,681 children, of whom 16,387 were colored; in private schools, 7,055. The number of teachers examined and approved was 2,132, of whom 1,261 were white males, 413 white females, 317 colored males, and 141 colored females. There are 1,627 public school-houses, 89 private school-houses, and 93 colleges and academies; 8 teachers' institutes, attended by from 37 to 50 teachers each, were held during the year. The receipts of the permanent school-fund, for the year ending September 30th, amounted to \$13,285.14; disbursements, \$16,218.75; balance, October 1st, \$7,088.51½. The receipts of the income fund were \$32,715.67; disbursements, \$157,057.17; balance, \$54,182.05. For the same period the total sum in the hands of county treasurers for the support of schools was \$332,019.56, of which \$155,393.96 were received from the State, \$45,840 from property-tax, donations, etc., and \$130,785.60 from poll-tax. Fifty-five

counties reported \$104,164.17 paid for teachers' wages during the year. If the average for the other counties is the same, the total amount paid in the State is about \$171,000. In forty-counties, \$71,861.35 were paid for white schools, and \$27,256.19 for colored schools. This indicates about the ratio in which the school-fund is applied throughout the State. The condition of the Insane Asylum is shown by the following table:

INSANE ASYLUM.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Patients in the Asylum, Nov. 1, 1871.	127	118	245
Received during the year.....	24	19	43
Under treatment during the year.....	151	137	288
Discharged during the year.....	32	23	55
Remaining, November 1, 1872.....	119	114	233

The expenditures, on account of this institution, amounted to about \$70,000. During the year, an investigation was had into the management of the penitentiary, by a committee of the Legislature, who found that for about a year the convicts had been suffering from an insufficiency of clothing, and of good and wholesome food, particularly from lack of vegetables. They recommended the passage of an act regulating the daily rations of the prisoners.

According to the census of 1870, the population, over ten years of age, was 769,629. The number of persons engaged in all occupations was 351,299. There were 269,238 engaged in agriculture, including 168,978 agricultural laborers, 98,290 farmers and planters, 336 turpentine-farmers, and 1,332 turpentine-laborers; 51,290 in professional and personal services, of whom 861 were clergymen, 26,659 domestic servants, 16,830 laborers not specified, and 1,143 physicians and surgeons; 1,798 teachers not specified; 10,179 in trade and transportation, including 2,175 clerks in stores; 2,175 employes (not clerks) of railroad companies, and 1,574 traders and dealers not specified; and 20,592 in manufactures, mechanical and mining industries, including 3,154 carpenters and joiners, and 1,508 millers.

In 1870 the State contained 5,258,742 acres of improved land, 12,026,894 of woodland, and 2,549,774 of other unimproved land. The cash value of farms was \$78,211,083; of farming implements and machinery, \$4,082,111; total amount of wages paid during the year, including value of board, \$8,342,856; total (estimated) value of all farm productions, including betterments and additions to stock, \$57,845,940; orchard-products, \$394,749; produce of market-gardens, \$48,499; forest-products, \$1,089,115; home manufactures, \$1,603,513; value of animals slaughtered or sold for slaughter, \$7,983,132; of all live-stock, \$21,993,967. There were 102,763 horses, 50,684 mules and asses, 196,731 milch-cows, 45,408 working-oxen, 279,023 other cattle, 463,435 sheep, and 1,075,215 swine. The chief productions were, 405,238 bushels of spring, and 2,454,641 of winter, wheat, 352,006 of rye, 18,454,215 of Indian-corn, 3,220,105 of oats,

3,186 of barley, 20,109 of buckwheat, 532,749 of peas and beans, 738,803 of Irish, and 3,071,840 of sweet, potatoes, 83,540 tons of hay, 144,935 bales of cotton, 2,059,281 pounds of cotton, 11,150,087 of tobacco, 799,667 of wool, 4,297,834 of butter, 75,185 of cheese, 59,552 of flax, 21,257 of maple-sugar, 1,404,040 of honey, 109,054 of wax, 35 hogsheads of cane sugar, 62,348 gallons of wine, 33,888 of cane, 621,855 of sorghum, and 418 gallons of maple molasses.

The total number of manufacturing establishments in 1870 was 3,642, having 306 steam-engines of 6,941 horse-power, and 1,825 water-wheels of 26,211 horse-power, and employing 13,622 hands, of whom 11,339 were males above sixteen, 1,422 females above fifteen, and 861 youth. The capital invested amounted to \$8,140,473; wages paid during the year, \$2,195,711; value of materials used, \$12,824,693; products, \$19,021,327.

The total number of libraries reported by the census of 1870 was 1,746, with 541,915 volumes. Of these 1,090, containing 339,264 volumes, were private, and 656, with 202,651 volumes, other than private; among the latter were 3 State libraries, with 16,303 volumes; 3 town, city, etc., 2,316 volumes; 24 court and law, 4,119 volumes; 14 school, college, etc., 77,050 volumes; 500 Sabbath-school, 74,160 volumes; 109 church, 26,951 volumes, and 3 circulating, with 1,752 volumes.

The total number of newspapers and periodicals was 64, having an aggregate circulation of 64,820, and issuing 6,684,950 copies annually. Of these, 8 were daily, with a circulation of 11,795; 3 tri-weekly, circulation 800; 5 semi-weekly, circulation 5,750; 44 weekly, circulation 43,325; 1 semi-monthly, circulation 1,250; and 3 monthly, circulation 1,900.

The total number of religious organizations was 2,683, having 2,497 edifices with 718,310 sittings, and property valued at \$2,487,877. The principal denominations were:

DENOMINATIONS.	Organizations.	Sittings.
Baptist.....	985	249,765
Christian.....	66	16,200
Episcopal.....	77	22,955
Friends.....	28	11,250
Lutheran.....	73	28,290
Methodist.....	1,193	800,045
Presbyterian.....	204	77,155
Reformed (late German).....	31	9,800

The condition of pauperism and crime is shown by the following statistics:

Total population.....	1,071,961
Number of persons receiving support during the year ending June 1, 1870.....	1,706
Cost of annual support.....	\$136,470
Total number receiving support June 1, 1870.....	1,652
Native.....	1,647
White.....	1,119
Colored.....	528
Foreign.....	5
Number of persons convicted during the year.....	1,311
Total number of persons in prison June 1, 1870.....	468
Native.....	462
White.....	133
Colored.....	330
Foreign.....	6

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OBITUARIES, AMERICAN. *Jan. 1.*—GREGORY, J. W., a distinguished agriculturist, reformer, and pioneer in many great enterprises; died in New York City, aged 70 years. He was born in England, but had resided in the United States for nearly forty years. In his youth he was a skilful agriculturist. During the early days of California he established *Gregory's New York & California Express*. For many years he had been a member of the Farmers' Club. Of late he was an agent for the introduction of the ramie-plant and the castorbean in the South. He helped to establish the Cosmopolitan Conference, and was its first secretary. He was also intimately connected with the International Workingmen's Association in New York City.

Jan. 1.—WADSWORTH, CRAIG W., a brigadier-general of volunteers in the late war, and son of the brave Major-General James Wadsworth who fell in the battle of the Wilderness; died at his residence in Geneseo, N. Y., in the 30th year of his age. He was distinguished for his brilliant and daring gallantry during the war, and since the death of his father had been the head of the great Wadsworth family, whose domains were larger than some of the German principalities.

Jan. 3.—BRITTAN, NATHAN, a distinguished teacher and inventor; died at Adrian, Mich., in the 65th year of his age. He was born in Spencer, Mass., September 2, 1808, and received his early education at the academy in Hawley, Mass., whence he entered Brown University and graduated in 1837. After his graduation he engaged in the teacher's profession, at Rochester, N. Y., where he was associate principal of the Collegiate Institute then under the charge of Dr. Chester Dewey. He remained there till 1845, when he removed to Lyons, N. Y., where he taught with eminent success for five years, when he established himself in Adrian, Mich. In 1851 his attention was called by an impressive occurrence to the inadequacy of the lightning-rods in use in that part of the country, for the purposes of protection. He immediately devoted himself to the study of the laws of atmospheric electricity, and invented a new conductor, known as the "continuous copper strip," which was patented and received with very general favor. This led him to abandon his profession and to engage in the business of promoting the adoption of his invention. In this occupation he spent the remaining years of his life, residing at different periods in Lockport and Rochester, in Detroit and Chicago, and returning in 1868 to Adrian. In each of his places of residence he was actively engaged in religious efforts and in enterprises of social improvement. His death was

almost instantaneous, and was occasioned by slipping and falling on the ice as he was walking in the street.

Jan. 4.—CLARK, REV. PERKINS KIRKLAND, a Congregational clergyman and teacher, born in Westfield, Mass., December 8, 1811; died in Charlemont, Mass., aged 60 years. He graduated from Yale College in 1838, having previously taught for some years, and soon after his graduation engaged as a teacher in Savannah, Ga. Returning in the autumn of 1840, he entered the Theological Seminary at Andover, but the next year transferred himself to the Yale Theological Seminary, whence he graduated in 1843, but was a tutor in Yale College from 1842 to 1845 inclusive. In 1846 he was a teacher in the Normal School at Westfield, Mass., but resigned to enter the ministry at Huntington, Mass. He continued in the pastorate in Western Massachusetts from this time till his death.

Jan. 4.—NAUDAIN, ARNOLD, M. D., a prominent citizen and political leader in the State of Delaware; died at Odessa, in that State, aged 82 years. He was born in Appoquinimink Hundred, Del., January 6, 1790. He was of Huguenot stock, his grandfather having emigrated to Lower Delaware at an early period in the history of that colony, and having been known there as "Huguenot" Naudain. Dr. Naudain graduated at Princeton College in 1806, and completed his medical studies at the University of Pennsylvania in 1810. In 1826 he was Speaker of the House of Representatives in the Legislature. In 1830 he was elected to the United States Senate, to succeed Hon. Louis McLane, who had been appointed minister to England, and resigned in 1836. In 1841 he was appointed collector of customs at Wilmington. He enjoyed a high reputation, and attained great success as a physician. He was many years an elder in the Presbyterian Church.

Jan. 5.—PORTER, Brigadier-General ANDREW, a gallant officer long and favorably known in the army; died in Paris, aged about 52 years. He entered the Military Academy at West Point from Pennsylvania in 1836, but remained only through a part of the course, though he bore there as everywhere else the reputation of an agreeable companion and a cultivated gentleman. Leaving the Academy in 1837, he returned to civil life, from which, in 1846, he was appointed a first-lieutenant in the Mounted Rifles, and greatly distinguished himself during the Mexican War, winning, for gallant and meritorious conduct, successive brevets up to that of lieutenant-colonel, gaining meanwhile his promotion to a captaincy. At the commencement of the late civil war he was promoted to the command of one of the

new regular regiments—the Sixteenth Infantry—and soon received his commission as brigadier-general of volunteers, standing number three on the list. As provost-marshal-general during McClellan's peninsular campaign, he was active and efficient. His health was seriously affected while serving in this capacity, and his visit to and long sojourn in Europe were undertaken in the vain hope of regaining it. He had resigned his commission in the army, soon after the close of the war.

Jan. 5.—SHEERWOOD, REV. JOHN M., a Presbyterian clergyman and journalist, for some years editor and proprietor of the *North Carolina Presbyterian*; died at Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan. 5.—TODD, General JOHN BLAIR SMITH, a grandson of the late venerable President J. B. Smith of Union College, and himself Delegate in Congress, Speaker of the House in the Territorial Legislature, and Governor of Dakota Territory; died at Yankton, D. T., aged about 57 years. General Todd was born in Kentucky, but appointed to the Military Academy from Illinois. He graduated in 1837, and was assigned to the Sixth Regiment of Infantry, with which he served through the Florida and Mexican Wars, and subsequently on frontier duty till September 1856, when he resigned and went into trade at Fort Randall, Dakota Territory. During the late civil war he was a brigadier-general of volunteers, and for a time in command of the Sixth Division of the Army of the Tennessee. He was a Delegate in Congress from Dakota, 1861-'65; Speaker of the House in the Territorial Legislature, 1867-'69; and Governor of the Territory, 1869-'71.

Jan. 8.—MALONEY, Lieutenant-Colonel MAURICE, U. S. A. retired list, a gallant officer who had risen from the ranks to his position, who was widely and creditably known throughout the army, and was finally placed on the retired list after thirty-five years of faithful service. He was born in Ireland, but came to this country in early life and enlisted in the army as a private in 1834 or 1835; was a non-commissioned officer of the Fourth Infantry from November, 1836, to November, 1846. Served in the Florida War; in the Cherokee nation, to 1841; in Florida, to 1842; and at Fort Scott, to 1845. In the Mexican War he participated in the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma. He was commissioned as second-lieutenant in the Fourth Infantry, November, 1846, and took part in the battles of Monterey, Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo, Churubusco, El Molino del Rey, Chapultepec, and the city of Mexico, where he was wounded; was regimental adjutant, 1847, and brevetted first-lieutenant U. S. Army, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of El Molino del Rey; was likewise brevetted captain for similar services at the battle of Chapultepec, Mexico; was commissioned first-lieutenant Fourth Infantry, and in November, 1854, promoted to a captaincy; served with the regi-

ment on the Western frontier, and in the war with the South to September, 1862, as colonel of the Thirtieth Wisconsin Volunteers; after which he served as major of the First U. S. Infantry in the field during the war; was brevetted lieutenant-colonel U. S. Army during the siege of Vicksburg, and afterward colonel for meritorious services during the war; June 16, 1867, was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the Sixteenth U. S. Infantry, and afterward commanded the post of McPherson Barracks, Atlanta, Ga. Colonel Maloney was presented a gold medal by the citizens of New Orleans, La., for his gallant record in the Mexican War.

Jan. 9.—THAYER, JOSEPH, an eminent lawyer and political leader, of Uxbridge, Mass.; died in Worcester, Mass., aged 82 years. He was born in Douglas, Worcester County, Mass., February 13, 1790, and received his early education there. He graduated from Brown University in 1815, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1818. He settled in Uxbridge, and was widely known for more than fifty years as an able lawyer, an influential politician, and an intelligent and skilful agriculturist. He was often a member of the Legislature and was a delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1853.

Jan. 9.—TODD, Colonel WILLIAM W., an eminent and venerable merchant of New York for more than a half-century, prominent in public and private enterprises of benevolence; died in New York City, at the age of 90 years.

Jan. 10.—ATKINSON, ARCHIBALD, a prominent politician and Congressman of the Isle of Wight, Va.; died there, in his 80th year. He was born September 13, 1792, received his early education in his native county, studied law at William and Mary College, was at the battle of Craney Island in 1813, practised law in Smithfield, Va., was a member of the General Assembly from 1815 to 1817, and also of the House of Delegates and State Senate for several years. In 1843 he was elected a Representative in Congress from Virginia, and served until 1848, and was a member of the Committees on Naval Affairs and Commerce. He was prosecuting attorney for his county twenty years, mayor of Smithfield, and a magistrate.

Jan. 10.—LEAVITT, DAVID, a journalist of Boston, for more than twenty-five years connected with the *Boston Journal*; died in Boston, aged 55 years.

Jan. 11.—REYNOLDS, WILLIAM A., a prominent and esteemed citizen of Rochester, N. Y., the builder and proprietor of the "Arcade" and Reynolds Hall; died in Rochester.

Jan. 11.—ROGERS, JOHN, a centenarian of Boston, said to be the oldest man in that city; died from the effects of a fall, aged 103 years.

Jan. 12.—BRADFORD, Captain and Brevet Major THOMAS C., Ordnance, U. S. A.; died at West Point, N. Y., aged 34 years. Major Bradford was a native of Rhode Island, and

was appointed from that State to the Military Academy, whence he graduated in 1861, ranking sixth in his class. He was assigned to the Ordnance Department and served as ordnance officer on the staff till after the battle of Bull Run, then as assistant-ordnance officer at the Washington Arsenal from August, 1861, to August, 1863, being wounded by the bursting of a cannon; was promoted to be captain of ordnance in March, 1863; was Assistant Professor of Mathematics at West Point for six months; in charge of the construction of Columbus (Ohio) Arsenal for three or four years subsequently; brevetted major in March, 1865, and in 1868 assigned to duty as Assistant Professor of Mathematics at West Point.

Jan. 13.—RICH, ISAAC, a wealthy and benevolent merchant of Boston, who, having acquired an immense fortune in the fish business, gave largely to educational purposes during his life, and bequeathed by will over a million dollars to found and endow a Wesleyan University in Boston. He died in that city, aged 71 years.

Jan. 14.—BOGUE, REV. HORATIUS PUBLIUS, a Presbyterian clergyman, a graduate of Hamilton College (Clinton, N. Y.) in 1820, and of Andover Theological Seminary in 1823. He was a pastor in Central New York for twenty-eight years, and, for some years after 1851, agent of the Society for Ameliorating the Condition of the Jews. Of late years, though without a regular charge, he had preached almost constantly. He died at Buffalo, of congestion of the lungs, in the 76th year of his age.

Jan. 14.—MCGILL, Right Rev. JOHN, Roman Catholic Bishop of Richmond, Va.; died there, aged 63 years. He had a fine reputation as a scholar and author, before his consecration as bishop in 1850. Among his published works were "Faith our Victory," and "The True Church."

Jan. 15.—HANNA, JAMES M., a prominent jurist of Indiana, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court from 1858 to 1865, and for some years State Senator; died at his residence near Curryville, Vigo County, Indiana.

Jan. 15.—HEMENWAY, MRS. DIANA H., a zealous and active promoter of Sunday-school instruction in Missouri for nearly twenty years past; died at Chambersburg, Mo. Though partially disabled by paralysis, she had accomplished a vast amount of labor in this direction. In one year (1870) she had either organized or revived eighty-seven Sunday-schools in the section of the State in which she resided, writing more than 500 letters in the accomplishment of this work.

Jan. 15.—LINTNER, REV. GEORGE A., D. D., an eminent Lutheran clergyman and controversialist, born at Minden, Montgomery County, N. Y., February 15, 1796; died at Schoharie, aged 76 years. He was educated at Union College, graduating thence in 1817, and from the Hartwick Theological Seminary about

three years later. A man of deep and earnest religious convictions, thoroughly orthodox in his views, and a born leader, he took the front rank in his synod in opposition to the rationalism which was even then very prevalent in the Lutheran Church. At length, finding all other means unavailing, he and a considerable number of the younger men of the Synod went out from it and formed the Hartwick Synod, of which he was for some time president. In 1837 the rationalistic members of this Synod withdrew and formed the Franckean Synod, on the widest latitudinarian basis, and a new controversy sprang up. Dr. Lintner remained in the pastorate at Schoharie till 1849, and was subsequently engaged in promoting the work of foreign missions, and of the American Bible Society.

Jan. 15.—WOOD, MRS. ELIZA LOGAN, better known to the public as Eliza Logan, a popular actress from 1841 to 1859; died in New York City, in the 42d year of her age. She was a daughter of Cornelius A. Logan, a poet and dramatist, and, like her sisters Olive and Cecilia, early made her *début* on the stage. Her first appearance was in the character of *Norval*, at the age of eleven years. She was from 1850 to 1859 one of the most popular actresses on the New York stage, in such characters as *Pauline* (in "The Lady of Lyons"), *Julia* (in "The Hunchback"), *Bianca*, *Evadne*, *Lucrezia Borgia*, etc., etc. In 1859 she married George Wood, a theatrical manager; bought Wood's Theatre, Cincinnati, and retired from the stage. Her husband subsequently bought Wood's Museum in New York, and she removed to that city. Her last illness was protracted, and she had borne much pain with patient fortitude.

Jan. 17.—SEDLER, WILLIAM HENRY, better known to the theatre-going public as W. H. Smith, an actor of great ability, for more than fifty years connected with the stage; died in San Francisco, in the 66th year of his age. He was born December 4, 1806, near the town of Montgomery, in Wales, and was the son of a brave officer in the British Army, killed in the Peninsular War. He left his home to escape from the persecutions of his step-father, at the age of fourteen, and joined a company of strolling players. The early part of his career was full of vicissitudes and troubles, but he adhered to his determination to learn his profession by hard study and faithful work, and he had achieved a fair reputation before coming to this country in 1827. His first appearance here was at the Walnut Street Theatre in Philadelphia. His highest reputation was won in Boston, where he first appeared in 1828, at the Tremont Theatre, as *Rolando* in "The Honey-moon." In 1836 he managed Palby's National Theatre, in that city; and from 1843 to 1860 he was stage-manager of the Boston Museum. His first performance in New York took place at the old Chatham Street Theatre, November 3, 1840, when he acted *Edgar*, to the *Lear* of Junius Brutus Booth. Local play-goers also

saw him at this time as *Laertes*, *Gratiano*, and *Mark Antony*. His last professional appearance in New York was made at the Winter Garden, May 6, 1865, on which occasion he acted for his daughter's benefit. During the last few years he has been acting, and managing the stage, at the California Theatre, and he had become a favorite in San Francisco. He deserved his reputation. His art was intellectual, truthful, conscientious, significant with thought and purpose, and warm with emotion. His life was that of a gentleman—and he wore the "grand old name without dishonoring it."

Jan. 18.—BERGEN, REV. JOHN G., D. D., a Presbyterian clergyman, who had been a pioneer settler of Illinois, and had largely contributed to its growth and development, both in secular and religious matters; died at Springfield, Ill., aged 81 years. He was a native of New Jersey, a graduate of Princeton College in 1808, and a tutor in that college in 1810. He was licensed to preach in 1811, and soon became the pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Madison, N. J. From this place he removed with his family to Springfield, Ill., in 1823, where he became pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, and in which place he resided for more than forty-eight years. He resigned the pastorate at Springfield in 1845, but had been unceasingly active in promoting all good causes from that time to his death.

Jan. 19.—ELDER, REV. ALEXIS JOSEPH, a venerable Roman Catholic priest, professor and seminary officer of St. Mary's Seminary and College for more than fifty years; died at the seminary in Baltimore, in the 81st year of his age. He was born at or near Emmitsburg, Md., October 15, 1791, came to Baltimore in 1815, and in 1817 commenced his theological studies in St. Mary's Seminary. He received the clerical tonsure at the hands of Archbishop Carroll, the first bishop of the Catholic Church in the United States; was ordained priest by Archbishop Marechal, was admitted into the Society of St. Sulpice in 1822, and retained his connection with the college and seminary of that society (St. Mary's) till his death, being one of its instructors, treasurer, etc.

Jan. 19.—LYMAN, REV. O. A., D. D., a Presbyterian clergyman, pastor of the Euclid Avenue Presbyterian Church, in Cleveland, Ohio, who died from apoplexy induced by excessive labor in his profession, in that city, in the 48th year of his age. He was born in Northern Ohio, in 1824, graduated from Western Reserve College in 1844, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1846, and commenced a brilliant career as a lawyer in Dayton, Ohio, the same year. He practised law there with great success for nearly twelve years; removed to New York City, and was converted in the great revival of 1858. He then decided at once to enter the ministry, and, after an abbreviated course of study at Lane Seminary, took the position of chaplain successively to two Ohio

regiments; at the close of the war he was pastor from 1865 to 1868 of the Seminary Church at Walnut Hills, near Cincinnati, and was called thence to Cleveland. He had won a high reputation for ability, eloquence, and faithfulness, in that city, and his excessive labors hastened his untimely death.

Jan. 21.—BRAGG, THOMAS, a political leader and Governor of North Carolina; died in Raleigh, N. C., aged 62 years. He was of humble parentage, and was born in Warrenton, Warren County, N. C., November 9, 1810. He was educated at the military academy at Middletown, Conn., studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1831, and entered the North Carolina House of Commons in 1842. In 1854 he was elected Governor of North Carolina, and held that position two terms. He was elected U. S. Senator in 1859, but withdrew in 1861, on the pretext that his State had seceded. Pres. Davis made him Attorney-General in his Cabinet, February 22, 1861, and he acted in that capacity two years. In July, 1861, he was expelled from the U. S. Senate for having taken part in the civil war. Having lost all his means by the war, Governor Bragg resumed the practice of his profession, and also mixed in politics. He was very active in the impeachment proceedings against Governor Holden. He was a brother of General Braxton Bragg of the Southern army. He was chairman of the State Democratic Committee of North Carolina, and exercised considerable influence in directing its course of action.

Jan. 22.—WASHINGTON, Colonel BENJAMIN F., a Californian journalist and politician, a Virginian by birth; died in San Francisco. He was editor of the *San Francisco Examiner*, and had been mayor of the city, collector of the port of San Francisco under President Buchanan, and State Tide-Land Commissioner.

Jan. 23.—CONEY, JABEZ, an eminent engineer and iron manufacturer of Boston; died there, aged 67 years. He had commenced business, just before attaining the age of twenty-one, in Mill Village, Dedham, Mass., his first work being the construction of a large water-wheel. He had planned and constructed many manufacturing establishments previous to 1837, when his machine-shop was burned. He then moved to South Boston, and entered upon a much more extensive business—building machinery for boring and finishing cannon, constructing the first iron vessel ever built in New England, and the first marine engine of large size, the first gravel excavator, and many other great enterprises. He had suffered from a paralytic affection for more than twenty years before his death.

Jan. 24.—DAVIS, MRS. JOHN, a venerable lady of Worcester, Mass., widow of the late Governor and U. S. Senator John Davis, and sister of George Bancroft, the historian and diplomatist; died in that city, aged 80 years.

Jan. 24.—HOPKINS, REV. ERASTUS, a former

Congregationalist clergyman, and an influential political leader in Western Massachusetts; died at Northampton, Mass., aged 62 years. He had represented Northampton for several years in the Legislature, and had been particularly active in the Free-soil and early Republican times.

Jan. 25.—BUTTLES, ALBERT BARNES, a distinguished lawyer of Ohio, a graduate of Yale College in 1842, admitted to the bar in Ohio in 1845, Clerk of the Supreme Court and Court of Common Pleas of Ohio, from 1854 to 1858, and subsequently engaged in a large and successful practice in Columbus, O., till his death there, at the age of 50 years.

Jan. 28.—EDDY, NORMAN, a political leader, and at his death Secretary of State for Indiana; died at Indianapolis, Ind., aged 61 years. He was born in Scipio, Cayuga County, New York, December 10, 1810, and removed in 1836 to Mishawaka, St. Joseph County, Ind., where he remained until 1847, when he settled at South Bend, in the same State. He was elected a member of Congress in 1852, over Vice-President Colfax, then the candidate of the Whig party. In 1855 he was appointed by President Pierce District Attorney for Minnesota, and in 1857 he was made Commissioner of the Indian Trust Lands in Kansas. He afterward served as a member of the State Senate, and in 1859-'60 was appointed by the Legislature a member of the commission "in relation to the settlement, adjustment, and collection of dues to the State from various persons and officers indebted thereto." In the fall of 1861 Mr. Eddy took the principal part in organizing the Forty-eighth Regiment, Indiana Volunteers, of which he was commissioned colonel, and continued in personal command until July, 1863, when he was compelled to retire from the service by reason of ill health, and disability resulting from severe wounds received in the battle of Iuka, Miss., while at the head of his troops. In that engagement the Forty-eighth lost 119 killed and wounded out of a total of 420 who entered the fight. After his retirement from the army, Colonel Eddy lived in comparative quiet at his home in South Bend, practising his profession, until he was appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the Eleventh District by President Johnson, an office he continued to hold until relieved by Mr. Chestnutwood, under the present Administration. At the Democratic State Convention in 1870, Colonel Eddy was nominated for the office of Secretary of State over Jason B. Brown, receiving 634 votes on the first ballot. The Democrats carried the State that year, and he was elected. From the time he entered on the duties of his office, he was a resident of Indianapolis.

Jan. 28.—LYMAN, JOSEPH BARDWELL, LL. B., an American journalist, agriculturist, and author; died at Richmond Hill, Long Island, of small-pox, aged 42 years. He was born in Chester, Mass., October 6, 1829, educated at

Yale College, whence he graduated in 1850, and after teaching for three years commenced the study of law, teaching, meanwhile, in Nashville, Tenn. He graduated from the New Orleans Law-School in 1856, and practised his profession in New Orleans till 1861, when he removed to Stamford, Conn., and engaged in horticulture, writing for the *Agriculturist* and other papers meanwhile. During this period he wrote, conjointly with Mrs. Lyman, "The Philosophy of Housekeeping." In 1865 he became agricultural editor of the *World*, in 1867 managing editor of *Hearth and Home*, and a few months later agricultural editor of the *Tribune*, where his remarkable abilities found full scope. He was cut off in the prime of his active and useful life.

Jan. —.—LORMAN, ALEXANDER, a wealthy and benevolent citizen of Baltimore, died in that city. He left by will nearly \$200,000 to benevolent objects connected with the city which had been for so many years his home.

Jan.—.—PULLEN, Major JOHN A., one of the pioneers in the express business in this country, the associate of Wells, Adams, Harnden, and Butterfield, and, at the time of his death, the manager and leading director of the National Express Company; died at Tarrytown, N. Y.

Jan. —.—WILLIAMS, Miss BETSY, a descendant of Roger Williams, the founder of Providence, R. I., a woman of great eccentricity, both in her habits and her religious beliefs. She left a fortune estimated at two million dollars to the city of Providence, on condition that a suitable monument should be erected at a designated point to her illustrious ancestor, but the heirs-at-law contested the will on account of her alleged unsoundness of mind.

Feb. 1.—MILLER, EDWARD, C. E., a Philadelphian civil engineer, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania; died in West Philadelphia, aged 62 years. Mr. Miller was a native of Philadelphia, and had attained so high a rank in his profession, that for many years he had held important and responsible positions in connection with the public works of Pennsylvania and other States. He was also a man of very active piety, and of great benevolence.

Feb. 4.—BRENT, ROBERT J., an eminent jurist of Baltimore, Attorney-General of Maryland for several years, and subsequently a judge in one of the higher courts; died in Baltimore, aged 61 years.

Feb. 5.—BAKER, CHARLES M., an eminent lawyer and jurist of Wisconsin; died at Geneva, Wis., of apoplexy, aged 67 years. He was a native of the city of New York, but spent his early years and received his education in Vermont. He established himself in Geneva, Wis., in 1838, and soon attained distinction as a lawyer and counsellor. He was a member of the Territorial Council, and of the first Constitutional Convention, and, in 1848, one of the revisers of the statutes of the State. He was subsequently for some years circuit judge, and,

during the war, United States draft commissioner. He was also a man of great piety and benevolence.

Feb. 5.—ELY, WILLIAM MATHER, a prominent citizen of Binghamton, N. Y.; died there, aged 54 years. He was born in Binghamton, in 1818, educated at Amherst College, and after his graduation followed mercantile pursuits for some time, but, his health becoming impaired, he turned his attention to farming, in which he attained great success, and was for several years President of the State Agricultural Society. In 1868 he was elected a member of the New York Legislature, and served his constituents with such fidelity that he was reelected till his death.

Feb. 5.—THOMSON, REV. GEORGE W., a Presbyterian clergyman and teacher; died in Buffalo, N. Y., in his 61st year. He was born near Clinton, N. Y., graduated from Hamilton College in 1833, and from Auburn Theological Seminary in 1837, was ordained in 1838, and became a pastor in Stockbridge, N. Y. After a few years, he was induced by ill-health to turn to the profession of teaching, in which he was for many years very successful, and impressed upon his pupils his own high aims and thorough scholarship. Compelled at length by bodily infirmities to abandon this profession, he entered upon pursuits less congenial, but better adapted to restore his health, in which he continued until his death.

Feb. 7.—BURNS, JOHN, better known as the "Hero of Gettysburg;" died in that town, in the 78th year of his age. He was a resident of Gettysburg from his youth, had been a soldier in the War of 1812, and, at the battle of Gettysburg, he was living in a small cottage in the village, and, when the Confederates entered the town, though nearly seventy years of age, he could not be dissuaded from going out to fight them "on his own hook." Taking an old State musket, which had seen service, he went out, joined a Wisconsin regiment, and soon exchanged his musket for a rifle. He did good service. Late in the day, he received several flesh-wounds, one, in the ankle, disabling him so much that he was left on the field, and he was in the habit of saying, was brought home by some of the Confederate soldiers, to whom he had told a mythical story, to account for his presence there among the wounded. After the battle, he became quite noted for his adventure, and possibly it was somewhat embellished in the frequent repetition. He received a pension from the national Government, and another from the State, for his services in 1812, and many small sums of money from individuals. He had husbanded his receipts very carefully, and purchased a farm in Mount Pleasant township for \$1,800; but for the last year or two his intellect had been somewhat impaired, and he had spent much time in Philadelphia and New York, telling his story very pitifully to whoever would listen, and receiving alms; but his exposure to the severe

cold in New York brought on pneumonia, and, though tenderly cared for and sent home as comfortably as possible, he had not strength to rally from the disease.

Feb. 7.—KINGSLEY, LEWIS, an eminent jurist, journalist, and scholar, deputy naval officer of the port of New York; died in Brooklyn, aged 47 years. He was born in Cincinnati, New York, in 1825, and, after an academic education, was admitted to the bar. In 1850 he represented Cortland County in the State Assembly, and in the ensuing year was elected judge of that county, serving until 1855, when he declined a reelection, and moved to Norwich, Chenango County, entering into a law-partnership with his relative, the Hon. Benjamin Rexford. In addition to his legal labors, Judge Kingsley was the editor and one of the publishers of the *Norwich Telegraph*, the leading Republican paper of the county. In the presidential campaign of 1868, he was a member of the Republican State Committee, and an earnest worker during the campaign. In 1869 he was nominated to the State Senate by the Republicans, but was not elected. On the 1st of May, 1870, he was appointed Deputy Naval Officer by General Merritt, retaining that position under Messrs. Grinnell and Lafin. Judge Kingsley was a man of large ability and fine intellectual culture. He was the compiler of several standard law-books, and a contributor to *Harper's Magazine* and other periodicals. His death occurred from hemorrhage of the lungs.

Feb. 9.—SEYS or SEYES, REV. JOHN, D. D., a Congregationalist clergyman of Ohio, who had been a missionary and a diplomatist; died at Springfield, Ohio, aged 75 years. He was a missionary in Western Africa for many years, making occasional visits to the United States, to recruit his health. In this way, he had crossed the ocean ten times. In 1866 he was appointed minister resident from the United States to the Republic of Liberia, and remained there till 1870.

Feb. 12.—LAPSLEY, REV. ROBERT A., D. D., a clergyman of the Presbyterian Church, South; died at New Albany, Ind., in the 73d year of his age. He was a native of Kentucky, and was educated in Transylvania University, pursuing his theological studies at the Princeton Seminary, whence he graduated in 1821. He was for many years pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church in Nashville, Tenn., but had latterly been preaching in Kentucky and Indiana. He was a man of great ability and fine scholarship.

Feb. 13.—BULKLEY, ELIPHALET ADAMS, a lawyer, political leader, and underwriter, of Hartford, Conn.; died there, aged 68 years. He was born in Colchester, Conn., June 29, 1803. He graduated from Yale College, in 1824, and studied law and was admitted to the bar in Lebanon, but soon after settled in East Had-dam, where he practised his profession, and was president of a bank. He represented the

town in the General Assembly, and was twice a member of the Senate from the Nineteenth District. In 1847 he removed to Hartford, and filled the office of school-fund commissioner. In 1857 he was elected, with Nathaniel Shipman, to the Legislature, from Hartford, and was chosen Speaker of the House of Representatives by the Republicans. In the practice of law he formed a partnership with the late Judge Henry Perkins, the firm being Bulkley & Perkins. His later years had been devoted to the business of life insurance. He was the first President of the Connecticut Mutual Company, which he assisted in organizing, and subsequently, in 1850, organized the *Ætna Life Company*, taking its presidency at the start, and holding it to the time of his death. In public positions and responsibilities he has been conspicuous for many years. He accumulated a large fortune, amounting to a million of dollars or more.

Feb. 13.—CUYLER, SAMUEL O., a prominent and honored citizen of Wayne County, N. Y.; died in Pultneyville, N. Y., in his 64th year. He was born in Aurora, in 1808, was for some years State Senator for the Wayne and Cayuga District, and occupied a prominent position in the civil affairs and in the philanthropic movements of the region in which he resided.

Feb. 13.—MÖLLER, Captain BARNARD J., U. S. N. retired list, a gallant naval officer; died at Detroit, Mich., aged about 62 years. He was a native of Pennsylvania, from which State he received an appointment as midshipman in the navy, April 1, 1827, being promoted to passed midshipman, 1833; lieutenant, December 8, 1839, on which rank he was retired September 13, 1855, subsequent to which he received a commission as commander, July 10, 1861, and captain, 1867. His first service was in the West India squadron, 1828-'30, and he afterward served in the Mediterranean, at the Naval School, Norfolk, on the Coast Survey, and on several occasions at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, New York.

Feb. 17.—HERVEY, Rev. HENRY, D. D., an able and eminent Presbyterian clergyman of Ohio; died at Martinsburg in that State, in the 74th year of his age. He was distinguished for his fine scholarship, his thorough theological attainments, his independence of thought, and his excellence and faithfulness as a preacher and pastor.

Feb. 17.—MCCARTER, JAMES J., an eminent publisher and bookseller in Charleston, S. C., for more than fifty years; died in Columbia, S. C., in the 72d year of his age. He was a native of Morris County, N. J., learned the printing and bookselling business in Morristown, N. J., and established himself in Charleston about the year 1826. He was greatly esteemed for his integrity and fine social qualities, and during the late civil war was a generous and noble friend to the Union soldiers who were prisoners there.

Feb. 18.—COVERT, JOHN M., M. D., an emi-

nent physician, and accomplished scholar and poet; died in Brooklyn, N. Y., in the 40th year of his age. He was a native of St. Augustine, Fla., and was born July 25, 1832. He was educated in Charleston, graduating from Charleston College in 1853, and from the South Carolina Medical College in 1855. Soon after taking his medical degree he went to Norfolk, Va., as a volunteer in the epidemic of yellow fever there. He settled there in practice soon after, and married. In 1861 he volunteered as a surgeon to the First Louisiana Volunteers, and was subsequently a medical director on General Lee's staff, and was distinguished for his gentleness, kindness, and professional skill. He returned to Norfolk after the war, but in 1867 volunteered to go to Galveston, Texas, to combat the yellow fever there. In 1869 he removed to Brooklyn, where other members of his family had preceded him, and had attained to a fine practice at the time of his death, and was just becoming known in literary circles for his remarkable attainments. He was an excellent *belles-lettres* scholar, and possessed poetical talent of a high order.

Feb. 21.—WOOD, WILLIAM, an enterprising and able journalist; died in Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 37 years. He was born in Cheddar, Somerset County, England, December 13, 1835, and was the son of a Methodist clergyman and missionary. He came to the United States at the age of eighteen, and was connected as a reporter with a Williamsburgh paper; in 1859 removed to Rome, N. Y., and became editor for four years of the *Rome Sentinel*. Returning to England, he remained there till 1867, as editor of the *Cardiff (Wales) Times*. On his return he connected himself with the *Williamsburgh Times*, but in 1868 joined the staff of the *Brooklyn Eagle*, of which he had latterly been managing editor.

Feb. 23.—BROWN, Rev. JOHN H., D. D., a Presbyterian clergyman, eminent for his scholarship; died in Chicago, Ill., aged 77 years. He was a native of Green County, Ky., and had been for some years pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in Lexington, Ky., and subsequently for a long time was settled in Springfield, Ill. He had removed to Chicago in 1869.

Feb. 24.—LOCKWOOD, LE GRAND, an eminent banker and railway director; died in New York City, aged 51 years. He was a native of Norwalk, Conn., but came to New York, in 1838, as a clerk for Jasper Corning & Co. In 1843 he became a member of the firm of Genin & Lockwood, and in 1856 the senior partner of the house. The banking-house had always been one of the most prominent and esteemed in the street, and, although they were embarrassed in the gold panic of September, 1869, they had regained very nearly their old position. Mr. Lockwood was a man of great benevolence, and of a genial and generous disposition.

Feb. 24.—SALTER, Rev. THOMAS G., an Epis-

copal clergyman and chaplain in the U. S. Navy; died at Charlestown, Mass., aged 62 years. He was born in Connecticut, educated at Trinity College, Hartford, and was for a number of years rector of the Episcopal Church in Dover, N. H. He entered the navy as chaplain, in March, 1861, had had four years' sea-service, and was at the time of his death stationed at the Charleston Navy-yard. He ranked as commander.

Feb. 25.—**DYSART**, Captain **ROBERT M.**, a Pennsylvanian officer of volunteers, on the staff of General Starkweather in the Army of the Cumberland; died in New York City, of illness resulting from wounds received in action during the late war, aged 35 years. He was born in Lancaster, Pa., January 18, 1837, and entered the Union Army, October 8, 1861, as a first-lieutenant in Company I, Seventy-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, Colonel Hambright. He was afterward promoted to the captaincy of Company C, in the same regiment, and then transferred to the staff of General Starkweather, of the Army of the Cumberland, with whom he served until the close of the war. His residence since the war had been at Lebanon, Pa., but he had come to New York on business when stricken down by his last illness.

Feb. 27.—**COSKERY**, Very Rev. **HENRY BENEDICT**, D. D., Vicar-General and Administrator of the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Baltimore; died in that city, of pneumonia, in the 64th year of his age. He was a native of Frederick County, Md., and has been Vicar-General of the archdiocese since 1849. In 1854 he declined the appointment by the Pope of Bishop of Portland, Me. He was the intimate friend and the heir by will of the late Archbishop Spalding, whom he had buried about three weeks before his own dissolution.

Feb. 29.—**CRIPPEN**, **SCHUYLER**, a New York jurist, for eight years one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the State of New York; died at his residence at Cooperstown, N. Y., aged 77 years.

Feb. 29.—**JEFFREY**, Rev. **WILLIAM**, D. D., a Presbyterian clergyman, more than fifty years in the ministry, for forty-five years stated Clerk of the Synod of Pittsburg, and for thirty-five years pastor of Bethany Church; died in West Fairfield, Pa., aged 77 years.

Feb. —.—**BRIGGS**, **JOSEPH WILLIAM**, a special agent of the Post-Office Department, and the originator of the system of free delivery of letters in cities, which he had organized in fifty-two cities; died in Cleveland, Ohio.

March 1.—**CROSBY**, **THOMAS RUSSELL**, M. D., an eminent physician of Hanover, N. H.; died there, aged 55 years. He was a son of Prof. Dixie Crosby, a graduate of Dartmouth College, and of the Hanover Medical School in 1841, and had been himself Professor of Anatomy, Physiology, and Natural History, in the Norwich University for some years.

March 3.—**ROULSTONE**, **SAMUEL**, an ingenious

and skilful mechanic, for twenty years the gun-carriage maker at the Charlestown Navy-yard; died in Charlestown, Mass., aged about 55. During the late war his position was one of great care and responsibility, and his gun-carriages were noted for excellence, becoming the recognized standards to which other manufacturers were obliged to conform.

March 4.—**DANA**, Commander **WILLIAM H.**, U. S. N., a gallant naval officer; a native of Ohio, and a resident of that State, who entered the naval service in 1850, was promoted to be lieutenant-commander in 1862, and distinguished himself during the war, made commander in 1869; died in Boston, suddenly, aged about 40 years.

March 5.—**GORDON**, **CHARLES**, M. D., an eminent physician and surgeon of Boston; died in that city, aged 63 years. He was born in Hingham, Mass., in 1809, and came of a family of physicians, his father and elder brother being both members of the profession. He was educated at the Derby Academy, Hingham, and at Brown University, graduating from the latter in 1829. He took his medical degree in 1832, and commenced practice in Lowell. After three or four years' practice, he laid aside a sufficiency to enable him to spend two years in medical study in Paris, and, on his return, he settled in Boston, where for more than thirty years he was a leading and successful physician and surgeon. He was a rapid and skilful operator, and remarkable for his accuracy in diagnosis, his carefulness in observation, and his promptness and courage in the management of difficult cases. He made repeated visits to Europe, both on account of his health, and the education of his daughters. Dr. Gordon had also taken a lively interest in military matters, and was a member, and for some years commandant, of the New England Guards. His death was the result of an attack of pneumonia.

March 5.—**LOOMIS**, Colonel and Brevet Brigadier-General **GUSTAVUS**, U. S. A. retired list, a brave and faithful officer of the Regular Army, sixty-four years in the service; died in Stratford, Conn., aged 83 years. He was born in Thetford, Vt., in 1789, entered the Military Academy at West Point in 1808, and graduated in 1811, was assigned to artillery service, distinguished himself in the War of 1812, and was made captain in the staff; took part in the Black Hawk, Seminole, and Mexican Wars, though seldom called into battle, was promoted to be colonel of Fifth Infantry in 1851, and was mostly on frontier and garrison duty till the commencement of the late war, when he was assigned to mustering and recruiting service. He was brevetted brigadier-general, U. S. A., in 1865, for long and faithful service, and had already, in 1863, been placed upon the retired list as "having been borne on the army register for more than forty-five years." In private life General Loomis was one of the most exemplary, conscientious, and benevolent men in his profession.

March 7.—SMITH, MRS. REBECCA, an aged and venerable lady of Killingworth, Conn., the widow of a Revolutionary soldier, and a woman of great activity and piety; died in that town, aged 106 years, lacking 14 days.

March 7.—YOST, JACOB S., a prominent citizen and political leader of Montgomery County, Pa., born in Pottsgrove Township, Montgomery County, Pa., July 29, 1801; died in Pottstown, Pa., aged 71 years. Mr. Yost was of German stock, and, like his father and grandfather, was an agriculturist, but, having received a good education, he early took an active interest in political matters; represented his county in the State Legislature from 1836 to 1840, and in 1842 was elected to Congress, and reelected in 1844. At the close of his second term in Congress he returned to his farm, and devoted himself to the interests of his town, being active and useful in both secular and religious matters. In 1857 he was appointed by his life-long friend, President Buchanan, U. S. Marshal for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia. He held this place till the close of 1860, when he resigned in consequence of the infirmities of declining years, and returned to his home.

March 10.—GARFIELD, REV. JOHN METCALF, an Episcopal clergyman, and for thirty-three years an eminent and successful teacher, born in Grafton, Mass., July 21, 1790; died in New Haven, Conn., aged 82 years. He graduated from Yale College in 1816, and had commenced teaching even during his college course, spending nearly two years in that occupation. After graduating, he studied law for a time, and in 1819 established a Female Seminary in New Haven, which he conducted successfully till 1831, when he was appointed Principal of the Albany Female Seminary, of which he was the able manager until 1849, when he resigned, and returned to New Haven. While teaching in New Haven he had pursued theological studies, and was ordained deacon in the Episcopal Church in 1822, and priest in 1823. From 1849 until his death, he resided in New Haven, and preached, for the greater part of the time, to a church of colored people in that city.

March 12.—GOODWIN, Captain WILLIAM J., U. S. A. retired list, a brave and gallant soldier of the late war; died in Concord, N. H., aged 49 years. He was born in Limington, Me., in the year 1823, was graduated at Bowdoin College in the class of 1848, and had studied law and devoted himself to literary pursuits for a number of years before the war. He was appointed first-lieutenant of the Sixteenth Infantry, May 14, 1861. He was brevetted captain for gallant conduct at the battle of Chickamauga, May 14, 1864, in which battle he was severely wounded, and was afterward promoted to the full grade. Captain Goodwin was distinguished for his antiquarian and historical researches, and was a large contributor to the *Historical Magazine*. He was the author of several historical works, among which was a

history of Buxton, Me., and a work on the Constitution of New Hampshire.

March 16.—WHITING, JAMES R., an eminent lawyer and jurist of New York; died at Spuyten Duyvil, Westchester County, N. Y., aged 69 years. He was born in Brooklyn, April 20, 1803, received his early education there and in New York, to which city he removed while yet a lad, and at the age of eighteen commenced the study of the law. He was admitted to the bar in 1824, and soon became distinguished both in his profession and in politics. He was elected alderman at an early age, and in 1836 was appointed District Attorney for the county of New York, which office he filled with singular ability for many years. It was while he was in this office that he had occasion to try John C. Colt for the murder of Adams, and Monroe Edwards for his extensive and skilful forgeries. On his retirement from the district attorneyship, he was elected one of the Supreme Court Judges, but resigned after a few months, finding its duties too irksome for his nature. He subsequently became independent candidate for mayor, but was defeated by a large majority. Since that time he had been quietly practising his profession, but was engaged more in chamber than court practice, seldom appeared as counsel in a suit, and in a great measure had retired from political life. A few years ago he purchased the street-cleaning contract awarded to Brown, Devoe & Knapp for ten years, but afterward resold it to the original owners. Judge Whiting was a man of large wealth, his fortune being estimated at \$2,000,000.

March 18.—HEWLETT, SAMUEL M., an eminent and eloquent temperance lecturer, a native of England, but for many years past an efficient laborer in the cause of temperance in Canada and the United States; died suddenly, in Meriden, Conn.

March 20.—MOULTON, CHARLES, a musical composer and scholar of high culture, and exquisite taste, the husband of the eminent vocalist, Mrs. Clara Moulton; died in New York City. He had composed many of the romances and ballads which had attracted such admiration when sung by Mrs. Moulton.

March 20.—WYLIE, REV. SAMUEL, D. D., an eminent clergyman of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, fifty-four years in the ministry; died in Sparta, Ill., aged about 80 years. He was a native of Ireland, but came to the United States when a lad, and was educated under the supervision of his uncle, the late Rev. D. B. Wylie, D. D., of Philadelphia. He graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, and the Theological Seminary of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, was ordained in 1818, and, going out first as a domestic missionary, was finally settled about 1820 as pastor of a congregation in Randolph County, Ill., with which he remained until his death, a period of fifty-two years. This congregation had sent out in that period about a dozen colonies to form

other churches. Dr. Wylie was a thorough scholar, an eloquent and able preacher, and exerted a powerful influence in the Reformed Presbyterian Church.

March 21.—DODS, JOHN BOVEE, LL. D., an American author and psychologist, born in New York, in 1795; died in Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 77 years. He had published "Thirty Sermons," 8vo, "Philosophy of Mesmerism," 1847; "Philosophy of Electrical Psychology," 1849; "Immortality Triumphant," 1851; "Spirit Manifestations Examined and Explained," 1854.

March 23.—GREGORY, SAMUEL, a philanthropic reformer, a graduate of Yale College in 1840, who devoted himself for twenty-five years to the work of securing a medical education for women who sought to enter the profession; died in Boston, aged 59 years. He was born in Guilford, Vt., April 19, 1813, and for several years after his graduation was engaged in teaching, lecturing, and writing on educational and sanitary subjects. In 1847 he began the special work, to which his attention was devoted for the rest of his life—the medical education of women, and their introduction into the profession. In 1848, he succeeded in founding the New England Female Medical College in Boston, which is said to have been the first institution for the exclusive medical education of women in the world. He had the satisfaction of seeing this college firmly established, and was its secretary until his death.

March 23.—NELSON, MRS. ELIZABETH KEY, wife of Hon. Thomas H. Nelson, United States minister to Mexico; died at Maltrata, Mexico, of disease of the heart, aged about 46 years. Mrs. Nelson was a daughter of the late Colonel Marshall Key, a conspicuous and able political leader and lawyer of Washington, Mason County, Ky. She was well educated, and early in life married Thomas H. Nelson, then a youth just entering upon his career as a lawyer, and who has since become distinguished both as a political leader and a diplomatist. Soon after their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Nelson removed to Indiana, where she shared with her husband all the trials, and contributed her full proportion to all the triumphs of the active, eloquent, and successful lawyer, who had become one of the founders of the Republican party. Mr. Nelson was sent to Chili as United States minister resident almost at the outset of the late war, and remained there, at a post which the course of events rapidly invested with a peculiar and almost vital importance to the commercial and political interests of the republic then battling for its life, during the whole of Mr. Lincoln's Administration, and a full year of that of his successor. In 1869 he was appointed minister plenipotentiary to Mexico, where he still remains. How large and effective a part Mrs. Nelson took in the labors of her husband, throughout this entire period, the archives of the State Department

attest. She had been a student, without pretence as without parade, all her life long. Her knowledge of foreign languages, of history, and of political economy, enabled her to afford her husband an assistance as intelligent as it was assiduous; and none of those of her sex who clamor most loudly in public for the "equality of woman with man" have done or can ever do so much to prove the truth of their doctrine in its true appreciation, as this tender, modest, and devoted wife. Her union with her husband was as the Shakesperian "marriage of true minds." Those alone who knew her well and intimately can estimate its beauty and its worth, and estimating these, come near to measure the depth and bitterness of a sorrow which present sympathy the most sincere may soothe, but years can never adequately assuage. President Juarez, who had recently experienced a similar affliction, and whose lamented wife had been an intimate and strongly-attached friend of Mrs. Nelson, manifested the most profound sympathy with Mr. Nelson, and throughout the social and diplomatic circles of the Mexican capital her loss was deeply and unaffectedly mourned.

March 25.—RICHARDS, REV. ELIAS J., D. D., an eminent Presbyterian clergyman and author, pastor for twenty-six years past at Reading, Pa.; died there, aged about 60 years. He was a native of Llangollen, in the valley of the Dee, in North Wales, but migrated to the United States when five years of age. He was educated at Bloomfield Academy, N. J., Princeton College and Princeton Theological Seminary, graduating from the college in 1831, and from the seminary in 1837. From April, 1838, to October, 1846, he was a pastor: at Ann Arbor, Mich., for one year, at Paterson, N. J., for three years, and over the Western Presbyterian Church four years. In 1846 he was settled at Reading, where he remained till his death, being by common consent the ablest clergyman of that thriving city. He was an eloquent and finished speaker, a chaste and vigorous writer, and a man of a lovely and amiable character. He was a frequent contributor to the *Presbyterian Quarterly Review*, and had published a memoir of Mrs. Morrison, a missionary in India, and one or two other works. The degree of D. D. was conferred on him by Lafayette College, at Easton, Pa., in 1870.

March 29.—WALKER, ISAAC P., United States Senator from Wisconsin for one term; died in Milwaukee, Wis., of apoplexy. He had been a prominent political leader in the early history of Wisconsin, was presidential elector in 1841, and in 1848 was elected United States Senator. He served from 1849 to 1855, and was chairman of the Committee on Revolutionary Claims.

March 30.—OLIVER, Major-General JOHN M., a gallant officer of volunteers from New York, who served under General Sherman in his Western campaigns; died in Washington, D. C.

March —.ECKARD, Mrs. Dr. —, the wife of the Rev. Dr. Eckard, now a professor in Lafayette College, Easton, Pa., and sister of Rev. John Leighton Wilson, D.D., of Columbia, S. C.; died there. Dr. and Mrs. Eckard were for many years active and zealous missionaries of the American Board in the island of Ceylon, and her health was finally so much impaired by the climate and her labors that she was compelled to return to the United States.

March —.TROUSDALE, General WILLIAM, a veteran soldier and political leader in Tennessee; died in Nashville, Tenn., aged 82 years. He was born in Sumner County, Tenn., in 1790, and served as a private soldier and as a lieutenant in the Creek War, and participated in the battles of Tallahatchie and Talladega. He again served as a private during the latter part of the last war against Great Britain, taking part in the capture of Pensacola and the battle of New Orleans. In 1836 he again entered upon an active military career, serving as a major-general of militia in the Seminole War. He also participated in the Mexican War as a colonel of infantry, taking part in all the battles in the valley of Mexico, being wounded in the battle of Molino del Rey, and also sustaining two severe wounds in the attack on Chapultepec. In 1849 he was elected Governor of Tennessee, and continued in that position till 1851, since which time he had not taken an active part in public affairs.

April 1.—FOSTER, Rev. LEMUEL, a Presbyterian clergyman, home missionary, and teacher, whose field of labor had principally been in Illinois; died at Washington Heights, Ill., in the 73d year of his age. He was born in Hartland, Conn., November 24, 1799, graduated from Yale College in 1828, and from the Yale Theological Seminary in 1831; was commissioned by the American Home Missionary Society as a missionary in 1832, and for forty years continued in his work, as a preacher and teacher, gathering churches and establishing academies, with great success.

April 5.—GALLOWAY, SAMUEL, a prominent citizen and political leader in Ohio, for some years a professor and teacher there and in Indiana, and subsequently Secretary of State and Representative in Congress; died in Columbus, O., aged 61 years. Mr. Galloway was of Scotch-Irish parentage, and was born in Gettysburg, Pa., in 1811. He removed to Ohio in 1819, and was educated at Miami University, graduating thence, with its highest honors, in 1833. The next year he taught a classical school at Hamilton, O., and in 1835 was elected Professor of Ancient Languages in Miami University, but resigned, in consequence of ill health, in 1836. In 1838 he resumed teaching, first at Springfield, O., and in 1839 as Professor of Ancient Languages at South Hanover College, Indiana. His health being again impaired, he returned to Ohio in 1841, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1842, and removed to Chillicothe. In 1844 he was elected Secretary

of State, and removed to Columbus. He was Secretary of State for eight years, and then, declining a reelection, resumed the practice of his profession, and took an active part in politics, for which his genius for oratory peculiarly fitted him. In 1854 he was elected to Congress, and served through the Thirty-fourth Congress, taking an active part in the political conflicts arising out of the Kansas question. He declined a reelection, and since that time had held no office, though he had taken a deep interest in political questions. As an attorney and advocate, or a political or platform speaker, he had no superior in his mingled humor and pathos, and his magnetic power over an audience. He was also very active in religious matters, having been for thirteen years ruling elder in the Presbyterian Church, and several times a commissioner to the General Assembly.

April 5.—HUTCHINSON, Rev. ELIJAH, a Baptist clergyman, scholar, and pulpit orator, for thirty-eight years in the ministry; died at Windsor, Vt., aged 62 years. He was born in Warren, N. Y., June 7, 1810; removed with his parents to Newport, N. H., four years later, was educated at the New Hampton Literary and Theological Institution, and subsequently pursued his studies privately with Rev. Dr. Baron Stow, at Portsmouth, N. H. In 1831 he entered Newton Theological Institution, and graduated thence in 1834 with honor. The same year he was settled at Windsor, Vt., where he remained to the end of his life, being an active pastor for twenty-five years of the time. He was repeatedly called to city churches, which his reputation as a scholar and pulpit orator had reached, but he refused to leave his people, who were warmly attached to him. He published little—a few sermons of remarkable pathos and eloquence, and some able review articles, were all; but whatever came from his pen was admirable in its quality.

April 5.—JACKSON, SAMUEL, M. D., a distinguished physician, medical professor, and author, of Philadelphia; died in that city, aged 85 years. He was born in Philadelphia, March 22, 1787, was educated at the University of Pennsylvania, but took his medical degree at the Rutgers College medical department in 1813, and settled in Philadelphia. He was appointed professor of the Institutes of Medicine in the University of Pennsylvania in 1835, and retained his professorship till 1863. At his resignation he was made *Emeritus* professor, and retained the title till his death. Dr. Jackson was the author of "Principles of Medicine," 8vo, 1832; Discourse Commemorative of Professor Nathaniel Chapman, 1854; Introduction to J. C. Morris's Translation of "Lehman's Chemical Physiology," 1856; and "Occasional Medical Essays."

April 5.—PITCHER, ZINA, M. D., an eminent physician, medical professor, and author, of Detroit, Mich.; died there, aged about 75 years.

He was a native of Washington, Litchfield County, Conn., and, having received a very thorough academical and medical education in New York City, removed to Detroit, where for more than forty years he was greatly distinguished in his profession. For many years he was a professor in the University of Michigan, and was the author of several medical works.

April 6.—**RICHARDSON, Captain EDWARD**, an active and useful philanthropist and reformer, who had for almost half a century been actively engaged in promoting the welfare of seamen, and of the poor, ignorant, and degraded generally; died in Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 83 years. He was a native of Massachusetts, was bred to the sea, was for many years captain of packet-ships plying between New York and Liverpool, and was very popular. In February, 1833, he organized the Marine Temperance Society, and lived to see 52,000 names signed to its pledge. He retired from sea-service about 1837, and was for some years superintendent of The Seamen's Home. He was also vice-president of the New York Port Society for many years. At the age of seventy-three he originated the Water and Dover Street Missions, for sailors and the poor and vicious classes who haunt that portion of New York, and had established a day-school and Sunday-school for the children of that vicinity, and held religious meetings for them two evenings in the week, never failing to be present himself in all weathers. He had also aided in 1867 in founding the Van Buren Street Mission in Brooklyn, with its day and Sunday schools, and religious services, and to the end of his long life was active in every effort for the temporal and spiritual benefit of those around him.

April 7.—**CORWIN, MOSES B.**, a prominent political leader in Ohio many years ago, a member of Congress for two terms; died in Urbana, Ohio, in his 83d year. He was an elder brother of the late Governor Thomas Corwin, and was born in Bourbon County, Ky., January 5, 1790, removed to Ohio in childhood, received an excellent education, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1812. He was a member of the State Legislature in 1838 and 1839, was a Representative in Congress from 1849 to 1851, and from 1853 to 1855, and was a member of the Committee on the Post-Office Department. Two of his sons, the late John A. Corwin and Jacob Corwin, have been distinguished in political affairs.

April 7.—**WALSHE, JOHN T.**, an Alabama journalist, scholar, and professor, born in Ireland; died in Mobile, Ala., aged 58 years. He received his education in Trinity College, Dublin, but came to the United States at the age of twenty, and in 1837 became the editor of the *Montgomery Advertiser*, which he conducted with great ability for eleven years, when he retired from it to accept a professorship in Spring Hill College, near Mobile. The

approach of the late civil war again brought him into editorial life as an able and brilliant advocate of the "State Rights" doctrines. His later years had been spent in literary and editorial pursuits.

April 9.—**HARTSHORN, Rev. CHANCELLOR**, a Baptist clergyman and teacher, for some time a professor in Hamilton Literary and Theological Institution, now Madison University; died at Ann Arbor, Mich., aged 71 years. He was a native of Central New York, and had received his early education at Hartwick Academy and Hamilton Institution, and was so able a classical scholar that he was, immediately after his graduation, employed as a teacher and professor at Hamilton; but, after about three years, he felt so strongly called to become a preacher, that he gave up all other pursuits to enter upon his chosen work. His pastorates were mainly in Central New York, but in the decline of life, worn down by excessive labor, he made his home with his son-in-law in Ann Arbor, and died there.

April 12.—**CROSMAN, Commander ALEXANDER F.**, U. S. N., a brilliant and capable naval officer, son of Brevet Major-General George H. Crosmen, U. S. A., was drowned in the harbor of Greytown, Nicaragua, aged 84 years. Commander Crosmen was born in Missouri, June 11, 1838, and entered the Naval Academy from Pennsylvania, October 1, 1851. He served before the war in the Mediterranean squadron in 1856-'58, and in the Brazil squadron, Paraguay Expedition, in 1858-'59. During the war he was attached to the East Gulf squadron—first to the gunboat *Tahoma*, and was subsequently in command of the steamer *Somerset*. From 1863 to 1865 he was in the South Atlantic squadron attached to the frigate *Wabash*, and did gallant service in various expeditions and minor engagements. Since the war he had been attached to the Naval Academy, the U. S. steamers *Ossipee* and *Onward*, and to the Portsmouth yard—his last orders being to the command of the Isthmus Surveying Expedition in January, 1872. His last hours in New York were occupied in preparing for publication a book on seamanship, in which he had embodied the ripened results of professional study and experience.

April 12.—**MAHONEY, First-Lieutenant ANDREW**, U. S. A., a gallant officer of the regular army, who had been an active and efficient officer of Volunteers, during the late war, volunteering among the first in Massachusetts; had repeatedly been wounded, and had risen to the rank of lieutenant-colonel and brevet-colonel in the volunteer service. He was appointed lieutenant in the regular army, March 7, 1867, and joined the Fourteenth Infantry in July, 1869, and had been with his regiment at Fort Laramie, Wyoming Territory, but was absent on sick-leave, and died in Boston, Mass.

April 13.—**CLARKE, NATHANIEL B.**, a well-known and popular actor, whose real name

was Nathaniel H. Belden; died in New York City, aged 64 years. He was a native of Connecticut, where he was born in 1808. The son of a clergyman, he was brought up under pious influences, and it was designed that he should pursue the calling of his father. His taste, however, led him to adopt the profession of the stage, and he came out at the Chatham Garden, in 1830, as Lord Rivers, in "A Day after the Wedding." His career, extending over a period of more than forty years, was chiefly fulfilled in the theatres of the Bowery. He was stage-manager of the New Bowery, under Mr. Lingard's management, during the entire existence of that establishment. Of late years he has been often seen at the Old Bowery. His last performance, given there last autumn, was in the play of "Bertha, the Sewing-Machine Girl." Mr. Clarke was esteemed in his profession, and enjoyed a fair measure of popularity. He was a thoroughly well-trained actor, and very useful in every company that he joined. Worth of character and a copious stock of reminiscences made him an esteemed friend, and an entertaining companion.

April 14.—BENEDICT, JESSE W., an eminent lawyer of New York City, formerly a partner of Charles O'Connor; died at his residence in Audubon Park, New York City, aged 62 years. He was a native of Connecticut, and had long been eminent alike for his legal ability and his eminently pure and exemplary life.

April 14.—POINDEXTER, REV. A. M., D. D., an eminent Baptist clergyman, formerly secretary of the Foreign Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Convention, and one of the founders of Richmond College; died near Gordonsville, Orange County, Va. Dr. Poinexter was widely known to Christians of all denominations in Virginia. He was a man of fine and highly-cultivated intellect; a faithful pastor, a zealous laborer in the causes of Christian benevolence; an eloquent and powerful preacher, and withal, an humble Christian.

April 15.—VAN WINKLE, PETER G., late U. S. Senator from West Virginia; died at Parkersburg, W. Va., aged 64 years. He was born in the city of New York, September 7, 1808, removed to Parkersburg in 1835; was a member of the Virginia Constitutional Convention in 1850; of the Wheeling Convention in 1861; and of the convention which formed the constitution of West Virginia in 1862. He was a member of the Legislature of the new State from its organization to June, 1863, and in November of that year was elected U. S. Senator for the term ending March, 1869. In the Senate he was chairman of the Committee on Pensions, and a member of several other important committees, and on the impeachment trial of President Johnson was one of the eight Republican Senators who voted against the impeachment articles. He was a member of the Philadelphia "Loyalists" Convention in 1866.

April 15.—WHELPLEY, JAMES DAVENPORT, M. D., an accomplished physician and scientist; died in Boston, aged 55 years. He was born in New York City, January 23, 1817, was educated in New Haven, and graduated from Yale College in 1837. After graduation he acted as assistant in Rogers's Geological Survey of Pennsylvania for two years, and then, returning to New Haven, entered the medical department of Yale College, whence he graduated M. D. in 1842. He remained in New Haven until 1846, engaged in the study of the sciences, and in literary pursuits. He then went to Brooklyn, N. Y., and began to practise his profession, but was soon obliged to relinquish it from ill-health. In 1847 he removed to New York City, and became the editor and one of the owners of the *American Whig Review*, to which he had been a frequent contributor since 1845. While thus engaged, in 1849, he formed a project of establishing a commercial colony in Honduras, and, in furtherance of this enterprise, spent two years in San Francisco, purchasing and editing one of the daily papers there. His arrangements were disturbed by the presence of the filibuster Walker in Honduras, and on going thither he was detained by Walker for nearly a year, enduring great privation, and being impressed into service as a surgeon. Escaping to San Francisco, he returned early in 1857 to the East, and again devoted himself to literature and to scientific studies. For the last ten years of his life he was a great sufferer from asthma, which gradually developed into pulmonary consumption, of which disease he died. Dr. Whelpley's publications show a most original mind, and his unpublished papers are even more remarkable. He was a member of the American Academy. His scientific researches were chiefly in physics and metallurgy.

April 16.—BUCHANAN, MCKEAN, a well-known tragedian, very popular in the West; died in Denver, Col., aged 49 years. He was the son of Paymaster Buchanan, and nephew of Admiral Buchanan, U. S. N., and was born in Philadelphia, February 28, 1823. He was educated for the navy, and served three years as midshipman on the sloop-of-war *St. Louis*. His *début* as an actor was made at the St. Charles Theatre, New Orleans, in the character of *Hamlet*, in which rôle he made his appearance in New York in 1850, but with little success. He visited England twice, and was not unsuccessful there. His sombre and antiquated style did not, however, please the American metropolis, and during the latter years of his professional life he confined his labors to the Western towns, in many of which he was highly esteemed. Mr. Buchanan was not devoid of sterling merit as an actor, and as a gentleman made many warm friends in and out of the profession.

April 18.—CLARKE, REV. CHARLES RUSSELL, an active and useful Presbyterian clergyman, teacher, and writer; died at San Diego, Cal.,

aged 40 years. He was born in Albion, N. Y., February 29, 1832, prepared for college in Rochester, N. Y., under Prof. Dewey, and graduated from Princeton College, N. J., with high honor in 1852. After a year of teaching at Newtown, L. I., and another at Geneseo, N. Y., he returned to Princeton and graduated at the Theological Seminary. During this latter period he acted as college tutor during the absence of Prof. Hope, and taught privately in the family of Commodore Stockton. He ministered for a year to the recently-organized Second Presbyterian Church. In January, 1861, he came to California, and was for several years principal of the "City (San Francisco) Female Seminary." His health failing, he removed to San Diego in May, 1869, to obtain the benefit of a milder climate. The disease of which he died—consumption—was then deep-seated, and it was marvellous to himself and friends that his life was prolonged during the last three years. Mr. Clarke was an active, earnest worker to the time of his last illness. As a teacher he was eminently successful, loving the profession with warm attachment. He was the author of "Clarke's Geography," which is extensively used, and his writings in periodicals were instructive and graceful. As a citizen Mr. Clarke was devoted to the prosperity of his new home, San Diego, his pen being often employed in behalf of churches and schools, in suggesting the beautifying of its homes with shrubs and flowers, and promoting the good order and steady habits for which the place is notable to-day.

April 18.—PRESTON, ANN, M. D., an eminent physician and professor in the Women's Medical College of Philadelphia; died in that city, aged 58 years. She was born in December, 1814, at West Grove, Chester County, Pa. Her father was Amos Preston, a member of the Society of Friends, and a man of unusual ability. Her mother was an intellectual woman, but in delicate health, and Miss Preston in early life had the chief care of a large family. Miss Preston evinced intellectual tastes at an early age, which were stimulated by the lyceum of her native town. In maturer years she retained her love for study, and medical subjects were peculiarly interesting to her, yet she had not shaped for herself the course which she should permanently take. The Women's Medical College of Philadelphia, founded in 1850, however, realized her desires, and without hesitation she became one of the first applicants for admission as a student. This was the first institution established that afforded woman an opportunity of acquiring instruction in all the departments of medical learning. Miss Preston, with thorough enthusiasm and the calm steadiness of a refined mind, pursued her studies, and was graduated with credit. She began practice in Philadelphia without ostentation, and gradually acquired many friends, who,

perceiving her abilities, aided her advancement. Meanwhile changes occurred in the college faculty, and in 1854 she was elected to the chair of Physiology and Hygiene, which, as well as the position of "dean," she held ever afterward. Her lectures and valedictory addresses were replete with striking thoughts and practical knowledge. In the course of years her sphere of usefulness widened. The "Woman's Hospital of Philadelphia" was incorporated, an essential auxiliary to the college, and an invaluable charity. She was at the outset appointed one of its board of managers, corresponding secretary, and consulting physician. Besides her important duties in connection with this institution, Miss Preston attended numerous private patients, although her frail health compelled her to limit her practice. In 1867 the Philadelphia County Medical Society having made objections to the practice of medicine by women, Miss Preston defended the claims of her sex so ably and temperately as to disarm much opposition. Irrespective of the deeds of charity she performed, her influence has been as great in removing the prejudices entertained against the admission of women into the medical profession as it has been effective in demonstrating the capacity of her sex for that pursuit.

April 19.—BLACK, JOHN, an Alabama journalist, for more than twenty-five years an editor and publisher in Eufaula, Ala., and, at the time of his death, editor of the *Eufaula News*; died in that city.

April 20.—WALL, WILLIAM, an esteemed citizen of New York, a Representative in Congress, 1861-'63; died in New York City, aged 71 years. He was born in Philadelphia, March 20, 1801; served seven years as an apprentice to a rope-maker; removed in 1822 to Kings County, L. I., where he engaged in the pursuit of his handicraft with such energy and success, that in 1856 he was able to retire with a large fortune. Meantime he had been called to fill a great number of local offices, and had always acquitted himself with honor. In 1860 he was elected to Congress from New York, and was a member of important committees during his term of service. He declined a reelection, but was a delegate to the Philadelphia "Loyalists" Convention in 1866.

April 21.—LACY, MRS. FRANCES COOPER, a well-known actress on the London stage, under her maiden name of *Frances Cooper*; died in London, aged 53 years.

April 22.—FORT, GEORGE FRANKLIN, M. D., an eminent citizen and physician of New Jersey, Governor of the State from 1851 to 1854, and subsequently one of the Judges of the Court of Errors and Appeals; died in New Egypt, Ocean County, N. J., aged 63 years. He was born in Pemberton, Burlington County, N. J., in May, 1809; was educated in his native county, studied medicine in Philadelphia, graduating M.D. from University of Pennsylvania, in 1830. While actively engaged in the practice of his

profession in Burlington and Monmouth Counties, he was elected to the House of Assembly from Monmouth County, and in 1844 was a member of the State Constitutional Convention. He was subsequently elected to the State Senate from Monmouth County, and in 1850 was chosen Governor. He was subsequently a Judge of the Court of Errors and Appeals, and an active member of the Prison Reform Committee. Princeton College conferred on him the honorary degree of A. M.

April 23.—HOWE, EDMUND G., a banker and manufacturer of Hartford, Conn., largely identified with the manufacturing, financial, and railroad enterprises of that city; died there, aged about 63 years.

April 23.—ROBINSON, ALEXANDER, an Indian, chief of the tribe of Pottawatomies; died at the Indian Reserve, in Illinois, aged 100 years. He was always a steadfast friend of the whites, and in 1818 paddled the Kinzie family, the earliest settlers in Chicago, across the lake from Michigan in his canoe. He had lived on the reserve for forty years.

April 25.—CLARKE, WILLIAM COGSWELL, a New Hampshire jurist, Attorney-General of the State since 1863; died in Manchester, N. H., aged 62 years. He was born in Atkinson, N. H., in 1810, prepared for college at Atkinson Academy, and graduated from Dartmouth in 1832. On leaving college, he taught an academy at Gilmanton for some time, after which he studied law and graduated at the Dane Law School, at Cambridge, Mass. He commenced the practice of his profession at Laconia, and was Solicitor of Belknap County for several years. In the spring of 1844 he removed to Manchester, where he had resided ever since that time. He soon took a high rank at the Hillsborough County bar, and held the office of City Solicitor during the years 1849-50. He was appointed Judge of Probate of Hillsborough County, in 1852, and held the office four years. In July, 1863, Governor Gilmore appointed him Attorney-General, and reappointed him in 1868. He was a trustee of the City Library many years, a trustee in the Manchester Savings-Bank, and a director in the City Bank. He was the first treasurer of the Manchester & Lawrence Railroad corporation, and he was clerk of the corporation many years. He held the latter office at the time of his death. He was a man of superior intelligence and ability, and discharged the duties of Attorney-General, with which he was intrusted, with great credit to himself and the State.

April 25.—MCFERRAN, Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Brigadier-General JOHN C., U. S. A., Deputy Quartermaster-General, Department of the South, a very able and conscientious army officer; died suddenly, at Louisville, Ky., aged about 52 years. He was a native of Kentucky, and entered the Military Academy from that State in 1838, graduating in 1843. After graduating, he was assigned to duty as second-lieu-

tenant of the Third Infantry. During the Mexican War he was with the Seventh Infantry, and engaged at Palo Alto, and Resaca de la Palma. After that war he was transferred back to his old regiment, and in 1856 entered the Quartermaster's Department of the army, in which he had served ever since. During the civil war, he was in New Mexico and in Washington Territory; received his brevet in 1865, and his lieutenant-colonelcy in 1866. Since then, he had had charge of the eighth division of the Quartermaster's Department. General Terry well said of him in his general order announcing his death: "As an officer, he was distinguished for his able and conscientious discharge of every duty; as a man, for stainless honor and exalted worth. Dying, he leaves behind him a reputation for purity and integrity which reflects honor upon the service in which he was an officer, and upon the profession of arms."

April 25.—WALKER, A. J., an Alabama jurist, Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of the State from 1856 to 1862, a member of a family conspicuous for their activity in the Confederate movement, and eminent commander of the Knights Templars of the State; died in Montgomery, Ala., aged 53 years.

April 27.—COLE, MRS. FLORENCE FRANCES, better known to the public by her stage name of *Florence Stanley*, a popular actress, being connected with the Holliday-Street Theatre Company, in Baltimore, but who had left the stage about two years since; died in Baltimore.

April 27.—KIDWELL, ZEDEKIAH, M. D., a prominent Democratic politician and member of Congress from Northwestern Virginia; died in Fairmount, W. Va., aged 58 years. He was born in Fairfax County, Va., January 4, 1814; was educated by his father, who was a civil engineer; studied medicine, and graduated from the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1839. After practising medicine for some years, Dr. Kidwell studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1849, served a number of years in the Virginia Legislature; was a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1849, a presidential elector in 1852, and a representative in Congress from 1853 to 1857. In 1857 he was elected one of the three commissioners who formed the Virginia Board of Public Works, and retained his position for several years. He was always a Democrat, and personally popular with his party. He sympathized with the Confederacy, and went off South early in 1861, and remained about Richmond, in some official position most of the time, till the end of the war, coming back to his old home after it was over, wrecked in his political fortunes and broken down in health.

April 27.—STEVENS, PARAN, a prominent and well-known hotel proprietor; died in New York City. He was the first proprietor of the Revere House, Boston, and was, at the time of his death, the principal proprietor of the Revere and Tremont Houses, in Boston; of the Fifth

Avenue Hotel, in New York, and of the Continental Hotel, in Philadelphia. Before the war he was also the proprietor of the Battle House, in Mobile, Ala. Mr. Stevens was a man of great energy and enterprise, and had just completed one of the finest apartment houses in the world. He was a liberal patron of art, and a kind and genial gentleman.

April 28.—GRAVELLY, JOSEPH J., Lieutenant-Governor of Missouri and former member of Congress from the Fourth Missouri District; died at Stockton, Cedar County, Mo., aged 44 years. He was born in Henry County, Va., in 1828, and after receiving an ordinary education studied law, and, possessing a ready and captivating style of oratory, he soon distinguished himself in politics. He was a member of the Virginia Legislature in 1853, and took strong ground against the act proposing the sale of free negroes under certain circumstances. In 1854 he removed to Cedar County, Mo., and there plunged again into political life. He was elected a member of the State Convention in 1861, and to the State Senate in 1862, as an emancipationist, and was re-elected to the same position in 1864. Although favoring the call for a new convention, he opposed the adoption of the work of that convention—the “Drake Constitution.” In 1866 he was elected a member of Congress from the Fourth District. In 1870, falling in with the tide of the Liberal progressive movement, he was elected on the ticket with Governor B. Gratz Brown as Lieutenant-Governor, a position which he held at the time of his death. As a presiding officer in the Senate, he exhibited unusual tact, and, being perfectly posted in parliamentary law, his rulings were seldom appealed from, nor were his honesty and impartiality questioned even by his political opponents. In addition to the various responsible positions which he held in civil affairs by the favor of his constituents, he also received promotions in the military service. He entered the Home Guards in 1861, served as second-lieutenant in the Thirteenth Missouri State militia, also as captain, and was appointed colonel in March, 1863. He was subsequently commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the Fourteenth Veteran Cavalry, and was mustered out in 1865.

April 29.—HARDENBERGH, JACOB, a Democratic politician and political leader in New York, serving his second term as State Senator, the keenest and most effective debater in the Senate; died in Albany, aged 49 years. He was born in New Paltz, Ulster County, in 1823, and educated at the New Paltz Academy and at Rutgers College, New Brunswick, N. J., graduating from the latter in 1844. He immediately commenced the study of the law, teaching meanwhile in the academy in Fonda, Montgomery County, N. Y. He was a very successful and popular teacher, and distinguished in that, as in every thing else, by his thoroughness in all that he undertook. In 1849 he was admit-

ted to the bar, and commenced practice at Kingston, Ulster County, where he had ever since resided. He almost immediately entered upon a large and lucrative practice, for which his thorough preparation admirably fitted him. His early affiliations were with the Whigs, but in 1856 he avowed himself a Democrat, and very soon became a leader in that party in Ulster County. He was a member of most of the State Democratic Conventions, and for several years of the State Central Committee, in which he did much to shape the policy of the party in the State. But, while thus active in his efforts for the promotion of the welfare of his party, he manifested little or no ambition to hold office himself. He was nominated for Judge of the Supreme Court in his district, during the war, but some of the active peace Democrats of his section bolted his nomination, and he was defeated. In 1867 he was elected one of the members at large of the State Constitutional Convention and there made for himself a State reputation. In that body he was influential in securing the passage of the judiciary article which was subsequently adopted by the people, and also active in seeking to secure reform in the management of the canals. Mr. Hardenbergh was elected to the Senate in the fall of 1869 from the Fourteenth Senatorial District, comprising the counties of Greene and Ulster, and ran ahead of the State ticket. He was placed at the head of the Canal Committee by the Lieutenant-Governor, the wisdom of which selection has been more than justified. He inaugurated some of the reform measures for the management of the canals which have made those thoroughfares so efficient. He was instrumental in securing the adoption of the system of low tolls, which has in a measure brought back to the canals a large portion of their trade and commerce. In the fall of 1871 he was re-elected to the Senate, and on taking his seat it was soon evident that he was one of the ablest members of that body. But in the fourth week of the session he was attacked by inflammatory rheumatism in so violent a form that he soon succumbed to it.

April 29.—KING, WYLLIS, an old and prominent citizen of St. Louis, and State Superintendent of Insurance; died in that city.

April 30.—MARSHALL, REV. GEORGE, D. D., a leading clergyman of the Presbyterian Church in Western Pennsylvania; died at Bethel, near Pittsburg, Pa., aged 66 years. He was a native of Western Pennsylvania, a graduate of Jefferson College, and had entered upon his ministry at Bethel in 1832. His ability as a preacher and writer, and his sound judgment and kindly disposition, had given him a high reputation throughout the region in which he labored.

April —.—BAKER, JEREMIAH, a centenarian of Northfield, Mass., a soldier of the War of 1812; died there, aged 101 years.

April —.—HUNTINGTON, WILLIAM S., a young

banker of Washington, D. C., of great ability and promise; died there, aged 31 years. He was born in Geneva, N. Y., in 1841, and in 1861 received from Hon. S. P. Chase a position in the loan branch of the Treasury. His great aptness and skill in financial matters attracted the attention of Messrs. Henry D. and Jay Cooke, and in 1863, when they organized the First National Bank in Washington, they made Mr. Huntington its cashier, and from that time till his death he had filled the position with distinguished ability. His death was caused by congestive chills.

April.—**MACY, JOSIAH**, Sen., an eminent merchant and former shipmaster of New York, a member of the Society of Friends; died at his residence in Rye, N. Y., aged 88 years. He was a native of Nantucket, Mass., born in 1784, and in early life was a commander of packet-ships plying between New York and Liverpool, and was so popular that berths were engaged on his ships for many passages ahead. Upon leaving the sea he went into the sperm-oil trade, in which he continued with great success for many years.

April.—**MARTIN, ARNOLD**, an enterprising but never successful journalist, who, in the course of thirty-two years, had started eighteen different newspapers, in New England, the South and the Northwest; died in great poverty at San Diego, Cal., aged 52 years.

April.—**SMITH, MRS. MARY**, a venerable lady of Morristown, N. J.; died there, at the advanced age of 101 years and 6 months. She was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and attended services in the churches up to within a few years back.

April.—**STURGIS, RUSSELL**, one of the most eminent and respected shipping-merchants of New York City; died there, aged 68 years. He was a native of Barnstable, Mass., born in 1804, came to New York when a young man, and was for years captain of a merchant-ship, trading to the East Indies. Subsequently he established a shipping-house in New York, of which he remained the head until his death. He was, from their organization, at the head of the Pilot Commissioners; he was for some time chairman of the Harbor-Masters, and took the most lively interest in every thing pertaining to the welfare of the merchant marine of New York. During the war he rendered efficient service to the Government in procuring and fitting out vessels. His youngest son was killed in Virginia while with the Army of the Potomac. Since the war Mr. Sturgis had been the chief proprietor of one of the lines of steamers to Savannah.

April.—**TUFTS, QUINCY**, a philanthropic citizen of Boston, a grandson of the distinguished Dr. Cotton Tufts, of Weymouth; died in Boston. He left by his will \$10,000 to Harvard College for the education of indigent students; \$2,000 to Amherst College, and \$2,000 to Atkinson (N. H.) Academy, for a like purpose; \$10,000 to the town of Weymouth

for a free library, lectures, etc.; \$10,000 to the Massachusetts General Hospital for free beds; and some \$40,000 to be distributed among the city charitable institutions.

May 2.—**DAVIS, THOMAS T.**, a prominent and enterprising citizen and lawyer, of Syracuse, N. Y., member of Congress from that district for two terms; died there, aged 62 years. He was the son of Rev. Henry Davis, D. D., first president of Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y., and was born at Middlebury, Vt., August 22, 1810; graduated from Hamilton College in 1831; studied law, and was admitted to the bar in Syracuse in 1833. From the time of his settlement in Syracuse he took a deep and active interest in the various manufactures, and railroad and mining enterprises of that thriving and growing city; was connected with its great salt-manufacture, and was counsel for most of the manufacturing establishments of the city. He was elected in 1862 to the Thirty-eighth Congress, and in 1864 re-elected to the Thirty-ninth. Since the conclusion of his second term he had remained in private life, attending to his large legal business.

May 6.—**SWIFT, ROBERT**, an American merchant and conchologist, long resident at St. Thomas, West Indies; died there, aged 73 years. He had established himself on the island in 1831, and, being a man of fine culture and great fondness for scientific pursuits, his house was ever open to distinguished American visitors. He was constantly in communication with our ablest conchologists, in regard to his favorite study, and his collection of shells was said to be the best in the West Indies.

May 7.—**ROCKWOOD, REV. LUBIN BURTON**, a Congregationalist clergyman, secretary of the New England Branch of the American Tract Society; died in Boston, aged 60 years. He was a graduate of Dartmouth College, and studied theology at Andover and Union Theological Seminaries. He had been settled for several years in the pastorate, but for twelve or fourteen years had been engaged in the service of the Tract Society, and with great success.

May 8.—**KITCHEN, JOHN S., M. D.**, a surgeon in the United States Navy; died in Philadelphia, in his 42d year. He was born in New York, in November, 1830, was commissioned an assistant-surgeon in the navy, May 1, 1855, and made his first cruise on the coast of Africa in the sloop-of-war *St. Louis*. His next service was aboard the steam-frigate *Wabash*, Mediterranean squadron. In 1859 he was promoted to passed assistant-surgeon, and was attached to the receiving-ship *Ohio*, at Boston, and the naval hospital at Chelsea, Mass., until 1861, when he was commissioned a surgeon, and ordered to the steamer *Pocahontas*, but subsequently transferred to the sloop-of-war *Mohican*, on board of which latter he participated in the battle of Port Royal.

During the war, he served principally in the North Atlantic blockading squadron, on board the steam-sloop *Sacramento*, and at its close had charge of the naval hospital, Port Royal, S. C., after which he was ordered to duty at the rendezvous, and on board the receiving-ship at Boston. In 1869 he was ordered to the iron-clad *Dictator*, and while attached to her manifested the first symptoms of the disease of which he died. In 1870 he was ordered as a member of the Naval Medical Examining Board, at Philadelphia, thence to the frigate *California*, and, upon the arrival of that vessel upon the Pacific station, was transferred to the charge of the naval hospital at Mare Island, Cal., from which duty he was invalided in September, 1871, and returned to his home in Philadelphia, where he subsequently resided. During the whole seventeen years of his connection with the service, Dr. Kitchen was actively and honorably employed, and even served with zeal and fidelity long after he was suffering his mortal illness, induced by long-continued and arduous service.

May 8.—SANGER, WILLIAM W., M. D., an American physician and author; died in New York City, aged 53 years. Dr. Sanger enjoyed a high reputation as a physician, and was for a number of years in charge of the Blackwell's Island Hospital and Almshouses. He had made very careful and thorough investigations into the history, causes, and status of the social evil in New York, and had published the result of his observations in a volume of great professional value, entitled "The History of Prostitution."

May 9.—LIVINGSTON, HERMAN, an old and eminent merchant of New York; died at his residence in Catskill, in the 79th year of his age. He was one of the pioneers of steam-navigation on the Hudson River, and, after a prosperous business career, retired to his estate at Catskill, about 1850.

May 13.—DALTON, EDWARD BARRY, M. D., a young physician of great promise; died at Santa Barbara, Cal., of consumption, aged about 38 years. He was educated at Harvard College, whence he graduated in 1855, and, after devoting some time to the study of physical science, came to New York, and, attending the medical lectures of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, graduated M. D. in 1858. He was gaining a good practice, when, at the commencement of the war, he volunteered as a surgeon, and remained in the service as assistant-surgeon, surgeon, and medical director, from April 30, 1861, to May 18, 1865. His health was impaired by his active service in the army, but he returned to New York, and resumed his scientific investigations with great zeal and energy, and found time to prepare for the press some papers and monographs which indicated the possession of rare talents. Soon, however, his health began to fail, and, after trying other resorts for the relief of pulmonary disease, he was at last induced to test the mild

and genial climate of Southern California. It was too late, however, to arrest the disease, and he sank gradually until his death, in May.

May 14.—HUGER, ALFRED, an old and estimable citizen of Charleston, S. C., a native of the city, and postmaster for thirty-five or thirty-six years; died there, in the 84th year of his age. He was conspicuous for his attachment to the Union, both in the old nullification times of 1832, and in the more recent display of secession sentiments during and before the late war.

May 17.—WOLFE, JOHN DAVID, a wealthy and philanthropic merchant of New York City; died there, in the 80th year of his age. Mr. Wolfe gave largely of his great wealth to all objects of true benevolence; but he was especially generous in his gifts for the relief of orphans, the aged and infirm, the poor, the unfortunate, and prisoners.

May 20.—O'ROERKE, Captain MICHAEL, a brave and gallant officer of Volunteers in the late war, and, subsequently, identified with the Fenian movement; died in New York, aged 33 years. He was born in Roscommon, Ireland, but emigrated to the United States at an early age. He joined the Union army at the outbreak of the civil war, and served with distinction in Corcoran's Irish Legion. When peace was proclaimed, he actively engaged in the Irish revolutionary movement, and assisted in sending aid to his countrymen in Ireland. When the time for the contemplated uprising was at hand, he returned to his native land, and, at great personal risk, promoted the arming and organization of his countrymen there and in England. He was in the confidence of the leaders, and never failed, under the most trying circumstances, to act the part of an Irish patriot. When he subsequently returned to this country, he took a leading part in movements calculated to advance the political and social welfare of his people. He assisted in organizing the Irish District Reform League, and was elected president.

May 23.—CLARKE, REEDER WRIGHT, a politician and political leader in Ohio, member of Congress for two terms, Third Auditor of the Treasury, etc.; died at Batavia, Clermont County, Ohio, aged 60 years. He was born in Bethel, Clermont County, Ohio, May 18, 1812, received a good academical education, and, at the age of fifteen, commenced learning the printer's trade, in which he became an adept. He subsequently studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1836. In 1840 and 1841 he was a member of the Ohio Legislature; was a delegate, in 1844, to the Baltimore Convention; and a presidential elector at the ensuing election. From 1846 to 1852 he was Clerk of the Supreme and Common Pleas Courts for his native county. He was a delegate to the Chicago Convention, in 1860, and, from March, 1865, to March, 1869, a Representative in Congress from his district. He was also a delegate to the Philadelphia "Loyalists' Con-

vention," in 1866. In 1869 he was appointed Third Auditor of the Treasury, and subsequently Supervisor of Internal Revenue for the Southern District of Ohio. He had been an invalid for two or three years past.

May 25.—ROBIE, Rev. JOHN E., a Methodist clergyman and religious journalist, editor for many years past of the *Buffalo Christian Advocate*, and a man of great influence in his denomination in Western New York; died at Cowlesville, N. Y., of apoplexy.

May 31.—HASKELL, LLEWELLYN, an enterprising and highly-esteemed merchant of New York, the founder of Llewellyn Park, an exquisite suburb of Orange, N. J.; died in Santa Barbara, Cal., aged about 60 years. Mr. Haskell was of Welsh ancestry, but was a native of Maine. He had resided in New York and its vicinity for many years, and was well known and cherished for his strict integrity, large public spirit, and unswerving devotion to liberal ideas. He had been suffering from pulmonary disease for some years, and had visited Santa Barbara in the hope of a complete restoration to health in that genial climate.

May 31.—PITCHER, WILLIAM H., M. D., an eminent physician of Hudson, N. Y., a son of Governor Nathaniel Pitcher; died in Hudson, from the effect of poison introduced into his system while making a *post-mortem* examination in a case of erysipelas.

May —.—COLEMAN, Prof. BENJAMIN B., a member of the Faculty of the University of Virginia, who was a candidate for a vacant professorship in Miami University, Oxford, Ohio; was killed by being run over by the railroad-cars at Charlottesville, Va., as he was attempting to mail a letter to allow his friends to present his name as a candidate for the vacancy.

June 2.—COLTON, Rev. HENRY MARTYN, a Congregationalist clergyman and teacher; died in Middletown, Conn., aged 45 years. He was born in Royalton, Niagara County, N. Y., November 5, 1826; graduated at Yale College in the class of 1848, and, after a year devoted to a select course of study, entered the Yale Theological Seminary, and in November, 1852, was ordained pastor of the First Congregational Church in Woodstock, Conn. Resigning this charge in January, 1855, he removed to East Avon, Conn., where he supplied the pulpit of the Congregational Church two years. In May, 1857, he established a classical school in Middletown, which he continued for eleven years. In September, 1868, he opened the "Yale School for Boys," in New York City, which he was still conducting at the time of his death.

June 2.—MARTIN, Rev. GEORGE W., a Presbyterian clergyman; died at Denver, Col. He graduated at the Union Theological Seminary in the class of 1868, and, after preaching at Saugerties one year, was settled over the Presbyterian Church at Schaghticoke, N. Y. In the spring of 1871, his health becoming im-

paired, his people gave him a vacation, and he went to Denver in the vain hope of recovery. He was an eloquent preacher, and his talents gave promise of great usefulness.

June 2.—NICHOLSON, Colonel JOSEPH HOFER, a lawyer and politician of note; died at Annapolis, Md., aged 66 years. He was a native of Baltimore, and second son of Judge Joseph H. Nicholson, of the Court of Appeals of Maryland; graduated at Harvard University, and commenced the practice of law in his native city. For many years he was Clerk of the Senate of Maryland, and was acting Secretary of State under Governor Veazy. He was appointed Clerk of the Circuit Court for Anne Arundel County by Governor Pratt, and, by President Fillmore, United States consul at Tunis. The office of Principal Executive Clerk of the United States Senate was created for Colonel Nicholson, and he continued to perform his duties until 1861, since which he had held the position of Secretary of the Annapolis and Elk Ridge Railroad Company, of which he had long been a director. Colonel Nicholson was widely known as an influential politician and a vigorous writer.

June 2.—PLUMMER, Hon. GEORGE, a prominent citizen of Glastenbury, Conn.; died there, aged 87 years. He was born in Glastenbury, December 7, 1785; graduated at Yale College in the class of 1804, which numbered many eminent scholars, studied law at New Haven with his uncle, Judge Mills, and was admitted to the bar in 1807. Until 1812 he continued to practise his profession in his native place, attending constantly the courts at Hartford. The death of his father at this time devolved upon him the charge of a considerable estate, and, with naturally a strong taste for the quiet life of the farm, he at once abandoned the law, and, as he often used to emphasize it, "without the least regret." Though never afterward making a writ, he often acted as magistrate and brought in many ways to the service of his townspeople his legal acquisitions and skill. Near the close of the War of 1812 he entered the military service. Under Brigadier-General Lusk, who commanded a brigade of 1,800 men at New London, he acted as brigademajor and inspector, and remained in the service so long as the exigencies of the coast defence required. In politics Deacon Plummer was Whig and Republican. In 1844 he represented the Second District in the Senate, and again in 1851. He was twice a member of the corporation of Yale College, for which, as an alumnus, he cherished very strong attachment. In matters ecclesiastical and religious he held a special prominence. For nearly half a century he served the church as deacon, and acted as its treasurer, and for thirty years was continuously chosen treasurer of the town, his name being entered upon all tickets alike. Warmly enlisted in all movements for the public good, he was especially interested in educational and religious matters.

June 3.—COLVOCOORESSES, Captain GEORGE M., U. S. N., a distinguished naval officer, of Greek birth; was murdered at Bridgeport, Conn., aged about 60 years. He was born in Missolonghi, Greece, and saw his father and mother murdered by the Turks in the massacre of that city in 1824. Seeing that he would fall a victim to the revengeful Turks, he ran to the shore with another boy and jumped into a skiff. They paddled off toward the United States man-of-war Constitution, which lay in port, under Commodore Elliott. As soon as it was discovered that they were escaping from the Turks, Commodore Elliott ordered a boat to their rescue and they were taken on board the Constitution and brought to America. Soon after young Colvocoresses landed he entered the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., being appointed from Vermont in February, 1832. In 1836-'37 he was attached to the frigate United States in the Mediterranean squadron. He was promoted to passed midshipman June 23, 1838; was lieutenant October 7, 1843, and served on various ships till July 1, 1861, when he was commissioned commander, commanding the sloop Saratoga, of the South Atlantic blockading squadron, till 1864, and the sloop St. Mary's, of the Pacific squadron, from 1865 to 1866. He chanced to be on duty in Valparaiso when that port was menaced by a powerful Spanish squadron, under the command of Admiral Pinzon, and was exceedingly active in his efforts to protect the rights and property of American citizens. For his success, as well as for a famous correspondence with the Spanish admiral, he will be long remembered there. He was retired with the rank of captain in 1867. Captain Colvocoresses was a gallant and deserving officer, and took an active part in the late war of the country, receiving a large amount of prize-money from various captures in which he participated. The circumstances of his death were peculiarly distressing. Leaving his home in Litchfield, Conn., upon a business-trip to New York City, he reached Bridgeport in the evening, with the intention of taking the boat for New York, but was waylaid, murdered, and robbed of a large amount of property upon his person. Captain Colvocoresses was a man of remarkable courage, and was widely esteemed for his many virtues.

June 4.—PLATT, ISAAC, a veteran political editor and journalist; died at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., aged about 70 years. In 1828 he established the *Dutchess Intelligencer*, a strong anti-Jackson paper, surrendered mostly to politics. The county, however, went heavily for Jackson, remaining on that side until 1837, when it became Whig. Subsequently, one of the old papers, changing its views, was united with Mr. Platt's paper, *The Eagle*, which still survives. His editorial career extended over a period of forty-four years.

June 5.—BERMINGHAM, Very Reverend T., D. D., a Roman Catholic clergyman, Vicar-

General of the Diocese of South Carolina; died in New York City, aged 75 years. He was born in the county of Tipperary, Ireland, in 1797; left his country in 1827, and, after a brief sojourn in Canada, went to Charleston, S. C., in 1829, and took his ecclesiastical course at the seminary of Bishop England, by whom he was ordained in 1831. His first mission was to Columbus, Ga., and thence he was transferred to Columbia and Edgefield, S. C., in which latter mission he was engaged until the commencement of the late war. It was while in the charge of this mission that he erected the granite church in Edgefield, raised at a cost of over \$30,000, and gathered in small sums from his friends in different parts of the country. At the close of the war, upon his return to Charleston, he was appointed, by the Right Reverend Bishop Lynch, Vicar-General of the Diocese of South Carolina, and this dignity, with which he was then invested, he retained to the day of his death. The last two years of his life he chiefly devoted outside of the charge of his spiritual duties—to the erection of a worthy edifice of Catholic worship, on Sullivan's Island, suitable to the growing population and importance of this sea-side summer resort, which building is not yet wholly completed.

June 5.—SHORTER, JOHN GILL, an Alabama jurist and political leader, a native of Georgia, but long resident in Alabama; died in Eufaula, Ala. He was a son of Hon. Eli Shorter, of Georgia, but removed to Alabama while yet a young man, and, from his wealth, his learning, and his high character, he speedily became prominent in political circles. He was for several years a State Senator; was circuit judge for his district, from 1855 to 1861; was a member of the first Provisional Confederate Congress; and in the autumn of 1861 was elected Governor as successor of Governor Andrew Moore, and through the succeeding two years, though the war raged within portions of his State, he maintained his authority and control of the State in such a way as to give general satisfaction. He was a man of the most estimable private character, an active and devoted Christian, and greatly esteemed for his amiable and generous nature.

June 7.—BEERS, WILLIAM F., a New York journalist; died in that city, aged 35 years. He was born in Ireland, but came to this country at a very early age. When only ten years old, he entered the office of the *Sun*, and remained there for four or five years; after which he spent about six years in the book-office of Smith & McDougall. He next went into the composing-room of the *Times*, where he remained until the beginning of the war. While here, he became a prominent and respected member of the Typographical Union. When the call for volunteers was sounded, he enlisted as a private in the Tenth New York Volunteers, and served with credit until the

battle of the Wilderness, where he was dangerously wounded in the thigh. While lying in hospital, he was twice captured by guerrillas, but was retaken by the United States forces, and removed to the hospital at Washington. When he recovered from his wound, he rejoined the army before Petersburg, and received his commission as second-lieutenant, and for gallant and meritorious conduct was shortly afterward promoted to be first-lieutenant, and given the command of Company C. He remained with the army until Lee's surrender. When he returned from the war, he entered the composing-room of the *Tribune*, and there exhibited such skill and efficiency that in 1869 he was assigned to the position of night news editor, and was gradually advanced to that of night editor in charge, which place he held at the time of his death.

June 8.—JOHNSON, MRS. MARY A. W., an able writer, wife of Oliver Johnson, Esq.; died in New York City. She was a woman of brilliant intellect, and deeply interested in every movement for freedom, happiness, and the elevation of the human race.

June 9.—WALL, JAMES W., formerly a United States Senator from New Jersey; died at Elizabeth, N. J., aged 52 years. He was born in Trenton, N. J., in 1820, and was a son of the Hon. Garrett D. Wall, United States Senator. He graduated at Princeton, in 1839, studied law, and entered upon the practice of his profession in his native place. His first position was that of a commissioner in bankruptcy. In 1847 he removed to Burlington, and devoted his attention chiefly to literary pursuits, in which he became eminent. In 1850 he was elected Mayor of Burlington, and in 1854 visited Europe, and subsequently published a volume entitled "Foreign Etchings, or Visits to the Old World's Pleasant Places." During the early part of the civil war, he wrote against the Administration in power, for interfering with the freedom of the press, and was imprisoned for a few weeks in Fort Lafayette. In January, 1863, he was elected a Senator in Congress, from New Jersey, for the unexpired term of John W. Johnson, deceased. In 1869 he removed to Elizabeth, and gave himself mostly to literary pursuits.

June 9.—WILLIAMS, THOMAS, formerly member of Congress for the Twenty-third District of Pennsylvania; died at Pittsburg. He was born in Greensburg, Westmoreland County, Pa., August 28, 1806; graduated at Dickinson College, in 1825; studied law, and was admitted to the bar, in 1828. Having settled in Pittsburg, he was sent from that place as Senator to the State Legislature in 1838, and the three following years; was reelected in 1860 to the Lower House of the Legislature; and in 1862 was a Representative from Pennsylvania to the Thirty-eighth Congress, serving on the Committee on the Judiciary. He was reelected to the Thirty-ninth Congress, and again to the Fortieth, in which he was

one of the managers of the impeachment of Andrew Johnson.

June 12.—SWAN, Colonel WILLIAM, formerly an army officer; died at Cummington, Mass., in his 96th year. He was in the service from 1798 to 1815, received several promotions, was in the battles of Little Fork, New Toronto, and Sackett's Harbor, and passed safely through many perils. He was a comrade of General Winfield Scott, in New Orleans, both at that time being captains, one of infantry, and the other of artillery.

June 20.—REESE, WILLIAM J., Lieutenant Sixth Cavalry, United States Army; died at Nashville, Tenn., in the 27th year of his age. He entered the Volunteer service in June, 1862, before he was sixteen years of age, and served until February, 1865, leaving his regiment at that time to accept an appointment at West Point. He entered the Military Academy the same year, and graduated with credit, in the class of 1869. While a cadet, his genial disposition, his self-denying liberality, and unquestioned honor, made him the friend and favorite of all who knew him. After graduation, he served with his regiment, principally in Texas, until his health compelled him to return home. Lieutenant Reese had just been promoted to be first-lieutenant.

June 22.—RICH, Captain CHARLES OTIS, U. S. Volunteers; died at Yokohama, Japan. He was a son of Mr. Otis Rich, of Boston, and was a captain in the Forty-fifth Massachusetts Regiment, which served under General Foster, in North Carolina, in the civil war. He was present at the battles of Kinston and Goldsborough. After the war, he became a partner in an East India house with which his father was connected, and went as its representative to Yokohama, where he died.

June 26.—KELLOGG, Miss MARY, an eminent teacher; died in Great Barrington, Mass., aged 83 years. She was one of three sisters who conducted a seminary for young ladies in that village, and for a period of twenty-five years devoted themselves untiringly to its interests, rendering it an institution of the highest order.

June 29.—CRABBE, THOMAS, Rear-Admiral, U. S. N.; died at his residence in Princeton, N. J., aged 84 years, sixty years of which had been spent in the service. He was born in Maryland, in 1788, and afterward removed to Pennsylvania, from which State he entered the Naval Academy in 1809. He was made captain in 1841, and from 1850 to 1855 had charge of various foreign squadrons. In 1862 he was made commodore, and in 1866 rear-admiral.

June —.—SKINNER, General Sr. JOHN B. L.; died in Washington, D. C., aged 75 years. He was a native of Washington County, N. Y., served in the War of 1812, and, during the administration of President Pierce, was made First Assistant Postmaster-General, a position which he retained under Presidents Buchanan, Lincoln, and Johnson.

July 1.—ROBERTS, SALLIE, formerly a col-

ored servant in President Madison's family; died in St. Louis, Mo., aged 107 years. Her mother lived to the age of 115 years.

July 3.—**FURMAN, CHARLES M.**, a prominent citizen of Charleston, S. C., and at one time Comptroller-General of the State; died in that city, aged 75 years. He was a son of Rev. Richard Furman, D. D., of Charleston; was born and educated there, admitted to the bar in 1819, and practised his profession with signal success until 1832, when he was elected treasurer of the lower division by the Legislature of the State. In this place he gave evidence of that financial ability for which, in after-years, he was so signally noted, and was subsequently elected to the important office of Comptroller-General of the State. The duties of this office he discharged with fidelity, and he was afterward chosen one of the Masters in Equity for Charleston District, an office at that time of grave and serious responsibilities. When Judge Colcock was elected Treasurer of the Bank of the State, having a high estimate of Mr. Furman's financial abilities, he prevailed upon him to undertake the duties of cashier of the bank. He continued to discharge the duties of this office until 1850, when he was elected President of the bank, and continued to hold this position until the close of the war. Mr. Furman had frequently been called to fill offices of honor and trust. In 1824 he was elected a member of the lower branch of the Legislature, and was also a member of all the city Boards. He was connected with the South Carolina Railroad for many years as a director, and was sent to England for the purpose of conducting an important and delicate trust for that company; was a member of the Secession Convention in 1860, and of the National Democratic Convention which nominated Seymour and Blair for the presidency in 1868. Mr. Furman was also a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity.

July 4.—**PHELPS, ZENAS MONTAGUE, A. M.**, formerly associate principal of the Mount Pleasant Military Academy, at Sing Sing, N. Y.; died at Amherst, Mass., aged 61 years. He was educated at Williams College, graduating thence in 1839, and devoted his whole life to the profession of teaching, in which he had achieved a good degree of success.

July 10.—**MCCHESNEY, REV. WILLIAM E.**, a Presbyterian clergyman and missionary at Canton, China; was killed by pirates at a little village called Kam-Kai, aged 28 years. He had been connected with the mission at Canton but two years and a half, and had made commendable progress in the acquisition of the language. Anxious to commence preaching, he, in company with a fellow-missionary, took a short trip into the country for that purpose, and had proceeded about fifteen miles, preaching by the way, when they anchored their boat for the night, near the above-mentioned village. A cargo-boat being attacked near them by pirates, they found themselves

under fire, and Mr. McChesney was killed instantly. He was a favorite with both natives and foreigners, and gave promise of great usefulness.

July 12.—**TRAPIER, REV. PAUL, D. D.**, an Episcopal clergyman, and professor in the Theological Seminary of South Carolina; died in Baltimore, Md., aged nearly 70 years. As a theologian, he ranked among the highest in the diocese, and in the conventions of the Church, both diocesan and general, he was recognized as an able counsellor and debater. For many years he was Rector of St. Michael's Church, Charleston, and for a time was a city missionary in charge of St. Stephen's Chapel, where he wielded a great influence for good.

July 14.—**STEPHENS, JUDGE LINTON**, a Georgia jurist and politician, brother of Alexander H. Stephens; died at Sparta, Ga., aged 49 years. He was born in Taliaferro County, Ga., in 1823, and was left an orphan at the age of three years. But friends took charge of his education, and, like his brother, he studied law, and in due time was admitted to practice. He evinced great legal ability, and ultimately rose to the bench. He took an active part in the politics of Georgia, and was a delegate from the county of Hancock to the Georgia Secession Convention of 1861. Judge Stephens voted therein against the ordinance of secession, but subsequently proposed a preamble and resolution declaring that the lack of unanimity in the convention was in regard to the (proposed) remedy, and its application before a resort to other means of redress, and not as to alleged grievances. This was adopted, and he signed the ordinance. He had acted all along with the Union party, who were styled "Coöperationists," in contradistinction to secessionists, and wrote in November, 1860, an important public letter, explaining and defending his views. During the war, he was a member of the Georgia Legislature, and introduced therein the peace resolutions of 1864, and also vigorously denounced the suspension of the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* by the Confederate Congress. After the war, Judge Stephens continued to take an active interest in politics, and, about a month before the Baltimore Convention, spoke at a public meeting in favor of the adoption of a straight Democratic presidential ticket.

July 16.—**DEXTER, GEORGE**, a well-known news-dealer of New York; died at Geneva, Switzerland, in the 63d year of his age. He was born in Cambridge, Mass., in 1809, learned the printing business in Boston, and about the year 1843 removed to New York City, where he continued to work at his trade. He and his early partner, Mr. Tuttle, were the first to conceive the idea of the newspaper brokerage business, which they established in Ann Street, about twenty years ago. After years of success and several changes, the "American News Company" was originated, embracing the business of several competing

establishments which had sprung up, Mr. Dexter and his brother Henry being large proprietors of the stock. At the time of his death Mr. Dexter was travelling in Europe, in the hope of regaining his enfeebled health.

July 16.—FLAKE, FERDINAND, a Texas journalist, editor and proprietor of *Flake's Bulletin*, of Galveston; died at New London, Conn. He was a native of Germany, and, emigrating to this country, went to Galveston, where he continued to reside, until, upon the failure of his health, he started for his home in Germany, but, his disease progressing rapidly, he died upon the way. Mr. Flake was a man of unflinching courage, and as editor and proprietor of the *Bulletin* was conspicuous prior to and during the late war, from his determined opposition to secession. Since the war, he has been identified with the Republican party, and was an advocate of its principles.

July 16.—STEWART, ANDREW, formerly member of Congress from Pennsylvania; died at Uniontown, Pa., aged 80 years. He was born in Fayette County, Pa., in June, 1792, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1815, soon after which he was elected to the State Legislature, and served three years. He was appointed, by President Monroe, District Attorney for Western Pennsylvania, and was a Representative in Congress from 1821 to 1829, from 1831 to 1835, and from 1843 to 1847. Both in Congress and out of it, he was a warm advocate of what is known as the "American protective system." The latter portion of his life was devoted chiefly to the (to him) congenial pursuit of agriculture, though paying some attention to the business of manufacturing.

July 17.—BOCOCK, Rev. JOHN HOLMES, D. D., an eminent Presbyterian clergyman, of Lexington, Va.; died there, aged 60 years. He was a native of Virginia, graduated from Amherst College in 1835, pursued his theological studies in the Hampden Sydney Theological Seminary, and settled soon after his ordination at Lexington, where he early achieved distinction for his intellectual ability and eloquence. He received the Master's degree from Hampden Sydney College in 1847, and that of D. D. from Washington (now Washington and Lee) College, Lexington, Va.

July 19.—THATCHER, SAMUEL, formerly member of Congress, from Massachusetts; died in Bangor, Me., aged 96 years. He was born in Cambridge, Mass., in 1776, graduated at Harvard University in 1793, adopted the profession of law, and was a Representative in Congress from 1802 to 1805. He also served eleven years in the Massachusetts Legislature, and was Sheriff of Lincoln County from 1814 to 1821. In 1866 he was a resident of Bangor, and was the oldest Mason in the United States.

July 19.—WEST, W. H. G., First-Assistant Engineer, U. S. N.; was drowned at Cape May. He was born in Cornwall, England, but came to this country with his parents when a mere child. He educated himself as an engineer,

and entered the navy, May 13, 1861. The department records show that he served on the following vessels during the war: Paul Jones, Wabash, Keokuk, Nahant, and Brooklyn. He participated in the attacks on Roanoke Island and Fort Fisher, and was on the Keokuk, at the time she was destroyed in battle off Charleston. For three years immediately after the war, he was on duty at the Naval Academy as instructor in the department of Steam Engineering, after which he made a cruise as acting chief-engineer of the flag-ships Pensacola and Saranac in the Pacific. At the end of this cruise, in July, 1871, he was again ordered to duty at the Naval Academy, where he was attached at the time of his death, as assistant Professor of Mathematics. Mr. West was spending a few days of his summer leave at Cape May, and while bathing off the beach near Congress Hall, in a sea almost calm, he was suddenly swept off by the strong undertow of the ebb-tide and drowned before assistance could reach him.

July 23.—MOTT, SAMUEL R., an old inhabitant of Syracuse, N. Y.; died in that city, aged 115 years. His father lived to be one hundred and twenty-nine years of age.

July 24.—PORRIS, JOHN, Chief Clerk of the War Department for thirteen years, and connected with it for twenty-six years; died in Washington, D. C. He was a native of Central Pennsylvania. His long official life, conducted with faithfulness and honor, gave evidence of the highest integrity, and most thorough devotion to duty. He disbursed millions without an error, and thousands of those who were brought into contact with him officially bear witness to the promptness of his action, and his uniform courtesy. During the late war, in addition to his other duties, he performed delicate and important services, in regard to which the late Secretary Stanton spoke of him to the present Secretary of War as "a perfectly incorruptible man."

July 26.—STANLEY, EDWARD, a lawyer and statesman of North Carolina; died in San Francisco, Cal. He was a son of Hon. John Stanley, M. C., and was born in Newbern, N. C.; received a part of his education at the Military Academy at Middletown, Conn.; studied law; represented Beaufort in the State Legislature three years, during one of which he was Speaker, and in 1847 was Attorney-General of the State. He was a member of Congress in the Whig interest in 1836-'42, and 1849-'53, serving on the Committee of Ways and Means, and as a leader of his party in debate; voted for the compromise measures of 1850, but was not thought in the South to be sufficiently devoted to the defence and preservation of slavery. In 1853 he went to San Francisco, where he practised law, but in 1862 was recalled thence by President Lincoln to assume the position of Military Governor of North Carolina, which he held for some months, and, resigning, returned to California.

July 27.—HIBBARD, HARRY, formerly member of Congress from New Hampshire; died at Somerville, N. H., aged about 57 years. He was born in Vermont, and was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1835. After being successively Assistant Clerk and Clerk of the House in the New Hampshire Legislature, he was elected a member of the House, and was Speaker in 1844 and 1845. He was a member of the State Senate from 1846 to 1849, officiating two years as President. In 1849 Mr. Hibbard, who was a Democrat, was elected from the Fourth Congressional District of New Hampshire a Representative in Congress by a large majority over his Whig opponent, and served, in all, three terms.

July 29.—HARDING, REV. FRANCIS A., a clergyman of the M. E. Church, before the division in 1844, and since, of the Methodist Church South; died in Baltimore, aged 59 years. Mr. Harding was a slaveholder and a delegate to the General Conference of 1844, and it was the objections to his reception, as a slaveholder, contrary to the "Discipline" prepared by Wesley, which was the moving cause, quite as much as the objections to Bishop Andrew, which led to the division of the Methodist Episcopal Church in that year.

July 1.—GREENE, REV. JOHN SINGLETON COPLE, died at Longwood, near Boston, Mass., aged 61 years. He was the son of the late Gardiner Greene, formerly a prominent and wealthy merchant in New York; a grandson of the celebrated portrait-painter, after whom he was named, and a nephew of the late Lord Chancellor Lyndhurst.

July 1.—RAMSAY, STERRETT, the oldest paymaster in the United States Navy, died at Gettysburg, Pa., aged 82 years. He was born in Pennsylvania, and appointed to his first commission from that State. He entered the service of the Union on the 18th of November, in the year 1830, and was last at sea in May, 1853. His total registered sea-service was thirteen years, and his employment on shore or other duty eleven years and six months. He was rated as unemployed during sixteen years and eleven months, and credited with a total service to the country of forty-one years and one month.

July 1.—TOLLEFSON, LARS, a man of giant stature, died in Chicago, Ill., aged 38 years. He was a native of Norway, and measured seven feet nine inches in height, weighing three hundred and seventy-five pounds. He was frequently importuned to exhibit himself publicly, but his constitutional modesty induced him to decline all offers, and seek a less munificent livelihood by selling beer.

July 1.—VANDERHORST, —, Bishop of the colored Methodist Church; died in Charleston, S. C., in the 64th year of his age.

Aug. 1.—RITTER, Captain and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel JOHN F., Eighth Regiment Infantry, U. S. A.; died at Catskill, N. Y., aged 36 years. He was born in Pennsylvania, edu-

cated at the Military Academy, West Point, and entered the army in 1856. He served in Florida against the Seminole Indians; was on frontier duty during the Utah Expedition; served during the civil war, and for meritorious services was rapidly promoted. He was made colonel of the First Missouri Cavalry Volunteers in 1862; brevet lieutenant-colonel in 1863; resigned the volunteer commission in 1864, and in 1866 was transferred to the Thirty-third Infantry, U. S. A., having previously been Acting Inspector-General of the Department of the Mississippi. Subsequently he was transferred to the Eighth Infantry.

Aug. 3.—LELAND, SIMEON, an eminent hotel-proprietor; died in New Rochelle, aged 55 years. He was the eldest and the founder of the firm of Leland Brothers, who have been connected with the management of many hotels in this country. Simeon Leland, however, confined his attention more particularly to New York City, and in 1845 purchased, in connection with Preston Hodges, the Clinton House, on Beekman Street, near Printing-House Square, which was formerly occupied by the Park Bank. Mr. Leland continued in the management of the Clinton House till 1852. In 1851 he obtained from A. T. Stewart a twenty years' lease of the Metropolitan Hotel, which he opened in partnership with his brothers in September, 1852, continuing in charge till March, 1871. Since that time he had been living in retirement with his family, at his residence in New Rochelle.

Aug. 5.—CRANE, Captain GEORGE H., Twenty-second Infantry, U. S. A.; died at Ponce Agency, Dakota Territory.

Aug. 6.—CLARK, JASON, an eminent citizen of Jefferson County, N. Y.; died in Plesis, aged 71 years. He was born in Greenfield, Saratoga County, in 1801, and early removed to Jefferson County, then known as the Black River country, being comparatively new and unsettled. Taking charge of the survey and sale of land as agent for several landed proprietors, he at once became largely identified with the business interests of the community in which he had selected his home, retaining a local influence rarely enjoyed, as shown by the various positions of public trust to which he was almost uninterruptedly chosen in the magistracy of the town, and which continued till his death. He was also, although not in the legal profession, at times honored with a position on the bench of the county. At different periods his prominence in public estimation had given him (unsought) the candidacy for the State and national Legislatures, and once also he received the suffrages of his party throughout the State for Canal Commissioner, but to these offices he failed of election, as the party was in the minority.

Aug. 7.—GREY, Captain THOMAS, U. S. A. (retired); died at San Francisco, Cal.

Aug. 9.—ECKFELDT, JACOB R., Chief Assayer of the United States Mint for many years; died in Philadelphia, Pa., aged 70 years. His father,

Adam Eckfeldt, long filled one of its most responsible offices—that of chief coiner, to which he was appointed by General Washington in 1794. His own education, if not having a direct reference to the station he was to occupy, certainly enabled him to make a remarkable proficiency in those branches of science which most eminently fitted him for it. This, added to his integrity of character, secured for him as rapid an advance to the head of the department as the occurrence of vacancies would allow. A few years later, when great quantities of English sovereigns came to the United States Mint to be recoined, he reported them below the standard claimed. This was confidently denied at the London Mint, which had always prided itself on the accuracy of its assays. They said, "It is impossible; the London Mint makes no mistakes." Mr. Eckfeldt still insisted that he was right, and when, not long after, there was a change of directorship in London, a closer investigation followed, and the case was found as stated by him. The excitement in monetary circles that followed, gave rise to a parliamentary law ordering the closest possible examination of the weight and fineness of all the coins in the world. The result was, that the coins of the United States were found to be more uniform than those of any other country, and from that time onward Mr. Eckfeldt's reputation as an assayer has been world-wide. The result, as regarded his continuance in the important trust, involving the purity of all our metallic currency, was what it should have been. Advanced to it under the Administration of President Jackson, he held it undisturbed through all the changes of party, and left it only as he left the world.

Aug. 9.—MAYO, JOSEPH, a prominent citizen, lawyer, and for many years Mayor of Richmond, Va.; died there, aged 77 years. He was born at Pine Creek Mills, Powhatan County, Va.; in 1795, studied law in Richmond with Abel P. Upshur, and, after his admission to the practice of his profession, formed a copartnership with him. He was attorney to the Commonwealth in the Hustings Court of Richmond for twenty-nine years; was a member of the House of Delegates, Mayor of Richmond for fifteen years, from the 11th day of April, 1853, till removed by the Federal authorities; author of "Mayo's Guide to Magistrates," and was, at the time of his death, Commonwealth's Attorney for New Kent County. As a lawyer he ranked high. He had a vast store of practical information, his mind being of an elevated judicial order, and he would have worthily filled any bench in the State. His "Mayo's Guide" has been the *code mecum* of the lawyers and magistrates of Virginia for twenty years, and is still held in high repute, though the condition of things under which it was written has so greatly changed.

Aug. 11.—DRAYTON, HENRI, a celebrated opera-singer, actor, and author; died in New York

City, aged 50 years. He was born in Philadelphia, in 1822, finished his musical education at the Paris Conservatoire, and soon afterward was engaged as *primo basso* in the Italian Opera at Antwerp. Subsequently he was associated with an English opera company in London, where he played for many years with great success, excelling in such character parts as Devilshoof in "The Bohemian Girl," and making a reputation by his Bertram in "Robert," and Peter the Great in "*L'Étoile du Nord*." He came to the United States with his wife in 1859, and gave a series of popular entertainments, which he styled parlor operas, but in 1861 returned to England. In 1869 he was engaged by the Richings English Opera Company, and sang with them for two seasons in New York and other cities. Mr. Drayton was not only a good musician, but an actor of ability and earnestness, and the author of several plays and operas.

Aug. 11.—TRACY, Rev. THOMAS, a Unitarian clergyman; died in Newburyport, Mass., aged 91 years. He was born at Haverhill, Mass., March 26, 1781; graduated at Harvard College in 1806, and was settled at Biddeford, Me., preaching there and at Saco for about eight years. In 1828 he returned to Newburyport, and had resided in the same house up to the time of his death. He was a man of fine scholarly attainments.

Aug. 12.—RAY, MARTIN M., a Democratic politician and political leader in Indiana; died in Shelbyville, Ind., aged about 52 years. He was born in Butler County, Ohio, studied law for a time in the Law School of Harvard University, and also with his uncle, Governor Ray, of Indianapolis, and entered upon the practice of his profession in Shelbyville. In 1861 he had a seat in the Senate of the State, and at first favored a compromise between the North and South; but when the war began, and it became perfectly clear that the questions must be fought out, he, like Mr. Douglas, took bold ground for the Government against the seceders, and made some of the ablest speeches of his life in support of the war. He was a true and devoted patriot, and regretted with all his heart whatever tended to the injury of the cause of the country. Mr. Ray was an able lawyer, and a speaker of decided eloquence.

Aug. 14.—BROUGHTON, Rev. PETER, a Presbyterian clergyman, and for many years secretary of the Western and American Seamen's Friend Societies; died in Titusville, Pa., aged 69 years. In 1834 he engaged himself as lay missionary of the New York City Tract Society, and subsequently entered the Theological Seminary connected with Western Reserve College, Ohio. Having preached eleven years in Niles and Port Huron, Mich., he entered the service of the Western Seamen's Friend Society, in which he continued fourteen years as chaplain, agent, and secretary. He was then called to the American Seaman's Friend Society of New York, as travelling

agent; acting part of the time also as chaplain and Southern secretary. During the war he was of great service as naval chaplain at New Orleans, where he took upon himself double duty, by acting also for the Christian Commission. He remained with the American Seaman's Friend Society until laid aside by ill-health in the spring of 1871.

Aug. 15.—RUST, Colonel RICHARD, an early California journalist; died at Mokolumne. He was a native of Vermont.

Aug. 18.—DAVENPORT, Captain HENRY K., U. S. Navy; died at Frangensbad, Bohemia. He was a native of Georgia, and was appointed from that State, entered the service February 19, 1838, and remained in it nearly twenty-nine years, leaving a record of rare faithfulness and devotion to duty. At the time of his death he was captain of the Congress, on the European station.

Aug. 18.—SPIER, THOMAS J., member of Congress from the Fourth Congressional District of Georgia; died in Barnesville, Ga.

Aug. 19.—ANDERSON, Rev. H. T., a clergyman of the "Disciples," or Campbellites, an eminent scholar and author; died in Washington, D. C., aged 61 years. He was the author of an interlinear translation of the New Testament, and, during the last five years, had been engaged in revising his work, taking for his basis the Tischendorf text, which he had almost concluded.

Aug. 19.—JONES, Rev. EVAN, a Baptist clergyman, for fifty years missionary to the Cherokees; died at Tahlequah, Indian Territory, aged 83 years. He was a native of Wales, born in May, 1789, engaged in mercantile business in London for a few years, but removed to America in early manhood. Having received an appointment as missionary to the Cherokees, he gave his whole soul to the work, and his labors were not only largely instrumental in the preservation of peace among that tribe, but were blest to the conversion of several thousand of the sons and daughters of the forest.

Aug. 23.—CURTIS, Rev. THOMAS F., D. D., a clergyman, professor, and author; died in Cambridge, Mass., aged 56 years. He was born in England in 1816, and was a son of Rev. Thomas Curtis, who was the publisher of the "Encyclopædia Metropolitana." The elder Curtis emigrated to the United States in 1829, and became a Baptist clergyman and author of some repute in South Carolina. The son (Rev. T. F. Curtis) was educated in one of the Southern colleges, and studied theology there. He was subsequently settled for several years in the ministry near Boston, and was called thence to a professorship in Lewisburg University, Pa., where he served for ten or twelve years as Professor of Theology in the Theological Department. He had published two works of general acceptance in the denomination, "Commun-ion," and "Progress of Baptist Principles in the last Hundred Years." In 1865 he resigned

his professorship, and in 1867 published a work on "Inspiration," in which he took similar views with Bishop Colenso, going beyond him in some particulars, repudiating both the inspiration and authenticity of much of the Old Testament and part of the New. He removed to Cambridge, Mass., in 1867, where he was soon after attacked with softening of the brain, and died after a protracted illness.

Aug. 26.—LELAND, Z. A., an eminent lawyer and jurist of the State of New York; died at Strachan Place, Saratoga, aged 76 years. He was a native of Vermont, and received a liberal education, which was completed at Middlebury College, under the auspices of Governor Leland, who was then one of the officers of that institution. He was admitted to the bar of New York in 1820, and in a professional career of over thirty years held a distinguished position, in a range of practice which brought him in frequent contact with B. Davis Noxon, John C. Spencer, John A. Collier, Dudley Marvin, and others of like distinction as jurists and advocates. He was a strong and vigorous thinker, a thoroughly-trained lawyer, and an able and effective debater. Though he was an ardent politician, he had no taste for public office. In 1838 he yielded to the wish of the bar and the personal request of Governor Marcy, in accepting the place of presiding judge of the Steuben County courts; and it was his singular good fortune to have almost every judgment he rendered, from which an appeal was taken, during a term of five years, unanimously affirmed by the appellate tribunals. He was a member of the Legislature in 1842 and 1843, but from that time declined all official positions, and after an honored and successful professional career in the city of Auburn, to which he had removed from Bath in 1843, retired from active life and spent his later years at his home on the Hudson.

Aug. 26.—MATTHEWS, Mrs. —, mother of Schuyler Colfax, Vice-President of the United States; died at South Bend, Ind. She was a lady of gentle, dignified, and refined manners, and was held in high esteem by a very wide circle of friends and acquaintances. Her first husband, Schuyler Colfax, father of the Vice-President, was an officer of the Mechanics' Bank in New York City, where he lived and died, his only son being born four months after his death. Mrs. Colfax several years afterward married Mr. Matthews, and removed to the village of New Carlisle, in Northern Indiana. During the minority of Vice-President Colfax the family lived together, and, when Mr. Colfax became Speaker of the House of Representatives, Mrs. Matthews and daughter accompanied him to Washington, his wife being then a confirmed invalid. Mrs. Matthews was a woman of more than usual intelligence, a fond but firm mother, and had the entire confidence, esteem, and filial devotion of her distinguished son during all the trying years of his early life and his later manhood.

Aug. 26.—PHELPS, NOAH A., a prominent political leader in Connecticut; died in Simsbury, aged 84 years. He was born in Simsbury, October 16, 1788, graduated at Yale College in 1808; studied law, and was admitted to the bar about 1811. He served in the Democratic interest in the State Legislature and Senate; was Sheriff of Hartford County, from 1820 to 1828; Collector of Customs at Middletown from 1829 to 1841, under the Administrations of Jackson and Van Buren; and Secretary of State of Connecticut in 1843 and 1844. About the year 1845 he compiled and published, at great labor and expense, a "History of Simsbury, Granby, and Canton, from 1642 to 1845," a work replete with facts and incidents worthy of preservation.

Aug. 27.—STEWART, REID T., second-lieutenant Fifth Cavalry, U. S. A.; was killed by the Apache Indians, aged 22 years. He graduated the first in his class of seventeen in the High School of Philadelphia, in June, 1867. Soon after, he entered the Military Academy at West Point, from the Erie District, Pa., and graduated No. 8 in a class of forty-three in June, 1871, and was assigned to Company F, Fifth Cavalry. He joined his regiment on the march to Arizona, November 30, 1871. He was transferred to Company M, and at last reports was at Camp Crittenden, some sixty miles from the post of Tucson, and in the absence of the captain and first-lieutenant had charge of the company. His last letters from this extreme outpost of our Army spoke of our scarcity of troops, and of the proximity of the savages of that region. Lieutenant Stewart was a young man of remarkable talent, and a future apparently full of promise and hope.

Aug. 27.—WILLIAMS, COLONEL MADISON JACKSON, a prominent citizen and journalist of Alabama; died at Shelby Springs. He was born in Greenville, Butler County, Ala., in 1835. In 1854 he removed to Selma, where he was first employed in the office of the *Selma Reporter*, a newspaper owned and edited by Colonel N. G. Shelley, but of which in a short time he became part owner, and after Colonel Shelley's death sole proprietor. After the war he established the *Selma Daily Times*, which he edited and conducted with marked ability until the year 1870, when he disposed of it to its present management. In 1866 he was elected Mayor of the city of Selma, and subsequently on two or more occasions served as a member of the Council of that city—a position of honor and trust that he held at the time of his death. In February, 1871, he purchased the *Montgomery Mail*, which paper was soon after consolidated with the *Advertiser*.

Aug. 31.—PHELPS, GEORGE D., an eminent merchant and philanthropist of New York City; died in Simsbury, Conn., aged 69 years. He was a brother of the Hon. Noah A. Phelps, whose death occurred five days previous. The subject of this sketch was a man of active Christian benevolence, and was one of the

founders of several of our national benevolent societies. In 1831 he was the first President of the New York Young Men's Society, which was the precursor of the Young Men's Christian Associations.

Aug. —.—BROWN, REV. THOMAS B., a venerable Baptist clergyman of Ray County, Ind., for more than fifty years in the ministry; died in that county, aged 85 years. He had been a soldier in the War of 1812.

Aug. —.—CRAIG, JOHN, a wealthy and benevolent citizen of Rochester, N. Y., who, besides liberal gifts during his life, bequeathed \$105,000 to various educational institutions of the Universalist denomination; died in Rochester.

Aug. —.—GROVES, JOHN, a centenarian of Portland, Me.; died there, aged 113 years. He was a native of Martinique, W. I., came to Maine while a boy, before the Revolutionary War, and was converted to Christianity when ninety-eight years of age.

Aug. —.—JONES, REV. JOHN TECUMSEH, a Baptist clergyman, a converted Ottawa Indian, educated at the Hamilton Literary and Theological Institution (now Madison University); died in Kansas, aged 59 years. He left his entire property, amounting to \$60,000, to aid in founding a theological department in Ottawa University, Kan.

Aug. —.—WHITNEY, ASA, an enterprising and energetic merchant, for many years resident in New York, whose attention was early called to the necessity and feasibility of a Pacific Railroad, and who by public addresses, and earnest appeals and petitions to Congress, succeeded in procuring the appropriations for the first explorations and surveys, which made its necessity apparent; died in Washington, D. C., aged 75 years.

Sept. 3.—DE LEON, DAVID CAMDEN, M. D., a surgeon in the U. S. Army; died at Santa Fé, New Mexico, aged 50 years. He was born and educated in South Carolina; graduated at the Medical School in Philadelphia, and entered the U. S. Army as assistant surgeon. After passing through the Seminole War, he was stationed for several years on outposts of the Western frontier. At the breaking out of the Mexican War he went with General Taylor to the Rio Grande, was present at most of the battles which led the victors to the gates of Mexico, and entered that city when it surrendered, riding at General Scott's left hand. For these services, as well as for gallantry in action (when commanding officers were killed or wounded and he took their place), Dr. De Leon twice received the thanks of Congress, but was again assigned to frontier duty in Mexico, on the ground of his great energy and hardihood. At the outbreak of our civil war he resigned his commission, and was placed at the head of the Medical Department of the Confederate army. At the close of the war he went to Mexico, but after a year's residence in that country he returned to New Mexico, where he

had been stationed for many years, and owned property, continuing in the practice of his profession until his death. He was a man of fine literary culture, and a vigorous writer.

Sept. 5.—CARRIGAN, ANDREW, a prominent citizen of New York; died in that city. He was of Irish origin, had been a Commissioner of Emigration since 1847, and for many years president of that board, his zealous supervision and sound judgment doing much toward the perfection of that organization. The Emigrant Code of the State of New York, the adoption of which was largely due to his energy and statesmanlike foresight, remains the best monument of his wisdom and benevolence.

Sept. 6.—ADAMS, JONATHAN, an eminent civil engineer; died in Concord, N. H., aged 74 years. He was a native of Massachusetts, and commenced engineering at an early age, devoting himself closely to his profession through life. Before the advent of railroads he was for some years engaged in superintending the construction of canals in Virginia and other Southern States. He entered upon railroad engineering immediately upon its introduction into this country, and applied himself especially to that work until within a few weeks of his death. To enumerate the railroads upon which he has been actively employed, or concerning the construction of which he has been consulted, would be to name many of the most important lines in New England and New York. While engineer of the Northern road of Massachusetts, he became pleasantly acquainted with New Hampshire people, and for a long time made Lebanon his home, so far as his profession would allow. A short time before his death he inspected the route of the proposed branch railroad from Meredith to Conway. With an experience of over half a century, it is unnecessary to say that he was one of the most accomplished civil engineers in the country. Mr. Adams resided for a short time in Cambridge, Mass., where his son, then a member of Harvard College, was drowned early in 1871. From Cambridge he removed to Concord, where a residence for him was in process of construction at the time of his death.

Sept. 7.—STRONG, JULIUS L., a member of Congress from the First District, Connecticut; died in Hartford of cerebro-spinal meningitis, aged 44 years. He was elected to Congress in 1869, and reelected in 1871.

Sept. 10.—BROWNE, REV. SAMUEL J., a wealthy Presbyterian clergyman, formerly a minister of the United Brethren; died at Harrison Junction, Ohio, aged 85 years. He was born in England, March 19, 1788, and came to Cincinnati in 1798 with his father, Rev. John W. Browne, who was an English Independent minister. For many years, Samuel was a member of the United Brethren, but, parting with them on the question of secret societies, he joined the Presbytery of Cincinnati about four years since. He accumulated a large fortune by the rise of real estate in that city, and bequeathed the

sum of \$150,000 for the establishment of a university to bear his name, also land whereon to erect the building, and an endowment for professorships. He further gave \$12,000 and a lot for the erection of a church, and provided for a free school, with an annuity of \$600 for a teacher.

Sept. 12.—SKELLEY, SYLVESTER, a printer, journalist, and accomplished proof-reader; died in Brooklyn, L. I. His life had been an eventful one. He fought under Don Carlos in Spain, and, on the defeat of his cause, departed for France, where he made his way hundreds of miles on foot, to the seaboard, and took passage for London. Here he continued his occupation for a time as printer, but subsequently decided to emigrate to the United States. Arriving in New York, he obtained employment on the *World and Tribune*, on the former in the capacity of proof-reader. He was in San Francisco at the time the Vigilance Committee cleared the city of the thieves, and took an active part on the side of law and order. He became part proprietor of the *Alta Californian*, and as a journalist obtained an enviable reputation in the Golden City. At the outbreak of the war he enlisted, and as a private soldier fought in all the principal battles for the Union, receiving a commission at the close of the war, and then returning to his own profession. He was known as one of the best readers in the profession, and was a complete encyclopædia in general information.

Sept. 13.—DURFEE, BRADFORD M. C., a young merchant of great enterprise and philanthropy; died in Fall River, Mass., aged 29 years. In addition to local gifts, he built the fine dormitory at Yale College, known as Durfee Hall.

Sept. 17.—MARGARET —, a woman of color, the oldest woman in Philadelphia; died there, at the advanced age of 115 years. She was a member of Shiloh Baptist Church.

Sept. 23.—LOGAN, JOHN WESLEY, Bishop of the Zion M. E. Church, Syracuse, N. Y., a man of color; died at Saratoga, aged 62 years. He was a native of North Carolina, and at twenty years of age was still a slave. His master ordering him to go to church one day, he started for Canada in pursuit of one. In the early anti-slavery days he was an active and zealous agent with Gerrit Smith, Lewis Tappan, Putnam, Wright, and others, in the "Underground Railroad." He had resided in Syracuse for twenty-five years, and was a man highly-respected.

Sept. 23.—PATTERSON, REV. JONAS, D. D., a United Presbyterian clergyman; died at New Wilmington, Pa. He was president of Westminster College in that place for about seven years prior to 1866.

Sept. 25.—GREEN, REV. DAVID D., a Presbyterian clergyman and missionary; died at Doniphan, Kansas, aged 44 years. He had been, for a period of ten years, a faithful laborer as a missionary of the Board of Foreign Missions at Ningpo and Hang-Chow, China. Having

found it necessary to visit this country for a short period, he spent two years in organizing and developing the church at Doniphan, and was making preparations to return to his work in China, when he was seized with typhoid fever which, as above mentioned, resulted in his death. He was a man of remarkable purity of character, and fervent piety.

Sept. 26.—**AYRES, DANIEL**, an active and energetic business-man, of New York City, long at the head of the iron-trade; died there, aged 82 years. He was a native of New York, and his business experience was commenced in the celebrated iron-house of Blackwell & McFarlane, in Coenties Slip. Starting with them in the capacity of an errand-boy, he became a member of the firm before passing his twentieth year, and before attaining his thirtieth he was at the head of the firm. Blackwell and McFarlane died, leaving young Ayres and the son of McFarlane to carry on the business, and so successfully did they do it that in a short time their reputation for far-seeing enterprise was known among the trade throughout the country. The iron-work for many of the heaviest undertakings of the day was done by them, and Fortune seemed smiling upon all their efforts, when the failure of the managers of the Morris Canal to meet their liabilities brought ruin upon the house. Subsequently, however, the liabilities were all met, and Mr. Ayres became a member of the firm of Boorman & Johnson, with which house he continued until 1843, and retired with a competency. He was a man of fine literary tastes, and delighted in philanthropic enterprises.

Sept. 29.—**COAN, MRS. FIDELIA CHURCH**, a missionary of the American Board, in the Sandwich Islands; died at Hilo, aged 62 years. She was born at Churchville, Monroe County, N. Y., February 17, 1810, was educated in Rochester, Palmyra, and Canandaigua, and in 1834 was a teacher in the Female Seminary in Middlebury, Vt. Soon after, she was married to the Rev. Titus Coan, and with him sailed as a missionary to the Hawaiian Islands, where she remained a faithful and earnest worker until her death, with the exception of the brief interval of a visit to her native land in 1870. Mrs. Coan was an accomplished scholar and a lady of great moral worth.

Sept.—**ALLEN, Rev. LORENZO B., D.D.**, an eminent Baptist clergyman and teacher; died in Minneapolis, Minn., aged 60 years. He was a native of Maine, the son of a Baptist clergyman; graduated from Waterville College (now Colby University) in 1835, with high honors, studied theology at Newton Theological Seminary, was settled as a pastor at Thomaston, and three or four other places in Maine, for ten or twelve years, and then removed to the West, where his fine reputation for scholarship and general executive ability soon led to his being called to the presidency of Burlington University, Burlington, Ia. He strug-

gled for some years with the difficulties inseparable from the position of head of an unendowed Western college, which he was expected, by sheer force of will, to raise to an equality with the old and richly-endowed colleges of the Eastern States; but the strain was too severe, and with impaired health and a feeling of discouragement he was obliged to relinquish the task. In 1866 he resigned, and removed to Minneapolis, where he built up a flourishing female seminary.

Oct. 1.—**ASPER, JOEL F.**, member of Congress from Missouri; died at Chillicothe, in that State. He was elected from the Seventh District, in the fall of 1868, by a majority of over 7,000.

Oct. 1.—**CROSS, GEORGE D.**, a prominent citizen and jurist, of Rhode Island; died in Westerly, R. I., aged 74 years. He was born in that town, January 24, 1799, and was in active business there during most of his life. He served six terms in the General Assembly; was one of the ten State Senators under the charter in 1828, was Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas for Washington County, and in 1840 was one of the commissioners for fixing the boundary-line between Connecticut and Rhode Island. In 1842, and again in 1853, he was elected a member of the conventions called to frame and amend the State constitution. He served as Senator, under the constitution, in 1849, and throughout his life held many offices of honor and trust in his native town, interesting himself especially in the matter of free schools, of which he was a strong advocate.

Oct. 1.—**SMITH, WILLIAM PRESCOTT**; died in Baltimore, Md. He was born there in 1822, and received a common-school education. He entered political life as a Whig, and was an ardent supporter of his party. In 1850 he received an appointment on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and was henceforth connected with it and railroad interests generally, long holding the position of master of transportation on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad; and for some years before his death that of general manager of the line between New York and Washington. Mr. Smith held the office of Collector of Internal Revenue for a brief period in 1866, and in 1867 visited Europe. He contributed during many years to the press, and evinced a warm interest in the progress of literature and science.

Oct. 2.—**EMERSON, BENJAMIN D.**, an author; died at Jamaica Plain, Mass., aged 87 years. He was a graduate of Dartmouth College, and was associated with his brother in the preparation of Emerson's Arithmetics. According to the provisions of his will, the bulk of his property is to be given to religious and educational purposes, among which Dartmouth College receives \$100,000.

Oct. 2.—**JUDD, Mrs. LAURA**, wife of Dr. G. P. Judd, a former missionary of the A. B. C. F. M., to the Sandwich Islands; died at Honolulu, aged

68 years. She was born in Plainfield, N. Y., April 2, 1804, and in November, 1827, sailed for the Sandwich Islands with her husband, where she lived and labored for more than forty years. Mrs. Judd was a woman of sound judgment, and thoroughly devoted to the missionary work.

Oct. 2.—POWERS, REV. PHILANDER O., a Congregationalist clergyman, and missionary of the A. B. C. F. M. to Syria; died at Kessab, near Antioch, aged 67 years. He was born at Phillipstown, Mass., August 19, 1805; graduated at Amherst in 1830, and at Andover in 1834. The same year he sailed for missionary ground, arriving at Smyrna in January, 1835. His career was unusually varied, as he labored not only in Broosa, but in Trebizond, Siras, Antioch, Oorfa, Marash, and Kessab. Upon the illness of his wife he was compelled to return for a short period to this country, during which he held a pastorate in East Windsor, Conn. He was the author of a valuable collection of hymns in Armeno-Turkish.

Oct. 3.—CROSBY, First-Lieutenant EBEN, Seventeenth Infantry, U. S. A.; was killed by the Indians, near Heart River, fifteen miles from Fort Rice, on returning from the Yellowstone Expedition. Lieutenant Crosby served with distinction during the entire war, losing an arm on the field of Gettysburg. He was appointed second-lieutenant Forty-fourth Infantry July 28, 1866, and May 27, 1869, was transferred to the Seventeenth Infantry, since which time he had served with honor to himself and to the regiment.

Oct. 3.—MITCHELL, REV. W. H., a prominent clergyman, of the Southern Presbyterian Church; died at his residence in Florence, Ala., aged 59 years. At the time of his death he was president of the Female College in that place.

Oct. 5.—ADAMS, RODNEY L., a New York State journalist; died in Geneva, N. Y. He was born in Wilkesbarre, Pa., January 27, 1816. His newspaper career began about the year 1840, in the office of the *Rochester Democrat*. Subsequently, he edited the *Yates County Whig* (now *Chronicle*), the *Lyons Republican*, the *Syracuse Journal*, the *Fulton Patriot*, the *Geneva Courier*, and in the summer and fall of 1872 the *Rochester Liberal Republican*. He was a man of earnest convictions, and a vigorous, pointed writer. He was a Republican from the organization of the party, and, previous to that, had labored steadily on the side of liberty and reform.

Oct. 9.—DEMING, HENRY C., an eminent scholar and author, formerly member of Congress from Connecticut; died at Hartford, aged 57 years. He was born in 1815, in Middle Haddam, and graduated at Yale College in 1836, and at the Harvard Law School in 1838. He served in the State Legislature in 1849 and 1850, and again from 1859 to 1861; and in the latter year he was elected Speaker. In 1851 he was a member of the Senate. He was elect-

ed by the Democrats to the office of mayor for six years. In 1861, on the breaking out of the war, he went to New Orleans as colonel of the Twelfth Regiment, Connecticut Volunteers, and participated in the capture of that city. In October, 1862, he was appointed Mayor of New Orleans, but resigned in February, 1863—at the same time resigning his office in the army, and returning home. In April, 1863, he was by the Republicans elected a member of the Thirty-eighth Congress. He served on the Committee on Military Affairs, and was made chairman of the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department. He was re-elected to the Thirty-ninth Congress, in which he served on the same committees, and also on the committee appointed on the death of President Lincoln. He was also one of the committee appointed to attend the funeral of General Scott in 1866. In the same year he was a delegate to the "Loyalists' Convention" in Philadelphia. At the time of his death he was United States Collector for his district. Mr. Deming's forensic ability was marked and widely known. He was one of the most eloquent public speakers in New England, and was a gentleman of fine culture, and of refined literary taste. Thirty years ago he translated, for the American public, Eugene Sue's two great works, "The Mysteries of Paris" and "Le Juif Errant."

Oct. 9.—WELLES, Colonel C. F., a railroad and hydraulic engineer of some note; died at Auburn, N. Y., aged about 50 years. He had for many years past been engaged in developing railroad enterprise in Western Pennsylvania and Western New York, and was attending a meeting of railroad directors at Auburn when he died. He was one of the contractors for the construction of the Nassau Water-works of Brooklyn, L. I.

Oct. 10.—WILLIAMS, MRS. CATHERINE R. (ARNOLD), a celebrated authoress and poetess; died at her residence in Johnston, R. I., aged 82 years. She was born in Providence, R. I., near 1790, and was a granddaughter of Hon. Oliver Arnold, formerly Attorney-General of Rhode Island. Thrown upon her own resources at the age of twenty-three, she turned to her pen as a means of support, but before her reputation as a writer was fairly established she married Mr. Williams, and removed to the western part of New York State. The marriage, however, proved unfortunate, and two years after she left her husband, and with an infant daughter returned to the home of her childhood, and again took up her pen. Her first publication was a volume of "Original Poems" (1828), which proved a decided success, and was quickly followed by "Religion at Home" (1829), which passed through three editions. In 1830 she published her "Tales, National and Revolutionary," a second series of which was issued in 1835; "History of Fall River" (1833); "Biography of Revolutionary Heroes" (1839); "Neutral French; or, the

Exiles of Nova Scotia" (1841); and "Annals of the Aristocracy of Rhode Island" (1843-'45).

Oct. 11.—LADD, Rev. DANIEL, a Congregationalist clergyman, and missionary of the American Board, to Turkey; died at Middlebury, Vt., aged 68 years. He was born at Unity, N. H., January 22, 1804, but at twelve years of age removed with his father's family to East Burke, Vt. He graduated at Middlebury College in 1832, and at Andover Theological Seminary in 1835. The following year he sailed for Cyprus, under appointment from the American Board, but after five years the mission was discontinued, and he was stationed for nine years among the Greeks and Armenians at Broosa; later he spent fifteen years at Smyrna, and several years at the station at Constantinople. After thirty-two years of foreign service, he returned with his family to the United States, in 1867. For a year he supplied a church in East Burke, Vt., and then resided in Middlebury until his death.

Oct. 11.—POTTER, ASA, a prominent citizen of Kingston, R. I.; died there, aged about 68 years. He was a native of Kingston, and a member of the Potter family so conspicuous in the politics of the State. He graduated at Brown University in 1824. In 1851 he was elected Secretary of State, and reelected the two following years. For some years Mr. Potter resided in New York.

Oct. 14.—KENNEDY, Rev. J. F., a Methodist clergyman, financial agent of the Ohio Wesleyan University; committed suicide during a paroxysm of insanity, at his home in Delaware, Ohio. He was recently presiding elder of the North Ohio Conference.

Oct. 18.—CHAPMAN, Rev. GEORGE T., D. D., an Episcopal clergyman; died at his residence in Newburyport, Mass., aged 84 years. He graduated at Dartmouth in 1804, and, commencing the study of theology, entered the Episcopal ministry, and formed a parish at Lexington, Ky., remaining there until 1830. Henry Clay was one of his parishioners, and a close tie of friendship was formed, which continued until Mr. Clay's death. In later years he formed parishes in Bellows Falls, Vt., Worcester, Mass., Newark, N. J., Lee, Mass., and several other places. He had resided in Newburyport for fifteen years.

Oct. 18.—O'CONNOR, Right Rev. MICHAEL, Roman Catholic Bishop of Pittsburg; died at Woodstock College, near Baltimore. He was born in the County of Cork, Ireland, in 1810, and was educated at the Propaganda, Rome, where he was ordained priest. He came to this country, and was attached as missionary to the diocese of Philadelphia, and when Pittsburg was erected into a diocese, in 1843, he was ordained bishop, which place he held until his resignation, in May, 1860. He entered the novitiate of the order of the Jesuits about twelve years ago, in Germany, when his former rank was kept by him unknown. He was admitted into the Order of Jesuits, and

returned to this country, when he was made associate to the provincial society here. After holding the pastorate of St. Ignatius's Church, in Baltimore, for some years, he retired to Loyola College, until his health compelled him to go to Woodstock.

Oct. 20.—FARWELL, STEPHEN T., an eminent citizen of Cambridge, Mass., for twenty-seven years Treasurer of the American Educational Society; died in Cambridge. He was for some years a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives and of the State Senate, and for twenty-four years the general agent of the Massachusetts Bible Society.

Oct. 21.—JOHNSON, Rev. JOHN W., a Baptist missionary in Swatow, China; died there, aged 53 years. He was born in Calais, Me., in 1819; graduated at Amherst College, and at Newton Theological Seminary; was ordained at Calais in 1847, and the same year sailed for China. In 1858 he was compelled to return to the United States, in consequence of a sunstroke, received in Hong-Kong. After a year spent in this country, he returned to his work, and in 1860 was the victim of a second sunstroke in Swatow, and again obliged to come home in 1869. In June, 1871, he returned for the last time to his post.

Oct. 24.—BIDWELL, MARSHALL S. an eminent lawyer and politician, died in New York City, aged 74 years. He was a native of New England, and at an early age migrated to Canada, where he practised law, rose rapidly in his profession, and entered political life while still a young man. He was returned several times from Kingston and Toronto to the Canadian Parliament, and during two terms was Speaker of the House. He was leader of the Liberal party previous to and during the rebellion of 1837, and became so formidable to the Government that he was ordered to leave Canada. He accordingly came to New York city, where he subsequently practised law in the higher courts. Mr. Bidwell was considered one of the ablest and best men at the bar. The late Daniel Lord once said that he esteemed his opinion more highly than that of any other member of the profession on intricate points. When the Liberal cause triumphed in Canada, he was urged to return and reënter political life, but he only made occasional visits there in connection with property he owned at Kingston. He was also suggested as a suitable Governor for the new Province of Ontario, and Sir John Macdonald, the Premier, stated that he would be the right man had he become a permanent resident in the New Dominion. Mr. Bidwell was at the time of his death president of the oldest savings-bank in New York City, a director in the American Bible Society, and a prominent member of the Historical Society, before which he delivered an address a short time before his death. Mr. Bidwell was endowed with a vigorous intellect, severely logical and judicial, while his strict integrity, and purely

consistent life, won for him the honor and respect of all who came in contact with him.

Oct. 24.—SCHOULER, General WILLIAM, a prominent journalist and politician of Massachusetts; died at Jamaica Plain, Mass., aged 58 years. He was born in Renfrewshire, Scotland, in 1814. While yet a lad he was brought to this country by his father, who established a cloth-printing business on Staten Island, N. Y. Subsequently, the family removed to West Cambridge, Mass., where they followed the same trade. Young Schouler, who early manifested a decided taste for literary pursuits, studied hard, and contributed many articles to the journals of the time. In 1842 he purchased the *Lowell Courier*, which he edited for six years, when he became editor of the *Atlas*, a Whig paper published in Boston; he was also associated with Thomas M. Brewer in its proprietorship and management. The *Atlas* became at once the leading Whig journal of New England, and vigorous articles appeared in it from the pens of such leaders as Rufus Choate, Edward Everett, and the Storrs. It was the favorite journal of Daniel Webster, who honored Schouler with his friendship, and whose speeches were always considered correctly printed only in the *Atlas*. During this period, Schouler represented Boston several times in the Legislature, and was a delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1853. Soon after the election of Franklin Pierce to the presidency, in 1852, the power of the Whig organ began to wane, and Schouler went to Ohio, where he became connected with the *Cincinnati Gazette*. Though his reputation as a journalist was established, he did not thoroughly succeed in the West, and returned to Boston in 1858, and edited the consolidated *Atlas and Bee*. In 1860 he was appointed Adjutant-General of the State of Massachusetts—a position which he had also held in Ohio under Governor S. P. Chase. He served Massachusetts during the trying years of the civil war with great vigor and usefulness; and, as an intelligent second to Governors Banks and Andrew, he did much to prepare the State for the struggle in which it bore so noble a part. General Schouler published several works, the most notable of which were "Massachusetts in the Civil War," and "Political and Personal Recollections."

Oct. 25.—JOHNSTON, Hon. WILLIAM F., Governor of Pennsylvania from 1848 to 1852; died in Pittsburgh.

Oct. 30.—METCALF, Rev. KENDRICK, D. D., an Episcopal clergyman and educator; died in Geneva, N. Y. He graduated at Dartmouth College in 1829; was Professor of Latin and Greek Languages and Literature in Hobart College for a period of twenty-five years. He received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Columbia College, in 1850.

Nov. 2.—McPHERSON, WILLIAM M., an eminent citizen of St. Louis, Mo.; died there. He was largely identified with the interests of St.

Louis, and widely known as a man of benevolent impulses and deep religious feeling.

Nov. 4.—GUION, Rev. ALVAN, an Episcopal clergyman of Brooklyn, N. Y.; died in that city, aged 77 years. He was born in Bedford, Westchester county, N. Y. About 1852 he removed to Williamsburgh, where he founded Grace Church, became its rector, and remained there until about five years since, when he organized the Guion Church Society, in Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, erected the building, and ministered to its congregation, until failing health compelled him to retire in part from the work about a year since.

Nov. 7.—KIMBALL, CRAFT P., M. D., a pioneer settler, physician, and philanthropist, of Northern New York; died in Rutland, N. Y., aged 85 years. He served as surgeon in the army in the War of 1812, about which period he settled near Watertown, Jefferson County, where he lived for sixty years. His practice extended over all the adjoining towns, and at the time of his death he was the oldest physician in that region.

Nov. 10.—WRIGHT, Rev. EDWARD, a Presbyterian clergyman and teacher; died at Bloomington, Ind., aged 68 years. He was born in New York City, August 14, 1804, was educated for business, and became a partner in a prosperous mercantile house at the age of twenty-four, but upon his conversion abandoned his bright business prospects, and, having studied privately for a time, entered Princeton Seminary in 1833. In 1836 he was licensed by the Presbytery of Elizabethtown, and was first settled at White Plains. Removing thence to Southwestern Ohio in 1844, he preached in Reading, New Castle, and Pleasant Ridge; then being obliged to leave off on account of his health, he taught at Lexington, Ky., and at Clifton, Ohio. His health becoming somewhat restored, he again began to preach, and for nine years was a supply at Auburn, and adjacent points in the Presbytery of Fort Wayne. In April, 1865, he removed to White Rock, Ill., where he preached for three years. His health again failing, he removed to Bloomington, Ind., in June, 1868, in the vain hope that his strength might yet be renewed.

Nov. 11.—COE, ROBERT E., a young student of remarkable intellectual promise, died from the effects of an injury received at the gymnasium in New Haven, Conn. He was a son of Dr. Coe, for many years past secretary of the Home Missionary Society, graduated at Yale College in the class of 1872, and took a large number of the highest prizes, scholastic, literary, and social, in the gift of the college. He also won the prize offered for "the most graceful gymnast," at the exhibition in his sophomore year. His love of athletic sports probably hastened his death. While practising in the gymnasium a few weeks previous, his foot slipped, throwing him violently upon his head, and a severe illness supervened, from which he did not recover.

Nov. 13.—HITCHCOCK, FRANK MURDOCH, a promising young actor; died in Philadelphia. He was a member of the Arch Street Theatre Company, and his last appearance on the stage was made at that house, on the 9th inst., as *Lionel Lyne*, in "Married Life."

Nov. 13.—VAN RENSSELAER, WILLIAM P.; died in New York City, aged 67 years. He was the second son of the Hon. Stephen Van Rensselaer, of Albany, and an elder brother of the late Rev. Dr. Cortlandt Van Rensselaer. His mother was a daughter of Judge Paterson of New Jersey. After graduating at Yale College, in 1824, he spent four years in Europe travelling extensively, and pursuing legal studies in Scotland and Germany. For a number of years after his return, he resided in Albany and in Rensselaer County; but the last twenty years of his life were spent in Rye, Westchester County. He had left his home on Manursing Island, for the city, only a week before his death. Mr. Van Rensselaer inherited from his father many noted characteristics, prominent among which was his philanthropic tastes. His intellectual gifts were of a high order, his impulses noble, and he was equally firm in rebuking injustice and approving that which was good.

Nov. 14.—STEVENS, Lieutenant-Colonel ARTHUR H., Jr., U. S. Vols.; died at East Cambridge, Mass. He was formerly in command of the First Battalion of Massachusetts Cavalry, and Provost-Marshal of the Twenty-sixth Army Corps. He was the first Union officer to enter Richmond, and received its surrender from Mayor Mayo.

Nov. 19.—BREWER, Rev. JOSIAH, D. D., a Congregationalist clergyman, and one of the earliest missionaries of the A. B. C. F. M. in Turkey; died in Stockbridge, Mass. He was a native of Berkshire County, graduated at Yale College, where he was afterward a tutor, and in 1830 sailed for the East, beginning his labors at Smyrna, the capital of Asia Minor. It was but three years after the Greek Revolution. The battle of Navarino had destroyed the Turkish Navy, and, in breaking the pride of the Moslem, had opened the door for influences from abroad. Mr. Brewer was the first to introduce schools and the printing-press. He established the first paper in Smyrna, where there are now a number in different languages. The schools which he founded have been the model for others, and have done much to introduce European education into the Turkish Empire. After a few years he returned to this country, and had since resided in New England—a part of the time in New Haven and Middletown, Conn., and for the last few years in Stockbridge, Mass.

Nov. 19.—COCHRAN, GEORGE, M. D., an eminent physician of Brooklyn, L. I.; died there, aged 41 years. He was born in County Derry, Ireland, in 1841; was educated at Foyle College, in the north of Ireland, graduated at a medical-school in Glasgow, and shortly after

left for this country, where his uncle, Dr. Gillfillan, and his elder brother, Dr. John Cochran, had been in practice some years. Upon the death of the latter, George succeeded to a large practice, and secured the confidence of his brother's patrons. During the existence of the Metropolitan Police Commission, Dr. Cochran was appointed police-surgeon, and assigned to duty in Brooklyn, having the confidence of the commissioners and the police force. At the close of his public labors in this capacity, ex-Mayor Kalbfleisch appointed him Health-Officer of Brooklyn, under a law which restored to Brooklyn the control of its Health Department, and in this position he was untiring in his efforts to meet the difficult and exacting duties resting upon him. Dr. Cochran was also for years a visiting physician in the City Hospital of Brooklyn.

Nov. 21.—DIMMICK, or DOMINICK, MILO M., a politician and political leader from Central Pennsylvania, died at Mauch Chunk. He was a native of Pennsylvania; and had been active in the politics of the Nineteenth Congressional District, which he represented in Congress for two terms, 1849–1853.

Nov. 22.—OSTRANDER, Rev. HENRY, an able and venerable clergyman of the Reformed (Dutch) Church; died near Saugerties, N. Y., aged 90 years. He graduated at Union College in 1799, was licensed to preach in 1800, and very soon thereafter settled as pastor of the Reformed Church of Coxsackie. He remained in this position till 1812, when he became pastor of the Reformed Church of Catsban, Ulster County. He served this church as its pastor till 1862, a period of fifty years—the Reformed Church of Saugerties, which was erected in 1825, being also under his pastoral care till 1840, when it became a separate charge. Retiring in 1862, at the age of eighty, Dr. Ostrander passed the residue of his life pleasantly and quietly at his home.

Nov. 23.—DOD, Rev. CHARLES SQUIRE, a Presbyterian clergyman, professor and college president; died at Centreville, La., aged about 61 years. President Dod was a native of New Jersey, a younger brother of the late Prof. Albert B. Dod, of Princeton. He graduated from Princeton College in 1833, studied theology in Princeton Theological Seminary, and, after a brief pastorate, was called to the professorship of mathematics and modern languages in Jefferson College, and about 1857 was elected president of the West Tennessee College at Jackson, Tenn., which position he retained until the closing of the college in consequence of the war. He subsequently removed to the Southwest, and had been of late, we believe, again in the pastorate. He had been connected with the Southern Presbyterian Church since the division at the beginning of the war.

Nov. 23.—FISHER, Rev. GEORGE H., D. D., an eminent clergyman of the Reformed (Dutch) Church, died in Hackensack, N. J., in the

69th year of his age. He was a native of New Jersey, a graduate of Rutgers College, and New Brunswick Theological Seminary, and had passed nearly forty-eight years in the ministry. In 1849 he was president of the General Synod of the Reformed Church, which met that year in New York City.

Nov. 23.—ROBERTS, REV. JAMES A., a venerable Congregationalist clergyman; died in Berkley, Mass., aged 83 years. He was a native of England, and educated there. He was a man of quiet, reserved, and scholarly habits, had been ordained sixty years since as a Congregationalist minister, and had passed the last seventeen years of his life in Berkley.

Nov. 23.—WIGGINS, W. T., a young but very popular actor of St. Louis; died in that city, of small-pox, aged 27 years. He was a native of Rushville, Ill., and during the late war was a sergeant in the army. For the last six years he had acted the low-comedy parts in Ben de Bar's Theatre, St. Louis, and was very popular.

Nov. 24.—GRIFFITHS, WALTER S., a merchant, underwriter, and philanthropist of New York; died at his residence in Brooklyn, aged 64 years. He was born in New York City, in 1808, and, with the exception of a few years in Rochester, spent most of his life in Brooklyn. For some years he was a prominent forwarding merchant, and was one of the incorporators of the New York Warehousing Company. During the civil war he did much for the sick and wounded soldiers from Brooklyn. He took an active part in the great Sanitary Fair held at the Academy of Music, and was chairman of the War-Fund Committee. Always energetic and possessed of remarkable executive ability, he invariably pushed to a successful termination the work in which he happened to be engaged. When the Prospect Park Commission was first formed, he was an active member, and continued in the position until his resignation, about two years ago. Mr. Griffiths was the originator of the Home Life Insurance Company, of which he was president until his death. He was also one of the executive committee of the Chamber of Commerce, and a director of the Atlantic Fire Insurance Company.

Nov. 26.—DILLON, ROBERT JAMES, an eminent lawyer of New York City; died there, in the 63d year of his age. He was of Irish descent, educated in this country, and, having been admitted to the bar in early life, soon gained a reputation for his professional zeal and ability. He was deeply interested in many enterprises for improving the condition of immigrants, particularly those from Ireland. He was a trustee and director of the Irish Emigrant Society, and was afterward chosen counsel and vice-president of the Emigrant Savings Institution. His labors in both these institutions conducted greatly to elevate them to their present condition of power and influence. Mr. Dillon was a patron of the fine arts, and his refined taste and appreciation of landscape scenery con-

tributed in a great degree to the advancement of many of the delightful portions of the Central Park, in which he became especially interested before it was laid out, and for the establishment of which he labored assiduously before the Legislature in 1856; and for the advancement of which he toiled with varying earnestness, as commissioner, from his appointment in 1857.

Nov. 27.—JOHNSON, HENRY, a New York publisher; died at his residence in Gravesend, L. I., in the 58th year of his age. He was born near London, England, and came to this country when a youth, entering into the employment of the firm of D. Appleton & Co., publishers, with whom he remained over twenty years. About the year 1855, he became a partner of Robert Martin, in the serial and periodical publication of illustrated books, in which he met with great pecuniary success, the firm now being known as Johnson, Fry & Co. Mr. Johnson was largely identified with Brooklyn real estate, and was a careful, shrewd, and successful operator, and at the time of his decease was largely identified with the promotion and improvements of the new Boulevard running to Coney Island.

Nov. 30.—COLHOUN, JOHN, Commodore United States Navy; died in New York City, in the 70th year of his age. He entered the service January 25, 1821, and was placed upon the retired list in October, 1864. Subsequently, he was promoted to the rank of commodore on the retired list, and was for a time light-house inspector.

Nov.—HENDERSON, REV. A. W., a Presbyterian clergyman and educator; died at Thornton, Ill., aged 60 years. He was a graduate of Union College and Princeton Theological Seminary, and, when his health failed in the ministry, he, with his wife, established a female seminary in Chicago, which was very successful. His delicate health requiring a change of climate, he spent several years abroad, and since his return he had devoted his energies to building up a church at Thornton, Ill.

Nov.—KUMMER, AGNES S., founder and principal of the Edgeworth School for Young Ladies, in Baltimore, Md.; died in that city. She was a native of Bethlehem, Pa., and was untiring in her zeal in the cause of education.

Nov.—LAMB, JOSEPH, a centenarian, long resident in Tennessee; died in Hawkins County, Tenn., aged 110 years.

Nov.—WOLVERTON, REV. THOMAS, a Baptist clergyman; died in Daviess County, Mo., aged 87 years, having preached for a period of sixty years.

Dec. 5.—JOHNSON, THOMAS A., senior justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York; died at Corning. He was elected in the Seventh District, in 1859, for a term of fourteen years. He was also one of the Justices of the General Term.

Dec. 5.—MAXWELL, Brevet-General O. O., a

gallant officer of the late war; shot himself fatally in a fit of insanity, at Dayton, O. He was commissioned captain in the Second Ohio Infantry, August 31, 1861; was promoted to major, December 24, 1862; and the same month to lieutenant-colonel, and was honorably discharged on account of wounds, February 1, 1864. In March, 1865, he was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the One Hundred and Ninety-fourth Ohio; promoted to colonel, October, 1865; and the same month was mustered out with the regiment. His brevet rank dates from March 13, 1865. He afterward received a lucrative employment from President Johnson in the internal revenue service.

Dec. 7.—PIKE, SAMUEL N., a real-estate speculator, and distiller; died in Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 50 years. He was born in that city, of Hebrew parentage, was in business in Florida, Richmond, Baltimore, and St. Louis, and in 1848 began the business of rectifying and distilling whiskey in Cincinnati, where he built up an enormous trade, manufacturing at one time 12,000 gallons per day. Much of the money made in this way he invested in real estate in that city. Some of the handsomest buildings in Cincinnati were built by him, including the opera-house which bore his name, and which was burned a few years later. In 1863 Mr. Pike removed to New York, and went into business. He built the Grand Opera-House at Twenty-third Street and Eighth Avenue, and, in a little more than a year after its completion, sold it to James Fisk, Jr. At the time of his death, Mr. Pike was one of the largest real-estate operators in New York City, and was also a large manufacturer and dealer in whiskey.

Dec. 7.—WATKINS, GEORGE C., an eminent jurist of Arkansas; died at Little Rock. He was for many years Attorney-General and Chief-Justice of the Court of Appeals in that State.

Dec. 8.—CRAIG, ROBERT H., a brilliant actor; died at St. Louis, Mo., aged 31 years. He was born in New York, March 24, 1842, and made his first appearance on the stage at Barnum's Museum, September 10, 1860. He subsequently acted at the Boston Howard Athenæum, under Mr. E. L. Davenport's management. For several years he was connected with the Arch-Street Theatre, Philadelphia, where he began to rise into public favor as a comedian. In 1870 he came forward at the Boston Museum, and made a signal success as a burlesque actor, and with remarkably clever imitations of noted players. His last appearance in New York was made at the Grand Opera-House, as *Prince Fridolin*, in "Le Roi Carotte"—a part that did not admit of the display of the talent peculiar to the man, but in which, nevertheless, he was efficient and pleasing. He was said to be a painter of respectable talent, and the author of burlesques on the subjects of "Faust and Marguerite," "Don Juan," "Hamlet," and "Camille."

Dec. 9.—CONVERSE, REV. AMASA, D. D., a Presbyterian clergyman and veteran religious journalist; died at Louisville, Ky., aged 77 years. He was, we believe, a native of Virginia. He was educated at Dartmouth College, whence he graduated in 1822. After completing his theological course, he was for some years in the pastorate at the South, whence he came to Philadelphia, and founded the *Christian Observer*, a Presbyterian weekly journal, old-school in theology, and Southern in its sympathies. He was a very able, though somewhat dogmatic editor, and, when the late civil war commenced, removed his paper to Richmond, Va., and, after the war, to Louisville, Ky., where it had continued to be the organ and exponent of the Southern Presbyterian Church. Mississippi College conferred the degree of D. D. upon him in 1846. His faculties and his power and vigor as a writer were retained to the very last week of his life.

Dec. 10.—SEEMULLER, MISS ANNE M. CRANE, a Baltimore authoress; died at Stuttgart, Germany. She was a native of Baltimore, and was better known by her maiden name, Anne Moncreur Crane. Her principal works were, "Emily Chester," "Opportunity" (1867), and some brilliant stories and poems in the *Galaxy* and *Putnam's Monthly*.

Dec. 11.—LANDER, MISS SARAH W., an American artist and authoress; died in Salem, Mass. She was a sister of the late General Lander, and a woman of fine literary ability and taste. Of her series of sketches of foreign countries, published under the title of "Spectacles for Young Eyes," nearly 55,000 copies have been sold.

Dec. 13.—MARLEY, DANIEL, the largest dealer in antiques and articles of *vertu* in this country; died in New York City, aged 63 years. He came to New York from England, about forty years ago, a friendless and penniless youth, and after some time, having earned a hundred dollars, he bought a lot of old goods, chiefly furniture, and opened a shop in Ann Street. One day Mr. N. P. Willis, the poet, in search of a desk, entered the shop, and, admiring the taste of the collector, made a notice of him in the *Mirror*, which drew attention to Marley and his wares. From that date his business flourished. He enlarged it from time to time, and, going up into Broadway, established himself, where his store became a great museum of elegant and costly antiques.

Dec. 14.—ROOT, REV. N. W. TAYLOR, an Episcopal clergyman, and an accomplished writer; died of small-pox at the hospital in Portland, Me., aged 42 years. He was a native of New Haven, Conn., and son of Rev. David Root, of that city; graduated at Yale College, and for several years subsequently was employed on the editorial staff of the *New Haven Register*. During the late war he was chaplain of a Rhode Island regiment. He was a traveller of considerable experience, having visited Europe no less than eight times, during

one of his visits acting for six months as chaplain of the American Chapel at Paris. About six months previous to his death, he received an appointment as professor at Bowdoin College.

Dec. 14.—WALLBRIDGE, ARTHUR D., a young lawyer, poet, and author, of great promise; died in Rochester, N. Y., aged 29 years. He was a son of the Hon. S. D. Wallbridge, and was born in Gaines, Orleans County, N. Y., in 1843, graduated at Princeton, in 1867, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1871. He evinced poetic abilities of great promise, and was author, among others, of the well-known melodies, "Now I Lay me Down to Sleep," "Sleeping where the Daisies Grow," "Baby Meets Me on the Stairs," and "Gone." The first of these was once very popular.

Dec. 15.—CHOATE, HON. DAVID, a Massachusetts lawyer and jurist; died in Essex, Mass., aged 76 years. He was an elder brother of the eminent lawyer, Rufus Choate, and served with credit in both branches of the Massachusetts Legislature. He was a Republican, and held the position of Trial Justice for many years in Essex, and was an active and earnest supporter of benevolent institutions.

Dec. 16.—DE COUDRES, LOUIS, the oldest brass-founder in the country; died in Brooklyn, aged 83 years. At the early age of thirteen he was taken by James P. Allaire as his first apprentice, Mr. Allaire at this time carrying on a small brass and bell foundry. It was at this establishment the brass castings were made for McQueen, who had a machine-shop, and did the work for Robert Fulton, in applying his steam-engine to the first paddle-wheel steamboat, the Clermont of North River. Several years later Mr. Allaire started his steam-engine works in Cherry Street, New York, which became the leading establishment of the city, and famous over the entire country for the number and character of the engines it supplied to the first steamboats which ploughed the waters of this continent. Mr. De Coudres continued with Mr. Allaire more than half a century, some of the time as superintendent of the iron-foundry, and all of the time in charge of the brass-casting department, in which art his reputation was preëminent. This branch of the Allaire Works possessed for many years almost a monopoly in the trade of bell-casting. The first great fire-alarm bells put up in the City Hall Park were cast by Mr. De Coudres.

Dec. 17.—LOOMIS, REV. HUBBELL, one of the pioneers of Illinois; died at Upper Alton, aged 97 years. He was father of Prof. E. Loomis, of Yale College, and was the first president of Shurtleff College, Alton, Ill. He was a native of Connecticut, graduated from Union College in 1799, and, after several years' teaching, settled as a Congregationalist clergyman in Wellington, Tolland County, Conn., where his son, Prof. Loomis, was born in 1811. Not long after his birth, Mr. Loomis, whose

eminent scholarship had won him collegiate honors both from Union and Yale Colleges, became convinced that the views of the Baptists on the subject and mode of baptism were correct, and, receiving baptism, he became a clergyman of that denomination. A few years later he migrated to Illinois, and labored there zealously as a missionary. In 1832, when the late Rev. John M. Peck had obtained a college charter and a partial endowment for his "Rockspring Seminary," at Upper Alton, he secured the services of Mr. Loomis as its first president, and he remained at its head for nearly twenty years, exhibiting rare abilities as a teacher and presiding officer.

Dec. 18.—BISHOP, REV. ARTEMAS, a clergyman and formerly a missionary of the American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions to the Sandwich Islands; died at Honolulu, aged 77 years. He embarked for the islands as missionary, November 19, 1822.

Dec. 21.—HULIN, REV. GEORGE H., a Presbyterian clergyman and journalist; died in Bloomfield, N. J., aged 68 years. He was born in Saratoga County, N. Y., December 23, 1804, and entered upon the ministry at Weston, Ct. Subsequently he removed to Orrington, Me., and later to Onondaga Valley, N. Y., where he preached with great acceptance until in 1846 he assumed the editorial management of the *Religious Recorder*, a Presbyterian paper at Syracuse. The *Recorder* was finally merged in the *New York Evangelist*, and Mr. Hulin for a time was connected with that paper. In 1856 he removed to Bloomfield, where he resided until his death, though the state of his health prevented him from engaging actively in the ministry.

Dec. 28.—TOWNLEY, DANIEL O'CONNELL, a journalist of some note; died in New York City, aged 41 years. He was born at Newry, in the north of Ireland, in December, 1831, received a liberal education, and was a contributor to London and Dublin periodicals. In 1860 he came to this country, and was for a few years on the staff of the *New York Times*, previous to the establishment of the *Evening Mail*, when he resigned to accept an editorial position on that journal. He contributed occasional articles to *Scribner's Magazine*, and wrote humorous sketches under the nom de plume of "Alderman Rooney." A few months previous to his death he retired from journalism to act as business manager of the Grand Opera-House.

Dec. 29.—CONKEY, WALTER M., a wealthy and distinguished citizen of Norwich, Chenango County, N. Y., president of the Chenango Bank for twenty-five years; died suddenly at Norwich. He had been treasurer of the New York & Oswego Midland Railroad since its organization.

Dec. 30.—LORAIN, COLONEL EDWARD, an eminent civil engineer; died in Richmond, Va., aged 55 years. He was born in New Orleans. He was for some years in charge of the U. S.

Government Survey of the Central Water Line, and at his death Chief-Engineer of the James River & Kanawha Canal.

Dec. 30.—MORGAN, ALONZO D.; died in Aurora, Cayuga County, N. Y., aged 41 years. He was a son of Hon. Edwin B. Morgan, formerly member of Congress, and was one of the proprietors of the *New York Times*, a young man of high moral character and fine culture.

Dec. 31.—BROWN, JOHN A., a wealthy banker of Philadelphia, the third son of Alexander Brown, a Baltimore banker, whose four sons were subsequently at the head of great banking-houses in Liverpool, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore; died in Philadelphia, aged 85 years. Born in Ballymena, County Antrim, Ireland, May 21, 1788, he came to this country with his father about 1800, and during the whole period of his active life was identified with American interests. In 1818, his father, who had already established a banking-house in Baltimore, opened a branch house in Philadelphia, of which Mr. John A. Brown became the manager. Since then, the firms established by these sons of Alexander Brown have been known throughout the commercial world for their integrity, not less than for their control of vast resources. About thirty-four years ago, Mr. John A. Brown retired from the firm with a large fortune, retaining, however, his connection with some of the leading financial institutions of Philadelphia, New York, and elsewhere, his influence in business affairs remaining unimpaired until the failure of his health, about two years previous to his death. Good judgment, careful estimates of men, tact in dealing with opportunities, and perfect uprightness, were the prominent features of his business life. He was not an indiscriminate giver, but, where the approval of his judgment was secured, his charities were unstinted, often disbursed by thousands. He gave to benevolent objects the sum of \$506,000; \$300,000 of which was donated to the Presbyterian Hospital of Philadelphia with the provision that no part of the principal or income should be used in building, the payment of debts, or in any other way than the payment of current expenses after the hospital should be opened. The result of this wise and liberal provision was, that the friends of the hospital raised the entire amount necessary for the erection and furnishing the buildings from other sources, and now have a hospital liberally endowed.

Dec. 31.—FOEN, Rev. JOHN, a Presbyterian clergyman and scholar; died at Parsippany, N. J., aged 86 years. He was a native of Morris County, and early in life displayed a great fondness for books, having mastered the French language in his youth, so that subsequently he was able to preach in that language. He graduated at Princeton in the class of 1812. About 1816 he was installed pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Parsippany, in which relation he continued until he

was seventy years old, when, according to a purpose formed long before, he retired. His resignation did not prevent his abundant labors in vacant churches, in mission-fields, and in assisting the pastors in his neighborhood. He was a scholar of far more than ordinary attainments; was a fine mathematician, and well versed in the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew languages. Mr. Ford was a powerful preacher, and had given several valuable discourses to the press, as well as an elaborate catechism of Christian doctrine.

Dec. 31.—PRIESTLEY, JOHN, a publisher and for seventeen years treasurer of the Century Club of New York City; died there, aged 60 years. He was born in Belfast, Ireland, May 29, 1812, and arrived in this country at the age of four years. His grandfather was a brother of the celebrated Joseph Priestley. Mr. Priestley began business in New York in the paper-trade, and in 1846 became publisher of the *Whig Review*, which he managed for a year. During that period he gave to American literature that remarkable poem of Edgar A. Poe, "The Raven," for which he paid \$10—a liberal sum for that day. He was elected to the Century, December 4, 1847, then in its infancy, and had been its treasurer since 1856. He was a man of singular purity of character and sterling worth.

Dec. 31.—REED, JESSE D., a Baltimore journalist; died in that city. He was for many years connected with the *Baltimore Sun*.

Dec. —.—ANNECKE, Colonel FRITZ, a Prussian officer and journalist; died by accident in Chicago, aged 55 years. He was formerly editor of the *Anzeiger des Westens*, a German paper in St. Louis. During the late war he commanded a regiment from Wisconsin.

Dec. —.—BEEBE, GILBERT JUDSON, a Democratic journalist; died in Poughkeepsie, aged 45 years. He was for many years a resident of Brooklyn, L. I., and was editor and proprietor of the *Banner of Liberty*, an exponent of extreme Democratic principles, though holding itself independent of that party. He was a frequent speaker at political gatherings, and his fluency gave him some power as an orator.

Dec. —.—BOND, JOHN R. S., a Western journalist; died in Chillicothe, O., aged 50 years. He was the son of a pioneer of Ohio, and travelled in early youth from Venice, in that State, to Michigan, on horseback, through an almost unbroken wilderness. From Niles, Mich., he went in a skiff down the Kankakee and Mississippi Rivers, to St. Louis, a distance of 700 miles. He was the founder of the *Louisville Courier-Journal*, and had owned at different times not less than eight journals. At the time of his death he was editor of the *Scioto Gazette*.

Dec. —.—LA ROCHE, —, M. D., an eminent physician and medical writer; died in Philadelphia, aged 77 years. He was the author of several medical works, and for some years had been engaged in preparing a history of medi-

cine. He was a man of decided talent and moral worth.

Dec. —**SNYDER, MRS. MARY**, a centenarian; died at Leesville, Crawford County, Pa., aged 108 years.

OBITUARIES, FOREIGN. *Jan. 5.*—**CROSSELEY, Sir FRANCIS**, Baronet, member of Parliament, and great carpet-manufacturer; died in Halifax, England, aged 55 years. He was born in Halifax, in 1817, and was a son of Francis Crossley, a carpet-manufacturer of that town. Early in life he entered his father's business, which rapidly grew, and now furnishes employment for over 5,000 people. In 1852 he was elected to the British Parliament, representing his native town in the Liberal interest until 1859, when he was elected for the West Riding of Yorkshire, and afterward sat in the House of Commons for other divisions of the county. In 1863 he was made a baronet. He was a man of strong philanthropic feeling, giving largely to the interests of his native town and elsewhere. In 1857 he presented his town with a handsome park and pleasure-ground; he gave also \$60,000 for an infirmary, \$100,000 to foreign missions, \$50,000 to a fund for aged ministers and their wives, besides other large benefactions.

Jan. 6.—**GILLOTT, JOSEPH**, a celebrated manufacturer of steel pens; died at Birmingham, England, aged 72 years. He was of English birth, and began his business career as a grinder of cutlery in Sheffield; about 1822 he removed to Birmingham, followed the business of steel toy-making for a time, and finally entered upon the manufacture of steel pens, which has rendered his name so widely known, and through which he became immensely wealthy.

Jan. 12.—**ARLÈS-DUFOUR, JEAN BARTHÉLEMY**, an eminent French silk-merchant and advocate of free trade; died in Paris, aged 67 years. His original name was *Arlès*; he was the son of a municipal councillor of Lyons, in which city he was born in 1805. Becoming a silk-merchant, he married into the family of Dufour, eminent bankers of Lyons, and united the name of his wife with his own. He was a jurymen at the French Exhibition in 1849, and acted in the same capacity at the Great Exhibitions of London and Paris, held in 1851 and 1855, respectively. In 1853 he established a commission house in Paris for the sale of silks. In 1853 he was made Secretary-General of the Imperial Commission on Manufactures. Since 1855 he had published many articles relative to the textile fabrics exhibited at the Exposition of 1855. For fifteen years before leaving Lyons he was a member of the Chamber of Commerce and of the Municipal Council of that city, as well as of the Society of Primary Instruction and of the Council General of the Department. He received the decoration of the Legion of Honor in 1837, was promoted to be an officer of the Legion in 1854, and made commander in 1860.

Jan. 28.—**DIXON, Rev. JAMES, D. D.**, an eminent Methodist clergyman and pulpit orator; died at Wellesley Terrace, Manningham, England, aged 84 years. He was born in England, in 1788, entered the ministry in 1812, and in 1824 went for a year as missionary to Gibraltar. In 1841 he was elected president of the Wesleyan Conference. For a period of nearly sixty years he labored as a minister on circuit in various parts of England, continuing to preach after the loss of sight. He was exceedingly eloquent as a speaker, and strong in his denunciations against papacy and slavery. He was widely known as the author of several theological and biographical works. In the pulpit he had a patriarchal and venerable appearance, and was frequently compared in this respect to John Wesley. In 1862 he retired from the full work of the ministry, and settled in Bradford.

Jan. 29.—**LEWIS, Rev. JAMES, D. D.**, a Scottish clergyman of Rome, Italy; died in that city, of diphtheria. He went to Rome in 1864, and, although in danger from the papal authorities, opened his house for private religious services, which were continued for a space of three years. In 1867 the Papal Government ordered him to desist from such worship, under penalty of imprisonment. With the ready and prudent boldness which had characterized him during the trying days of the separation of the Free Church of Scotland from the Establishment, he obeyed the order, but in a very different manner from what was expected. He discontinued the private services, but rented a room and opened a public service just outside the gate of the city, immediately across the street from the English church, which was, in a manner at least, under the control of the British legation. Any attempt to interfere with him here would probably involve consequences impossible to foresee, and he was unmolested. Here he resolved to build a church, and money being contributed by friends in Scotland, Rome, and America, to further that object, he carried it forward regardless of the danger. A square building, looking as little like a church as possible on the outside, was erected, and, before its completion, the suspension of the Papal Government gave perfect religious license. In 1871 the church was dedicated, it being the only Protestant church built on Roman soil. The same day the college at Princeton gave him the title of Doctor of Divinity.

Feb. 2.—**DAWSON, BOGUMIL**, a German tragic actor, died in Dresden, aged 54 years. He was the son of a Polish Jew, and a native of Warsaw, born May 18, 1818. Having a taste for the stage, he fought against the fate which would have confined him and his fortunes to the uncongenial arena of the printing-office, and, abandoning his position as transcriber in the office of the *Warsaw Gazette*, he studied the mimetic art under Kudlicz. He made his first appearance in 1837 at the Polish

Theatre in Warsaw, and obtained an engagement shortly after at Vilna as general utility man. Subsequently at Lemberg, meeting a patron in the director of the Polish Theatre of that city, Count Starbeck, he was enabled to travel, visiting the chief cities of France and Germany. On returning to Lemberg he played in the German language, and thenceforward devoted himself chiefly to the German drama. In 1846 he played at Hamburg, and, refusing many other advantageous offers, he was finally invited, in 1849, to play at the first of German theatres, the Hofburg Theatre, of Vienna. Retiring from this in consequence of the ill-health of his wife, he was engaged in the Dresden Theatre. Subsequently he travelled on the Continent of Europe, in the British Islands, and in the United States, appearing at the highest-class theatres. A few years ago he returned from this country, and just after his return the insanity which finally led to his death developed itself strongly. His repertoire was very varied. His principal rôles were: *Hamlet, Richard III., Macbeth, Othello, Shylock, Philip II., the Duke of Alva, and Wallenstein*. In his treatment of these characters he displayed the most painstaking attention to detail, as well as an accurate study of the spirit, no less than the language of the character.

Feb. 5.—POOLE, JOHN, an English dramatist and author; died in London, aged 80 years. He had written for the stage since 1813. He was the author of "Little Pedlington," the comedy of "Paul Fry," and several volumes of essays and sketches.

Feb. 7.—GENIOT, Madame, a Parisian *charcutière*, or sausage and pork seller, of enormous size; died in Paris. In 1848, on some political occasion, she was selected to represent the Goddess of Liberty. At the time of her death she weighed 514 pounds, and her coffin measured nearly two yards across.

Feb. 8.—PEASE, JOSEPH, an English mine-owner, one of the largest employers of labor in England; died in Darlington, aged 75 years. He was a member of the Society of Friends, and the first of its members who ever sat in Parliament. He was also the president of the Peace Society, and established and maintained, chiefly at his own cost, an extensive system of education in connection with his collieries in the county of Durham.

Feb. 13.—CONTI, CHARLES ETIENNE, private secretary of Napoleon III.; died in Paris, aged 60 years. He was a native of Corsica, and was born October 31, 1812. He acquired distinction as a lawyer, politician, and a writer of verse, and was elected to the Council-General of his department. He received the office of Procureur-General at Bastia, under the republic, and was returned to the French Legislative Assembly, wherein he acted with the moderate democratic party, while General Cavagnac was in power. He supported the empire, and received October, 1851, the decoration of

the Legion of Honor, and was also appointed a Councillor of State soon after the overthrow of the republic. He succeeded M. Mocquard as private secretary to Napoleon III., and served him with great fidelity. He was returned from Corsica to the present National Assembly, where, before a hostile and uproarious audience he avowed, on a notable occasion, his fidelity to his fallen master.

Feb. 13.—ROGERS, G. H., a popular actor; died at Melbourne, Australia, aged 54 years.

Feb. 15.—DALY, Right Rev. ROBERT, D. D., Episcopal Bishop of Cashel, Ireland; died there, aged 90 years. He was made bishop in 1843.

Feb. 18.—OEHLER, Professor, a theologian of the latitudinarian school of Tübingen, the associate and supporter of F. C. Baür, and, like him, vehement in his attacks on the orthodox school; died at Tübingen.

Feb. 21.—BURNS, Colonel WILLIAM N., late of the Indian Army, and last surviving son of the poet Robert Burns; died at Dumfries, Scotland, aged 80 years. He was named after his father's friend, William Nicol, a master in the Edinburgh High-School, and one of the three celebrities named in "Willie brewed a Peck o' Maut." Colonel Burns was buried in the Burns mausoleum, at Dumfries, where his father, his brothers, and his world-widely celebrated mother, Jeanie Armour, rest.

Feb. 21.—GAGARIN, Prince PAUL, a Russian statesman, president of the Ministerial Council; died in St. Petersburg, aged about 79 years. He had been in the Russian service since 1807, having begun his career as a young army officer under General Kutuzoff. Transferred some years later to the civil service, he had filled many offices, and had been for some years past president of the Council of Ministers. He was a man of great skill and tact, and was universally respected for his straightforwardness and integrity.

Feb. 23.—VAUDOYER, LÉON, an eminent French architect, and member of the French Institute; died in Paris, aged 69 years. He was born in Paris, June 7, 1803; studied with his father, and with M. Hippolyte Le Bas; entered the School of Fine Arts in 1819, and gained the second prize in 1824, and the grand prize in 1826 for the plan offered by him for a palace for the French Academy, at Rome. During a protracted residence at the villa of the Medici, at Florence, he sent home to Paris plans and elevations of the arches of Trajan, at Ancona and Benevenuto; of the *Porte la Majeure*, and of the Augustan Gate, both at Fano; of the aqueducts of Claudius, and of the Temples of Venus, and of Rome. The two latter studies were exhibited at the Exposition of 1855. On his return to Paris in 1832, he designed, in connection with David (d'Angers), the national monument to General Foy, besides a large number of private monuments. He next undertook, with his father, the architectural drawings for the Conservatory of Arts

and Measures, which he continued alone after his father's death in 1849. In 1854, after a sharp competition, he was selected as one of the two architects to make the plans and superintend the construction of the new cathedral at Marseilles. He early gave close attention to the architecture of the period of the Renaissance, and, as a result of his investigations, presented, at the Exposition of 1855, fifteen designs, or, as he called them, "architectural studies of the Renaissance period." These were made by him at Orleans, for the Committee on Historical Monuments, and were so arranged as to give a most picturesque view of the appearance of some of the finest streets of that city in the fifteenth century. Many of the buildings had been destroyed in the various sieges of the city, and their reproduction was greatly commended, and procured for him the first gold medal of the Exposition. M. Vaudoyer received numerous commissions and appointments from the Imperial Government. He was elected to the Institute (Academy of Fine Arts), in February, 1868, in the place of his old preceptor Le Bas. He was also an officer of the Legion of Honor since 1855, having been a Chevalier of it since 1849.

Feb. 25.—GORDON, Rev. JAMES D., a clergyman and missionary of the Canadian Presbyterian Church, in one of the New Hebrides group of islands; was killed by the natives at Erromanga. He was a native of Prince Edward's Island, British North America, and a brother of the Rev. G. N. Gordon, who, with his wife, was murdered by the natives at the same place in 1861. Mr. James Gordon was a man of singular piety, self-denying in the extreme, and ready for martyrdom, if need be, for the cause of Christianity. He had labored in Erromanga for eight years, and translated portions of the Bible into the language of the people, besides preparing primers and hymns for their use. He also acquired a knowledge of the language of the island of Espiritu Santo, and spent a winter there teaching the people. He prepared a phonetic primer in that language. Mr. Gordon acted for the first four years as a missionary of the Presbyterian Church of the Lower Provinces of British North America, then for two years as a representative of the Presbyterian Church of New South Wales. He resigned his connection with the church in the end of 1870. Since that time he had withdrawn from outside support, and had been alone upon the island, trusting himself unreservedly among the natives.

Feb.—KNIAZHEVICH, M., a Russian statesman, and Minister of Finance; died in St. Petersburg.

Feb.—MILUTIN, NICHOLAS, a Russian statesman; died at Moscow. He was the leading spirit of the emancipation, and other reforms of the last fifteen years in Russia, and especially the leader of the Slavophile party, and his house in Moscow was the social and political centre of that party. Though holding no high office,

and never a minister (it was his brother, General Count Milutin, who had been Minister of War since 1862), yet Nicholas Milutin exercised, perhaps, the greatest influence in Russia on the Government. There was a magnetism in his personal character, which called out sympathy and coöperation. For the last three or four years he had suffered from a painful and severe disease, and had passed most of his time abroad.

Feb.—ROYE, E. J., ex-President of the Liberian Republic, was drowned in the harbor of Monrovia, while endeavoring to swim to the steamer just before her departure for Liverpool. He was of the colored race, and was born in Ohio, in 1815, received a fair education, and engaged in mercantile pursuits. About thirty years ago he emigrated to Liberia, where he soon became one of the wealthiest citizens. He was elected to the Liberian House of Representatives, and served as Speaker in 1849, and held the office of Chief-Justice from 1865 to 1868. He was elected President in 1869, and entered upon his duties January 3, 1870. During his term of office the people of Liberia voted upon changing the presidential term from two to four years. This measure was defeated, and a presidential election was held last year, resulting in the selection of President Roberts. Mr. Roye, however, refused to recognize this election, and attempted to remain in power. He thus infringed upon the laws, and was condemned to imprisonment, had escaped, and was endeavoring to leave the country, when he met his death.

Feb.—SAÏD PACHA, son-in-law of Mahmoud II., formerly Marshal of the Palace, and governor-general, in turn, of several provinces; died in Constantinople. He fell into disfavor, and was banished from Constantinople, but afterward was allowed to return to that city, where he adopted a life of seclusion, and was known as a very devout dervish.

Feb.—SMITH, WYNDHAM (The Assassin), eldest son of Sydney Smith, noted as a sportsman; died in London. He was educated at Cambridge, but from his earliest youth cared neither for literature, politics, arts, nor sciences. His tastes were for horse-racing, jesting, etc. His nickname, *The Assassin*, was fastened on him while in college. Some of his fellow-students turned loose a ferocious bull-dog into his rooms at night, and waited below in the quadrangle to watch the *dénoûment* of their practical joke. He entered his rooms—a scuffle was heard, and presently a window was thrown up, out of which the dog appeared, held suspended in the air by the left hand of its human antagonist, who proceeded with his right hand to draw a razor across the struggling animal's throat. From that night until his dying hour, the name of "The Assassin" clung to him.

March 3.—ASHBURNHAM, General, the Hon. THOMAS, C. B., of the British army; died in London, aged 65 years. He was colonel of

the Eighty-second Foot, and a brother of the late Lord Ashburnham, once Treaty Commissioner to the United States.

March 6.—GOLDSTUCKER, THEODOR, an eminent Sanscrit scholar, and professor; died in London. He was of German birth, but had lived in England the greater portion of his life. He was a man of fine, scholarly attainments, and was a standard authority upon Sanscrit literature; was professor of that language in the University of London, and left many works, the labor of years, in manuscript, among which is an immense Sanscrit dictionary, and a treatise on the administration of Hindoo law, both unfinished. It was said that he requested that his papers should be burned.

March 10.—CHOXEY, HENRY FOTHERGILL, an eminent English musical composer, critic, and author; died in England, aged 70 years. He was born at Blackleyhurst, Lancashire; educated in the Royal Institution, Liverpool, and, after spending a few years in a merchant's office there, went to London in 1834, and, joining the staff of the *Athenæum*, remained with it for thirty-five years. He was the author of "Sketches of a Seaport Town," "Pomfret," "The Lion," "Rocabella," and "The Prodigy," two plays, "Old Love and New Fortune," and "Duchess Eleanor;" two original operabooks—"White Magic," and the "Amber Witch;" twenty opera-books paraphrased from the French, German, and Italian languages; and about a hundred songs.

March 10.—WELLS, REV. JAMES, an eminent Baptist minister, forty years pastor of the Surrey Tabernacle; died in London. He was of humble birth, and his early education was meagre, but after his conversion he gave himself diligently to study, and during his pastorate had so greatly endeared himself to his people that his funeral was attended by ninety mourning-coaches and many thousands of weeping friends.

March —.—CAMPBELL, McLEOD, D. D., a Presbyterian clergyman of Scotland, of latitudinarian views; died in Scotland. He was the author of a noted work on the atonement.

March —.—DON MANUEL PANDO, Marquis de Miraflores, Count of Villapaterna, a Spanish statesman and publicist; died in Madrid, in the 80th year of his age. He was born February 23, 1792, educated for public life, which he entered early, and for more than fifty years was constantly in the service of the Government, either as an ambassador, senator, or cabinet officer. He had been sent at different times in the capacity of ambassador, minister extraordinary, and minister plenipotentiary, to the courts of London and Paris. At home, he had been many times called into cabinets over which other ministers presided, and twice (in 1846 and 1863) had himself been president of the Council. Seven times he had been called to the presidency of the Senate. In this last capacity, where he presided from 1863 to 1868, he made great but ineffectual efforts

to bring about a cordial state of feeling between the principal aspirants for power; and, after the death of Narvaez, he advised the Queen to surround herself with a cabinet of the Liberal, Union, and Progressist parties. His advice was not accepted, and, foreseeing the result, he resigned his office as president of the Senate some time before the Revolution of September, 1868, which cost the Queen her throne, and remained in private life from that time to his death. The marquis was a Spanish grandee of the first class, and had been made Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor; Knight of the Golden Fleece; Grand Cross of Charles III.; Senator for life; Member of the *Real Academia de la Historia* of Madrid; Governor of the Royal Palace and Royal Patrimony, and decorated with all the orders of merit in Europe. He had written much and ably, mainly in reference to the history and politics of his own time. His principal works were: "An Historical and Legal Memoir concerning the Laws of the Succession to the Crown of Spain," 1833; "An Impartial Review of the Question of Succession, on the Occasion of the Spanish Marriages," 1847; "Louis Philippe of Orleans," etc., 1851; "Memoirs of the History of the First Seven Years of the Reign of Isabella," 1863; "Memoirs of my Own Life;" and a number of important memoirs and speeches.

March —.—PRZEDZIECKI, Comte ALEXANDRE, a Polish historian and archæologist; died in Paris. He was long a resident in that city, and was the author of an historical drama in French, entitled "Don Sébastien de Portugal," which had some success.

March —.—SCHUEZ, JOSEPH, a Swiss soldier who had served through all the Napoleonic wars and was wounded forty times, died at Altorf, Switzerland, aged 110 years.

April 3.—SCOTT, Admiral Sir JAMES, K. C. B., an officer of the British Navy; died in London, aged 81 years. He entered the navy in 1803, and served in the French, American, and Chinese Wars; was wounded at the reduction of Martinique; served at Walcheren, at the capture of Washington, and at the battles of Bladensburg, Baltimore, etc. He was recommended twenty times and gazetted nine times; received the navy and army war medals, and the Chinese medals; also, the thanks of both Houses of Parliament.

April 13.—SHORT, Rt. Rev. THOMAS VOWLER, D. D., formerly Bishop of St. Asaph; died in London, aged 82 years. He was the son of Dr. Short, Archdeacon of Cornwall, born in 1790, and educated at Westminster School and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he took a double first class in 1812. He was shortly after appointed a tutor of Christ Church, and to a living in the gift of his college. In 1821 he was nominated Oxford preacher at the Chapel Royal, Whitehall; and, after holding other benefices in the Church, was promoted to the living of St. George's, Bloomsbury. In 1841

he was nominated by Sir Robert Peel to the bishopric of Sodor and Man, and in 1846 was translated to the See of St. Asaph, which he held for twenty-four years, and then resigned under a recent act of Parliament. He was the author of a "Sketch of the History of the Church of England to the Revolution," and of several other works.

April 18.—MITCHELL, EDWARD, an English sculptor; died in London, aged 41 years.

April 18.—SHEEPSHANKS, WILLIAM, an eminent English philanthropist; died in London.

April 19.—WESTMACOTT, Prof. RICHARD, R. A., F. R. S., an eminent English sculptor; died in London, aged 74 years. He was the son of Sir Richard Westmacott, a celebrated artist, and was born in 1798. Adopting his father's profession, he went to Italy in 1820, and devoted six years to the study of his art. His first exhibition at the Academy was in 1827. In 1838 he was elected an Associate; in 1849, R. A., and in 1859, Professor of Sculpture. Among his best ideal works were "Venus and Ascanius" in 1831; "the Cymbal Player," in the Duke of Devonshire's collection, exhibited in 1832; a group of a Girl and a Fawn; "Venus instructing Cupid;" "Paolo and Francesca," in 1838, and "Blue Bell," a bass-relief full of grace and beauty. His greatest success, however, was in religious compositions, of which his finest examples were the "Angel Watching," part of a large monumental group to the Ashburton family, in 1842; a bass-relief, "Go and Sin no more;" a recumbent monumental figure of the late Archbishop Howley, in Canterbury Cathedral, in 1850; and one of the late Earl of Hardwicke, at Wimpole. Mr. Westmacott had for some years previous to his death retired from the practice of his profession, occupying himself chiefly in the literature connected with his art, and in delivering lectures. He contributed to most of the encyclopedias and journals articles and essays on the subject of his professional study; and was the author of a "Handbook on the Schools of Sculpture," and an essay "On Coloring Statues."

April 27.—BEAMISH, Lieutenant-Colonel NORTH LUDLOW, K. H., an author of several military works; died in London, aged 75 years. Among his works was "The History of the King's German Legion."

April 30.—MAYHEW, HORACE, a popular English author; died in London, aged 53 years.

April 30.—NASSAU-ORANGE, WILLIAM FREDERICK HENRY, Prince of, Vice-Admiral of the Dutch Navy, and brother of the King of the Netherlands; died in Amsterdam, aged 52 years. He was born in Soestdyke, June 13, 1820. He was Viceroy of the grand-duchy of Luxemburg, and commanded the second division for the equipment of the Russian fleet. In March, 1853, he married the Princess Amalia Marie-de-Gloria-Auguste, daughter of Bernard, Duke of Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach.

April —.—BAMFORD, SAMUEL, an English

author; died near Manchester, aged 84 years. He was successively a weaver, warehouseman, sailor, public secretary, bookseller, newspaper correspondent, and Government clerk, and was several times a political prisoner. His two chief works, "Passages in the Life of a Radical," and "Early Days," give a detailed account of his connection with the political movements in Lancashire which brought him into notoriety. He is frequently quoted by Miss Martineau, in her "History of England during the Thirty Years' Peace," as an authority with regard to the events immediately prior to the Manchester massacre, in August, 1819, as well as to that deplorable event itself, which constituted an epoch in the history of the Government contest with radicalism.

April —.—BOERGIA, ALEXANDER, Grand Commander of the Knights of St. John; died in Rome, Italy. He was a lineal descendant of Pope Alexander VI. and of Lucrezia and Cesare Borgia, and a great admirer of that eccentric family, whom history, he always declared, had foully wronged.

April —.—PICTET, called DE LA RIVE, Prof. FRANÇOIS JULES, an eminent Swiss naturalist; died at Geneva, Switzerland, aged about 72 years. He was born in that city about 1800, graduated from the Academy of Geneva, and early devoted himself to the study of zoology and comparative anatomy, to which he subsequently added such profound researches into palæontology as made him the peer of Agassiz in this difficult but interesting science. He was elected Professor of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy in the Academy of Geneva about 1830, and prosecuted his favorite studies with unwearied assiduity till his death. His published works are numerous. The principal were: "Researches upon the Phryganides," 1834; "The Natural History, General and Specific, of Neuropterous Insects," 2 vols., 8vo, 1841-'43, comparing the *Perlides* and *Ephemerides*; "Elementary Treatise on Paleontology," 4 vols., 8vo, 1844-'46 (a second edition with an atlas of 110 plates was published in Paris, 1853-'55); "Description of the Fossil Mollusks found in the New Red Sandstone of the Vicinity of Geneva," 1847-'51, 4to, with 51 plates; "Materials for Swiss Palæontology," 3 vols. (35 numbers) with numerous plates, 1854-'63; "Description of the Fossil Fish of Mount Lebanon," 4to, 1850; "Notes on the New Animals in the Museum of Geneva," 4to, 23 plates; "Palæontologic Miscellanies," 1863. He also prepared numerous papers for the Transactions of the Society of Physics of Geneva, and was a large contributor to the "*Bibliothèque Universelle*."

May 1.—MAYHEW, HENRY, an English author and reformer; died in London, aged 60 years. He was born in London in 1812; studied at Westminster School, which he left for a voyage to Calcutta, and on his return was articled to his father, a solicitor, for three years. His literary career commenced not far

from 1841, as one of the authors of the "Wandering Minstrel;" he was also one of the founders of *Punch*, from which he afterward withdrew. He wrote numerous tales and articles in magazines, but was best known by his "London Labor and the London Poor," a valuable cyclopædia of information on the condition of the working-classes (1851), published in numbers. Among his other works are "The Mormons, or Latter-Day Saints," published in 1852; "The Wonders of Science," in 1855; "The Great World of London" (1856); "The Upper Rhine" (1858); and "Young Ben Franklin" (1858). In conjunction with his brothers Horace and Augustus, he published a variety of fairy-tales and the following works of humorous fiction: "The Greatest Plague of Life," "Whom to Marry, and How to Get Married," "The Magic of Kindness," "Peasant-Boy Philosopher," "Tricks of Trade," etc.

May 9.—PENNEFATHER, General Sir JOHN LYSAGHT, G. C. B., British Army, Governor of Chelsea Hospital; died there, aged 78 years. He was born in 1798, entered the army as cornet in 1818, and in 1839 was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He served in India for some years, and was a trusted officer under Sir Charles J. Napier, in the campaign in Scinde, commanding the infantry brigade at the battle of Meanee, in 1843, where he was severely wounded. For his services in Scinde, he received the thanks of Parliament, and the Order of the Bath. Returning home, he was for a time engaged on the staff in Ireland, and on the outbreak of the Crimean War was appointed to the command of the First Brigade of the Second Division with the rank of major-general, distinguishing himself at the battle of the Alma, and at Inkermann. In recognition of his services before Sebastopol he received several honorable distinctions, and on the conclusion of peace was made Governor of Malta. After holding this position five years, he was made commander of the camp at Aldershot, which post he resigned in 1865.

May 22.—FORRESTER, ALFRED HENRY (Alfred Crowquill), a celebrated artist; died in London, aged 67 years. He was born in 1805, and in early life was put into a notary's office, but, as soon as he became of age, he turned his attention to art and literature. He was associated with Theodore Hook and Father Prout, in the early numbers of *Colburn's* and *Bentley's Magazines*, and his name soon became familiar to the public as a designer of humorous and graceful daawings. He was one of the early contributors to *Punch*, and, besides his artistic work, he produced many writings of a lively character, including several burlesques.

May 26.—BEDFORD, WILLIAM RUSSELL, Duke of; died in England, aged 63 years. He was born in 1809, and represented Tavistock in the House of Commons from 1832 to 1851. He succeeded to the title of duke in 1861. He

acted with the Liberal party, and was patron of twenty-seven livings in the Established Church. He is succeeded by his nephew, Francis Charles Russell, born in 1819.

May —.—HAUCH, JEAN KARSTEN VON, an eminent Danish poet, novelist, and scientist; died at Rome, aged 82 years. He was born at Fredriksbald, May 12, 1790. He was educated at Copenhagen, and, after receiving his doctorate in Philosophy, was for nearly thirty years Professor of Physical Science in the Academy of Soroe. In 1846 he was appointed Professor of Scandinavian Literature, at Kiel. In 1848, in consequence of his liberal tendencies, he was deprived of his professorship, but through the kindness of the Queen Maria Sophia Frederick, found an asylum at Fredericksberg, in the suburbs of Copenhagen. After the death of Oehlenschläger, in 1850, he was made Professor of Æsthetics in the University of Copenhagen, and retained this position till a year or two ago. Von Hauch was a voluminous writer. His dramatic works, which are numerous, are of two classes, historical or classical subjects, such as "Bajazet," "Tiberius," "Gregory VIII.," "Don Juan," etc., all possessing great merit, and dramas of Danish life, of which there are five or six, which were as popular in Sweden and Germany as in Denmark. He had also published an Epic-Dramatic poem, the "Hamadryads," and a volume of lyric poems, which were very much admired by the Danish public. He had also written twelve or fifteen novels, in most of which he had interwoven the legends of the Scandinavian mythology, and which have been translated into most of the languages of Europe. He made an extensive scientific tour in Germany, Italy, and France, some years since, and, after his return, published "An Examination into the Rudimentary Organs, and their Function in Nature," and "Remarks on the Nervous System, and Animal Instinct." He has also contributed many dissertations and papers to a Danish scientific journal, "Blandinger fra Soroe."

June 1.—MACDONALD, JOHN SANDFIELD, a Canadian statesman, and cabinet officer; died in Cornwall, Canada, aged 60 years. He was born at St. Raphael, Glengarry County, Upper Canada, December 12, 1812; commenced business in early youth as clerk in a store, but, becoming dissatisfied, entered upon the study of law, and in 1835 was articled to a barrister at Cornwall, finishing his studies with Chief-Justice Draper in 1840. He built up a large and lucrative practice in Cornwall, and was elected to Parliament in 1841, was returned in 1843, and again in 1848, 1852, and 1854. In the latter part of 1849 he was appointed Solicitor-General under the La Fontaine-Baldwin Government, until its final breaking up in 1851. In 1852 he was elected Speaker in Quebec. In 1858 he was Attorney-General, having been elected the previous year for Cornwall. In 1872 he was again returned for that town.

With the exception of the period during which he was Solicitor-General, Mr. Macdonald was in the opposition, until late in his career he became what is termed an "independent member." He was one of the few Upper Canadians who have persistently opposed representation by population, and, although a Roman Catholic, was never an advocate of separate schools.

June 7.—HILL, MATTHEW DAVENPORT, Q. C., Commissioner of Bankrupts at Bristol, and late Recorder of Birmingham, an eminent philanthropist; died in Birmingham, aged 80 years. He was a brother of Sir Rowland Hill, and born in 1792. His education was mainly conducted by his father. In 1819 he was called to the bar of Lincoln's Inn; was one of the members in the Liberal interest for Kingston-upon-Hull from 1832 to 1834, and the latter year received a silk gown with a patent of precedence. He was appointed Recorder of Birmingham, and Commissioner in Bankruptcy in the Bristol district, but resigned the former in 1866, retaining the latter position until his death. Mr. Hill was active in promoting the establishment of reformatories for juvenile criminals, and had published in a collected form, under the title of "Suggestions for the Repression of Crime," a large number of charges addressed by him to grand juries in his capacity of Recorder of Birmingham, besides various pamphlets; among which may be mentioned "Practical Suggestions to the Founders of Reformatory Schools," "Mettray," "Tuscan Jurisprudence," and letter to the Right Hon. C. B. Adderley, "On the Insufficiency of Punishments simply deterrent." He also edited several biographies of men and women who have become benefactors of their country.

June 26.—OETTINGER, EDWARD MARIA, a German novelist and journalist; died in Germany, aged 66 years. He was born in Breslau, in 1806. He began his career as a journalist in Vienna, and afterward resided in nearly all the principal cities of Germany. Early devoting himself to bibliography, he possessed a knowledge of books, especially of historical and biographical works, surpassing that of the most eminent bibliographers of his time. He was a man of powerful intellect, exhaustive knowledge, and sparkling humor, endowed with a wonderful power of description. His last years were spent in poverty and sickness, which deprived him of sight. He left an unfinished work of much value, entitled "Moniteur des Dates."

July 2.—HILFERDING, ALEXANDER, a Russian author, and scholar; died at Kargopol, aged 42 years. He was one of the most erudite of Russian scholars, and a chief authority on all questions concerning the various Slavonic peoples, and had published numerous works on Slavonic literature. At the time of his death he was on a journey of exploration to certain imperfectly-known districts of the Archangel Government.

July 3.—BAGSTER, JONATHAN, one of the publishers of Bagster's Polyglot and other Bibles; died in London, aged 59 years.

July 18.—ITURBIDE, DON ANGEL de, son of Iturbide, Emperor of Mexico; died in Mexico.

July 25.—GUISE, Duke de, eldest son of the Duc d'Aumale; died in Paris, aged 18 years. He was born at Twickenham, England, January 5, 1854. His mother was daughter of the King of the Two Sicilies. His death was the result of too close application to his studies.

July 31.—SMITH, AUGUSTUS, lessee or King of the Scilly Isles; died there, aged 67 years. In 1830, having immense wealth at his command, as a member of the famous London banking family, he obtained, through his father's influence with King William IV., a lease of the Scilly Islands, and devoted himself to the work of improving the physical and moral condition of the inhabitants, who were sunk in ignorance, apathy, and superstition, and not unfrequently reduced to a state of semi-starvation. He gave them instruction in agriculture, instituted schools, and made education compulsory. As a result of his work of forty years, they are now a thriving, active, well-educated people, competing successfully with the first market-gardeners in the kingdom, as purveyors of the earliest fruit and vegetables to Covent Garden.

July —.—DUFOUR, SELIM FRANÇOIS, a French journalist and author; died in Paris, aged 73 years. He was for sixteen years editor of the *Revue et Gazette Musicale*, and for some time also editor of the *Journal de St. Petersburg*, and vice-president of the Society of Authors, Compositors, and Editors, in Paris.

July —.—LOW, WALTER, a publisher and bookseller, for many years, in the United States; died in London, by suicide. He was for a long time connected with the Harpers of New York.

July —.—MARCHISIO, CARLOTTA, an Italian vocalist; died in Turin, aged 85 years.

Aug. 8.—LEEDS, GEORGE GODOLPHIN OSBORNE (Scotch Viscount Dunblane); died at his country-seat, aged 70 years. He was born in 1802, and succeeded to the peerage in 1859.

Aug. 10.—SMITH, SIR ANDREW, K. C. B., M. D., F. R. S.; died in London, aged 75 years. He was born in Roxburghshire, in 1797, and educated at Edinburgh, where he graduated, in 1819. He was made Honorary Fellow of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow, of the College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, and of the Medico-Chirurgical Society of Aberdeen. From 1851 to 1858 he was Director-General of the Army Medical Department, and was created a K. C. B. on retiring from his office. He was the author of "Illustrations of the Zoology of South Africa" (1838-'47); "Origin and History of the Bushmen;" "History of Secondary Small-pox;" and various contributions to scientific periodicals.

Aug. 15.—SKEY, FREDERICK C., F. R. S., President of Royal College of Surgeons, and

medical author; died in London. He was surgeon to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and author of "New Mode of Treatment of Ulcers" (London, 1837); "Operation for Lateral Curvature of the Spine" (1841); "Venereal Disease" (1841); "Operative Surgery" (1850); "Relative Merits of the Two Operations for Stone" (1854); "Hysteria" (1867).

Aug. 28.—QUAGLIA, Cardinal ANGELO, a Roman Catholic prelate; died at Rome, aged 70 years. He was born at Corneto, August 28, 1802, educated in the College for the Propagation of the Faith, at Rome; ordained a priest, in 1828, promoted to the bishopric, in 1846; was prefect of the congregation of bishops and regular clergy, and on the 27th of September, 1861, was appointed a cardinal by Pío Nono.

Aug. 29.—BETHUNE, Very Rev. —, D. D., Dean of Montreal, a venerable clergyman of the Established Church in Canada; died there, aged 85 years. His ministry there had extended over a period of nearly half a century.

Aug. —.—ALDIS, C. J. B., M. D., member of the Royal College of Surgeons, an eminent physician and philanthropist; died in London. In early life he was associated with the Earl of Shaftesbury in improving the condition of the dwellings of the poor in the worst parts of Westminster. He held appointments, the statement of which filled nearly half a column of medical directories.

Aug. —.—BEAUGÉ ET DE MELGUEIL, Madame ULRICH, lady of honor to Marie Antoinette; died in Paris, aged 102 years.

Aug. —.—TRENCH, WILLIAM STEUART, an Irish manager of estates, and author; died in Kings County, Ireland, aged 64 years. He was born, November 16, 1808, at Bellegrove, Queens County, educated at the College Armagh, and took his degree at Trinity College, Dublin. Having held an agency over estates in County Monaghan, he was, in December, 1849, appointed agent over the estates of the Marquis of Lansdowne, County Kerry. In 1851 he was appointed over those of the Marquis of Bath, County Monaghan, and in 1856 over Lord Digby's estates in Kings County, holding the head supervision of the three latter estates until his death. In 1841 he obtained the gold medal of the Royal Agricultural Society of Ireland for "the best report on the largest quantity of land reclaimed in Ireland," which report was published in the "Transactions" of the Society. In 1869 he published his "Realities of Irish Life," giving an account of his college days, and of the several agencies to which he was appointed, and the dangers and difficulties of the situations, etc. In 1871 he published the novel "Ierne."

Aug. —.—WEST, Rev. J. J., a clergyman of the Established Church, England; died in London, aged 67 years. He was Rector of Winchelsea Parish, Sussex, for more than forty years. He was the representative man of the Calvinistic wing of the Established Church,

and often, in his sermons, handled his Arminian brethren with great severity.

Sept. 2.—GRUNDTVIG, NICOLAS, Bishop of the Danish Lutheran Church; died in Copenhagen, aged 89 years. He was a peculiar and imposing personage, a man of great and versatile gifts, an ardent patriot, and an enthusiastic Old Lutheran. As preacher, poet, and historian, his fame was widely known, and his wonderful power over the masses made a most decided impression upon the Church in the North of Europe. His numerous followers, who, owing to some of his peculiar views, constituted something of a sect and at one time held conventicles, regarded him as "the Luther of the North." Unpopular with the clergy on account of his orthodoxy, he was called by the King to the Church of the Redeemer in Copenhagen, and was the first to stem the tide of German rationalism which had been sweeping over the national Church. He was so ultra-national and so intensely anti-Germanic that he at one time proposed to banish from the country all German poetry, philosophy, history, and geology; and even the Symbolical Books, as the product of German authorship. His funeral was of an imposing character, and was attended by an immense concourse of people, composed of the clergy *en masse*, headed by the renowned Bishop Martensen and Prof. Dr. Clausen, the students, all the personages of high rank in Copenhagen, and large numbers of his adherents from all parts of the kingdom. A noticeable feature of the obsequies was the singing of the audience. There had been distributed in the church a collection of fourteen hymns of Grundtvig's own composition, all of which were sung with great enthusiasm by the vast assemblage of mourners.

Sept. 23.—HOHENLOHE-LANGENBERG, ANNE FEODOROWNA AUGUSTE CHARLOTTE WILHELMINA, Dowager-Princess of; died in Germany, aged 65 years. She was a daughter of the Duchess of Kent by her first husband, the Prince of Leiningen, and thus half-sister to Queen Victoria. She had married Ernest Christian, Prince of Hohenlohe-Langenberg, in February, 1828, and since his death, in 1860, has been dowager-princess. She leaves five children, three sons and two daughters. Her second son, Hermann Ernest, is the present Prince of Hohenlohe-Langenberg, and a major-general in the Baden service.

Sept. 26.—MARTINETTE, PHILIP, a celebrated acrobat and gymnast, long associated with the Ravel Troupe; died in New York.

Sept. —.—ANDERSON, Rev. WILLIAM, D. D., an eminent preacher of Glasgow; died in that city. He was a man of great originality and rare liberality. Though of great age, he acquired the Italian language very late in life. At the time of his death he was engaged in translating Sarpe's History. He held the pastorate of a United Presbyterian church in Glasgow for a period of over fifty years, and

his sermons were remarkable for their vigor and originality. One of his favorite themes was Christian benevolence, and his pictures of those who gave grudgingly, and especially of those who only helped the poor with an eye to their own benefit, were vivid and telling, and his denunciations terrible.

Sept. —.—HOPNER, RICHARD BELGRAVE, an intimate friend and associate of Lord Byron; died in London, aged 86 years. He was consul at Venice during Byron's stay in that city, and kindly assumed the care of the poet's daughter Allegra.

Sept. —.—KOCH, DR. C. F., a German philologist; died in Berlin, Germany. He was especially devoted to the Teutonic languages.

Oct. 2.—WILLES, RT. HON. SIR JAMES SHAW, Justice of Court of Common Pleas; committed suicide during a paroxysm of insanity, aged 58 years. He was the son of a physician in Cork, Ireland, and was born in 1814. He received his education at Trinity College, Dublin, where he took honors, and was graduated B. A. in 1836, and LL. D. in 1860. He was called to the bar by the Inner Temple in 1840, went the Home Circuit, and had a large business as a "leading junior." In 1849 he edited, with Sir Henry S. Keating, the well-known legal work, "Smith's Leading Cases," and in 1850 was appointed a commissioner of Common Law Procedure, and afterward assisted in drawing the Common Law Procedure Acts of 1852, 1854, and 1860, which regulated the practice of the English courts. In 1855, when a vacancy occurred among the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, he was raised to the bench, and received the honor of knighthood.

Oct. 3.—GOSS, RT. REV. ALEXANDER, D. D., Roman Catholic Bishop of Liverpool; died there. He was consecrated bishop in 1853.

Oct. 6.—POLLOCK, FIELD-MARSHAL SIR GEORGE, BART., G. C. B. and G. C. S. I.; died in London. He was born in that city in 1786. Entering the service of the East India Company in 1802, he joined the Bengal Artillery, in which he rose by successive steps, attaining the rank of captain in 1805, of major in 1819, of colonel in 1829, and of general in 1859. Shortly after proceeding to India, he joined the army under General Lake, and was present at the battle of Deeg, and at the sieges of Deeg and Bhurtore, in 1804-'5. He volunteered in 1815 to serve with the force under General S. Wood against the Nepalese; and, having held some staff appointments, he was appointed, in 1821, to the command of the army sent to Burmah under Sir Archibald Campbell, where he gained great credit, and for his services in the Burmese War was made a C. B. In 1841 he was selected to command the armies on the west of the Indus, when, after forcing the Khyber Pass by a series of skilful and brilliant operations, he marched to the relief of Sir Robert Sale at Jellalabad. Having defeated the Afghan troops in three successive encounters, he took Cabul Septem-

ber 15th, in that year, effected the release of the prisoners, was joined by General Nott, September 17th, and led the army through the formidable passes back to India in October. For these services he was presented with a splendid sword by the Government of India, created a G. C. B., and received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament. In 1843 he was appointed British envoy at Oude, in 1844 a member of the Supreme Council of India; in 1846 he received the thanks of the Court of Common Council of London, for his distinguished services in Afghanistan, and the freedom of the city in a gold box, and the freedom of the Merchant Taylors' Company; in 1847 was voted a pension of £1,000 per annum by the East India Company; received in 1850 a medal for general services, with four clasps for the battle and the siege of Deeg, the Nepalese War, and Burmese War; and in 1858 was nominated by the Crown one of the Directors of the East India Company, which post he held for two years. In 1861 he was appointed hon. colonel of the First Battalion Surrey Rifle Volunteers, and subsequently was nominated a Grand Commander of the Star of India; was gazetted to the brevet rank of field-marshal in June, 1870, and installed Constable of the Tower of London, December 23, 1871. He was created a baronet in March, 1872.

Oct. 13.—FONBLANQUE, ALBANY WILLIAM, an eminent author; died in London, aged 77 years. Intended for the bar, he became the pupil of Chitty, the well-known special pleader, but relinquished the profession and applied himself to literature. "Castlereagh's 'Six Acts,'" it has been said, "made a political writer of him." At first he contributed political articles to the *Chronicle*, under Perry and Black. On the death of the former, Clements, who had purchased the paper, dispensed with his services, and he became the chief contributor to, and afterward the proprietor and editor of, the *Examiner*, the then leading London weekly newspaper, which he conducted for many years with great brilliancy and ability. In 1837 he published a selection from his editorial contributions to that paper, under the designation of "England under Seven Administrations." Mr. Fonblanque having received from Lord John Russell's government an appointment in the public service, withdrew in a great measure from literary pursuits. He was the head of the statistical department of the Board of Trade.

Oct. 18.—AGUAS, MANUEL, a converted Roman Catholic priest; died in the city of Mexico. In his youth he was ardently devoted to his studies. Having been admitted to the convent of the Dominicans, he made the usual vows, received the sacred orders, and afterward occupied a high place among his brother monks. When the convents were abolished he became curate of a small village called Azcapotzalco, not far from the city of Mexico; and

not long afterward confessor to the canons of the cathedral. Desiring to overthrow the Protestants and their doctrines, which he often assailed, he began to read their books, in order to arm himself for the warfare. In this way he was led to exercise greater charity for them, then to doubt his former views, and finally to join their ranks. He soon became their champion, and a powerful defender of what he had formerly sought to destroy. Being popular among his brethren, he was finally elected bishop of the "Church of Jesus," the name adopted by the Evangelical party in the city of Mexico, and, throwing all his energy into the cause, he often preached as many as twelve times a week, until, crushed under the wear and tear and difficulties of his work, his health rapidly failed, and he sank from complete exhaustion.

Oct. 19.—**COCHRANE**, SIR THOMAS J., G. C. B., Admiral of the Fleet; died in London, aged 83 years. He had taken a part, though in a subordinate capacity, in all the naval battles of the early part of the century, and had distinguished himself in the Chinese and Indian Wars.

Oct. 19.—**PURCHAS**, REV. JOHN, a prominent ritualist of Brighton, England; died there, aged 49 years. He was born at Cambridge in 1823, educated at Rugby, and Christ College, Cambridge, where he graduated in 1844, and was curate successively of Elsworth, Orwell, St. Paul's, and finally of St. James's Chapel, Brighton, where he was appointed incumbent in 1866. Here he introduced what were deemed innovations in the Church of England service, and was brought to trial for doing so before the Court of Arches. He appealed from the adverse decision of that court to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, but finally was admonished to discontinue the ceremonies he had practised, and the use of certain vestments in the communion service, of lighted candles and incense, mixing water with communion wine, and using wafer-bread. He refused to obey these admonitions, and was suspended from his functions in February, 1872, and since that time had remained in private life. In 1858 he published a hand-book of English ceremonies, a text-book of Anglican Ritualism; in 1839, "The Miser's Daughter;" "Poems and Ballads," 1846; "Book of Feasts," 1853; and several sermons, 1866.

Oct. 20.—**WELWITSCH**, DR. FREDERICK, an eminent botanist of Dutch extraction, died in London. He had spent eighteen years in the pursuit of his favorite science in the Portuguese possessions on the west coast of Africa, and had made a collection of over forty thousand specimens of African plants. He was a standard authority on African botany, and had published several works on natural history.

Oct. 28.—**BEECHER**, LADY WRIXON, *née* ELIZA O'NEILL, once a famous actress; died in Malton, England, aged 81 years. She was the daughter of John O'Neill, manager of a com-

pany of strolling players, and early displayed remarkable grace as an actress under his direction. She was first brought before the public as a substitute, and made so favorable an impression that she was forthwith attached to the Dublin Theatre, where her popularity was at once established. Ultimately she was engaged for Covent Garden Theatre, by John Kemble, making her *début* there in 1814, as *Juliet*, and a few days after personated *Belvidera*—making a startling sensation in both. Her grace, sweetness, delicacy, and refinement, as exhibited through a line of characters, won great admiration, and placed her in the next rank to Mrs. Siddons. Her career, however, was as brief as it was brilliant, closing in July, 1819, with her performance of *Mrs. Haller*. The following December she became the wife of Sir William Wrixon Beecher, M. P. for Malton, who in 1831 succeeded to an ancient baronetcy, and whose death occurred in 1850.

Oct. 30.—**COMBE**, THOMAS, M. A., manager of the Clarendon Press at Oxford; died there, aged 76 years. He was the son of a bookseller in Leicester, and, removing to Oxford about 1837, was appointed manager of the press, which under his supervision greatly extended its operations, and from being an expense became a source of revenue. When the monopoly for printing Bibles, which it had so long enjoyed, came to an end, Mr. Combe determined to save the profit made by the maker upon the paper, and, as an Act of Parliament would have been necessary to enable the University to turn paper-maker, he took a mill at Wolvercote in his own name and at at his own risk. After long and patient supervision, he succeeded in overcoming all difficulties, and in making the establishment profitable, so that the competition of other printers of Bibles and Prayer-books in no way injured the Clarendon Press. Out of no excessive means he found funds to build a graceful chapel to the Oxford Infirmary for the use of the convalescent inmates. He built also a large church in St. Barnabas, the poorer quarter of Oxford, which, like the previous edifice, was designed by Mr. Bloomfield. In the same city he erected one school-house, and paid half the cost of another; and to all works of charity he was a liberal contributor. Mr. Combe was also a great lover of art, and possessed a valuable collection of choice paintings. The honorary degree of M. A. was conferred on him by the university, in recognition of his valuable business services to her.

Oct. 30.—**SAYN-WITTGENSTEIN-HOHENSTEIN**, PRINCE ADOLPHUS VON, a German tenor of note; died on board a vessel bound from Bremen to the United States, aged 32 years. He was on an artistic tour.

Oct. 30.—**SOBOLSHCHIKOFF**, VASILY IVANOVITCH, a Russian author, librarian of the Imperial Public Library at St. Petersburg; died in that city, aged 59 years. He was born at

Vitebsk, in 1813, received some elementary training in the Gymnasium, and at the age of thirteen became an assistant in his father's employ for five years, during a portion of which he was one of the writers in a Government office. In 1830 he received a post in the civil service at St. Petersburg, which he soon contrived to exchange for an appointment in the Imperial Public Library. So vigorously had he set to work in the mean time to educate himself, that before long he acquired such knowledge as enabled him to render no slight service to the institution. Under the auspices of Baron (now Count) Korff, he founded the section of "Books about Russia in Foreign Languages." He also introduced the arrangement by which the library was rendered fire-proof. As a writer he was known by his "Review of the Principal Libraries in Europe at the Commencement of the Year 1859," published in French as well as in Russian, by two books on the warming and preserving of buildings, and by a number of essays and articles on architecture and similar subjects.

Oct. —. — DAHL, VLADIMIR IVANOVITCH, a Russian author and lexicographer; died in Moscow. He was born at St. Petersburg, educated at the Cadet Institute there, and served on board the Black Sea fleet. At a later period he held a commission in the Russian army, and served in the Polish campaign of 1831. Having studied medicine at Dorpat, he filled a medical post in one of the Government hospitals at St. Petersburg, and finally obtained an appointment in the civil service. But it was as a student of its popular literature that he made himself most useful to Russia. So diligent was he as a collector of Russian folklore that he was in possession of above 4,000 popular tales, besides more than 80,000 proverbs. The latter he published in a separate volume, the former he liberally communicated to other scholars, and many of them now enrich the great collection edited by Afanasief. As an author he gained a considerable reputation by various works, such as the stories he published under the pseudonym of the "Cosack Lugansky." But his great work—that which will render his name truly immortal—is the invaluable "Dictionary of the Living Russian Tongue," in four large volumes, which was completed in 1866. To this he devoted a large part of his lifetime, and it is sufficient to say that, for the study of the popular literature of Russia it is an absolute necessity. For some time previous to his death he suffered much from illness, but his love of study was strong to the end.

Oct. —. — FINZI, FELICE, a gifted Italian linguist; died at Florence, aged 25 years. With Prof. Mantegazza, he founded the *Archivio di Etnologia e di Antropologia*, and was one of the promoters of the *Società Orientale*, of Italy.

Oct. —. — GIUDICI, PAOLO EMILIANI, a popular Italian author; died in England, aged 60

years. He was born at Masomelli, Sicily, June 13, 1812, was a professor at Pisa from 1849 to 1852, and in 1859 was appointed to the chair of *Æsthetics* at the Royal Academy of Fine Arts at Florence, and secretary of the Academy. In 1862 he resigned his professorship, in order that he might devote himself more particularly to literary pursuits. In 1867 he was elected a Deputy in the Italian Parliament. Signor Giudici was the author of a "History of Italian Literature" (1844); "History of the Italian Communes" (1853-'54); "History of the Italian Stage" (1860); and a translation of "Macaulay's History of England."

Oct. —. — GONZALES, GREGORIO GUTIERREZ, an Hispano-American poet of Colombia; died there. His reputation as a writer was high, and he was called the Byron of that country.

Oct. —. — HIGHGASON, WILLIAM, an English centenarian; died in London, aged 107 years.

Oct. —. — LIGIER, PIERRE, a famous French tragedian, born in Bordeaux, in 1797; died in Paris, aged 75 years. He was of very humble family, and served his apprenticeship to a glass-blower in Bordeaux, but, becoming enamoured of the stage, he attempted secondary parts at the theatre of his native city, and carefully saving his little earnings went to Paris in 1819 and made his *début* at the *Théâtre Français* under the auspices of Talma. From this theatre he went in 1825 to the Odeon, and some time after to the Porte St. Martin. The parts in which he obtained his greatest successes were the *Doge* in "Marino Faliero," *Gloucester* in "Les Enfants d'Edouard," and *Louis XI.* He also played *Fredrick de Hohenstaufen* in "The Burgraves," and *Triboulet* in "Le Roi s'Amuse." His last successes in Paris were *Richard III.*, in 1852-'54, and *Tartuffe*, in 1854-'56. He acted in the provinces and in Italy, with great success, after he was sixty years of age, and did not retire from the stage till 1863. He was most popular in those parts where terror was to be excited by the sternness of his manner, and the grimness of his visage.

Oct. —. — TADOLINI, GIOVANNI, an Italian musical composer; died in Bologna, aged 80 years. He was born in that city, in 1793. He commenced the study of music at an early age under Mattei and Babin. At the age of sixteen he went to Paris, where he was a musician under Spontini at the Italian Theatre from 1811 to 1814. His first opera was "La Fata Alcina," written for Rubini and other performers, which was received with enthusiasm. He afterward wrote many operas, which were generally successful, for the theatres of Venice, Bologna, Rome, Milan, and Trieste. The most noted of these were: "The Princess of Navarre," "The Credulous Duke," "Tamerlane," "Moctar," "Mithridates," "Almanzor," etc. From none of them, however, did he succeed in acquiring a fortune, and from 1830 to 1845 he resumed his old employment

as musician at the Italian Theatre, though still composing new operas, cantatas, and rondos. Later in life he acquired a sufficient competence to enable him to live humbly and quietly at Bologna.

Oct. —.—VIGNERON, PIERRE-ROCH, a celebrated French artist; died in Paris, aged 83 years. He was a pupil of David and of Gros, and in 1819 exhibited the "Convoi du Pauvre," which was received with great favor. In 1847 he obtained the medal of the second class from the French Institute, and in 1854 he was decorated with the Cross of the Legion of Honor.

Nov. 1.—KELSIEFF, BASIL IVANOVITCH, a Russian revolutionary writer and journalist, born in St. Petersburg about 1835; died in that city. He was for ten years a pupil of the School of Commerce of that city, as a beneficiary of the Russo-American Company, and in 1855 entered the University of St. Petersburg for a two years' course in the Chinese and Mantchoo languages. In 1857 he embarked for Russian America, but, the ship having put in at Plymouth, England, he escaped from it and fled to London, where he studied Hebrew and undertook the translation of the Old Testament into Russian, following the interpretations of the Talmud. Falling in with Alexander Herten, he became soon after one of the editorial staff of the *Kolokol*, Herten's revolutionary journal, and prepared also several works for the propagation of socialist and materialist doctrines, and, with the assistance of Ogareff, published several supplements to the *Kolokol*, having the same end in view. Growing bolder by degrees, he attempted, in concert with his brother John, to rouse the inhabitants of Tulscha, a province of the Dobrudja, to insurrection against the Russian Government, and, making common cause with the insurgents of Podolia and Volhynia, to use incendiarism as a revolutionary measure. He was aided in this effort by a Polish Revolutionary Association, having its headquarters in London. Their scheme seemed likely to prove successful, as in all these provinces, as well as among the Cossacks of the Don, the Terek, and the Ural, are great numbers of a schismatic sect called "Raskolniks" or "Old Believers," who were ripe for revolution. Their archbishop opposed them, but they compelled him to fly into Turkish territory. Kelsieff next started a printing establishment at Tulscha, where he began to publish the works of the "Old Believers," and revolutionary documents also. The death of his brother disconcerted his plans, and Kelsieff returned to England in 1865, and removed the *Kolokol* to Geneva, where he continued its publication. After a time, however, wearied with his sufferings and disappointments, he gave himself up to the Russian Government, and after a brief imprisonment was set at liberty. Since that time he had lived in St. Petersburg, and engaged in literary pursuits. He had pub-

lished a history of the Raskolniks, and a narrative of his imprisonment.

Nov. 1.—MAGUIRE, JOHN FRANCIS, M. P., an Irish statesman; died in Cork, aged 57 years. He was a native of that city, and, having been educated for the law, was called to the bar in 1843. He represented the borough of Dungarvan from 1852 to 1865, when he was elected one of the members for the city of Cork. In Parliament he was an earnest defender of the interests of Catholics at home and abroad, and for many years was editor of the *Cork Examiner*, a Catholic paper of considerable influence in the south of Ireland. He took a leading part in promoting the growth of flax in Ireland, and established a company for introducing the linen industry into Cork. He was the author of "Rome and its Ruler" (1857-'59); an enlarged edition of the same under the title of "The Pontificate of Pius Ninth" (1870); "The Industrial Movement in Ireland in 1852" (1853); "Father Mathew" (1863); "The Irish in America" (1858); and "The Next Generation" (1871). Mr. Maguire was Mayor of Cork for some years, and was a strong advocate of self-government for Ireland.

Nov. 2.—AMAT DI SAN FILIPPO E SORSO, LUIGI, a Roman cardinal; died in Rome, aged 76 years. He was born at Cagliari, Sardinia, June 21, 1796; was educated at the college in Rome, was for some years legate of Bologna at Rome; was promoted to the cardinalate, May 19, 1837, was consecrated Bishop of Palestrina, March 16, 1852; and was Vice-Chancellor of the Holy Roman Church.

Nov. 5.—CLARKSON, JAMES BURNET, M. D., an eminent physician of Scotland; died at Edinburgh, aged 80 years. He was an intimate friend and family physician of Sir Walter Scott. He retired from practice many years previous to his death, to a fine estate near Edinburgh, where he entertained visitors hospitably and exhibited many valuable *souvenirs* of the friendship that existed between that great writer and himself.

Nov. 20.—LUCCA, FRANCESCO, a celebrated music publisher of Italy; died in Milan, aged 70 years. He was born at Cremona, in 1802, and was originally a music-engraver in the house of Ricordi.

Nov. 23.—JANET-LANGE, ANGE-LOUIS, a French historical painter; died in Paris, aged 54 years. He was born in 1818, and was a pupil of Collin, Ingres, and Horace Vernet. He adopted the manner of the last of these painters, especially in the numerous designs he made for woodcuts, which were published in a periodical, viz., *L'Illustration*. He also made a series of designs for military uniforms by order of Marshal Soult, though they were never adopted.

Nov. 25.—PLON, HENRI, a distinguished bookseller of Paris; died in that city, aged 66 years. He published Napoleon's "Life of Cæsar," and many other books of note.

Nov. 28.—BACHE, Dr. J. C. F., an eminent German scholar, editor of "Herodotus;" died at Heidelberg.

Nov. —.—BELLOGUET, Baron ROGET DE, a French archæologist and author; died in Paris. He originally belonged to the French Army, but retired from service in 1834, and devoted his whole time to archæological studies. The first works he published treat of the history of Burgundy ("Questions Bourguignonnes; Mémoires Critiques sur l'Origine et les Migrations des Anciens Bourguignons," 1847; "Carte du Premier Royaume de Bourgogne, avec un Commentaire sur l'Étendue et les Frontières de cet État," 1847; "Origines Dijonnaises," 1851). More recently, Baron de Belloguet concentrated his attention upon the difficult subject of Celtic antiquities, and the "Ethnogenie Gauloise," the first volume of which he published in 1858, was the result of his studies. It received from the Institute the Gobert prize. It comprises three parts: 1. A Celtic Glossary (a second and very much improved edition of this work appeared a few months ago); 2. "Types Gaulois et Celto-Bretons," 1861; 3. "Génie Gauloise." The "Ethnogenie Gauloise" is, undoubtedly, one of the most valuable contributions made by modern science to Celtic lore, and reflects the greatest credit upon the author.

Nov. —.—DELAPOORTE, MICHEL, a French vaudevilliste; died in Paris, aged 70 years. He was born in 1802, and commenced life as a painter, but was driven from his profession by failing sight, and eventually became completely blind. Previous to the complete loss of his sight, he turned his attention to dramatic literature. The best known of his pieces are: "Le Parisien," produced in 1838, "La Nouvelle Héloïse," "La Femme de Ménage," "Méphistophèles," "Masques de Velours," and "La Band Noire."

Nov. —.—LONDONDERRY, FREDERICK WILLIAM STEWART, fourth Marquis of; died in London, aged 67 years. He was born in 1805, was a marquis in the Irish peerage, and Baron Stewart in the United Kingdom. He was one of the Lords of the Admiralty, and Vice-Chamberlain of the Royal Household. He supported the Conservative party.

Nov. —.—MARQUET, Madame SABINA, née HEINEFETTER, an accomplished German singer; died in Baden, aged 67 years. She was born in Mayence, in 1805, and was one of six sisters, three of whom were famed *prima donne*. Early developing musical gifts, she travelled in her childhood over Germany, subsisting on the contributions received from the public for singing. At the age of twenty she received lessons from Spohr, who procured her admission into the Cassel Theatre, and, in 1829, appeared in Paris, at the Italian Opera, with credit, although Sontag and Malibran were singing at the same time. From 1831 to 1836 she performed with success in the various theatres of Germany, and, in 1841, went a

second time to Paris, where she sang in the "Huguenots." Some time after, she visited Brussels. Upon retiring from the stage, she made her residence in Baden.

Nov. —.—MERCANTINI, LUIGI, an eminent Italian musical composer; died in Palermo. He was the author of the "Garibaldi Hymn" (the "Italian Marseillaise").

Nov. —.—STEPNEY, COWELL, an English philanthropist; died at Carmarthen, Wales. Though an invalid the greater portion of his life, he gave largely of time, work, and money, for the elevation of working-men.

Dec. 7.—RANKLEY, ALFRED, a distinguished English genre and historical painter; died in London, aged 52 years. At the early age of twenty-one he brought before the public a scene from "Macbeth," and, three years later, "Othello lamenting over the corpse of Desdemona," both of which evinced decided genius. "Then came the Day of Shame," an illustration of Crabbe, in 1845; "Paul and Virginia," 1846; "The Village Church," 1847—a picture which was engraved, and was well received; "The Ruined Spendthrift," 1848; "Innocence and Guilt," 1849; "The Sunday-School," and "Contentment," 1850; "Eugene Aram," 1852; "Dr. Watts visiting some of his Little Friends," 1853; "Home revisited," 1854; "The Village School," and "From the Cradle to the Grave," 1855; "The Lonely Hearth," and "The Dame's Absence," 1856; also, "The Pharisee and the Publican." One of his best pictures was "Fetching the Doctor," a scene in a gypsy encampment. His last pictures were very successful—"The Return of the Prodigal," 1858; "A Sower went forth to Sow," 1863. His last exhibited picture was "Follow my Leader," 1867.

Dec. 9.—LORD, J. K., an English naturalist and author; died at Brighton, aged 55 years. He was formerly in the British Army, served as a captain of artillery through the Crimean War, and was in the Balaclava charge. He left the army to devote himself to natural history, and received the appointment of naturalist to the British North American Boundary Commission. The observations which he made in this capacity he published in "A Home in the Wilderness," "The Naturalist in Vancouver's Island," and in contributions to *Land and Water*, and other journals. He discovered several new species of fishes; and science owes to him many interesting observations on animals. Visiting Egypt, at the request of the Viceroy, he proved that the snakes of the charmers were harmless species, or, if dangerous, had had their poison fangs drawn, by actually allowing a snake to bite through his hand. The "Cleopatra asp," so called by the charmers, he examined, and ascertained that the horns were artificial. From Egypt, he was called to the Brighton Aquarium.

Dec. 23.—BEACONSFIELD, MRS. MARY ANNE DISRAELI, Viscountess of; died in London. She was the daughter of Captain Viney Evans,

of the British Navy, and in 1815 married Wyndham Lewis, of Glamorgan, a gentleman of wealth, and a member of the British Parliament. He died in 1838, and the year following she married Mr. Disraeli, who had entered Parliament for the first time two years before, as the colleague of her former husband, representing the borough of Maidstone. Mr. Disraeli had at this time written some of his best novels, and acquired some political celebrity, but his subsequent splendid fortune was largely due to the social position and opportunities afforded him by his wife's dowry. He gratefully remembered this, and, dedicating to her one of his novels, termed her "a perfect wife." In 1868 she received from the Queen the title of countess, her husband having declined the title offered him. It is said that he wrote "Lothair" for her amusement.

Dec. — — MASSINGBERD, REV. FRANCIS CHARLES, M. A., Chancellor of Lincoln Cathedral; died at South Ormsby, aged 72 years. He was born in Lincolnshire, in 1800, educated at Magdalen College, Oxford, where he graduated in 1822, and was presented with the living of South Ormsby in 1825, holding it until his death. In 1847 he became a Prebendary of Lincoln, and was appointed chancellor of that cathedral in 1862. He had exerted himself in the cause of the revival of the active powers of the convocation of the Church of England, and had written a "History of the English Reformation," 1857; "Law of the Church and State," 1857; "Prayer for Unity," 1861; "Lectures on the Prayer-Book. Lent," 1864; and several letters, pamphlets, etc., on religious questions.

Dec. — — McLEOD, Sir DONALD, an eminent Scottish Orientalist and statesman; died in London. He had spent some years in India, in the employ of the British Government, and in later years devoted his time and talents to the elevation of the poor and degraded in the darkest parts of the city of London. His life was an embodiment of Christianity, and, although greatly gifted in theological and ecclesiastical lore, he was always ready for any practical work in the cause of humanity.

Dec. — — POL, VINCENT, an eminent Polish poet; died at Lemberg, Galicia, aged 65 years. His songs of *Janus*, written during the Polish insurrection of 1830, in which he fought as a common soldier, gained a wide popularity, and many of them are sung by the peasantry to this day. Scarcely less popular are the "Song about Our Country," and "Mohort," both full of the fervid patriotism which is characteristic of the best Polish poetry of the present time. For some years he filled the chair of Ethnology in the University of Cracow.

OHIO. The general prosperity of the State of Ohio, during the year 1872, has not been exceeded by that of any previous one. The returns of the assessors are not, however, completed in full until the year succeeding that to which they refer:

The balance in the State Treasury on the 15th day of November, 1871, was.....	\$743,176 27
The receipts for the fiscal year ending November 15, 1872, were.....	4,757,797 95

Total amount of funds in Treasury for the year.....	\$5,505,974 22
The disbursements during the year have been	5,058,435 38

Balance in Treasury, November 15, 1872....	\$417,538 84
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On the 15th day of November, 1871, the public funded debt of the State was.....	\$9,022,721 73
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The redemptions during the year were:

Loan of 1860.....	\$1,170 00
Loan of 1870.....	413,912 99
Loan of 1871.....	2,100 00
Loan of 1872.....	1,000 00
Loan of 1881.....	20,992 37
	439,175 36

Outstanding November 15, 1872.....	\$8,583,546 37
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Of the amount outstanding on the 15th of November, the sum of \$102,015 had ceased to draw interest, the holders thereof having been notified to surrender their stock for redemption, thus making the interest-bearing funded debt of the State \$8,481,531.37.

The funded debt is divided as follows:

Foreign debt—payable in New York City..	\$8,581,581 37
Domestic debt—payable in Columbus.....	1,665 00

Total.....	\$8,583,546 37
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The local indebtedness of the State, on the 1st day of September, 1872, was as follows:

Net debt of counties.....	\$3,756,436 08
Net debt of townships, including debts created by boards of education, other than for separate school districts.....	447,288 10
Net debt of cities (first and second class)...	11,495,591 04
Net debt of incorporated villages.....	616,559 63
Net debt of school districts (special).....	1,274,723 17

Total.....	\$17,590,547 97
The amount of reimbursable debt, State and local, therefore, is.....	\$26,174,094 34
To which add irreducible debt.....	4,022,475 08

And we have aggregate debts in State.....	\$30,197,569 37
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In this statement the State debt is reckoned to November 15, 1872, and local indebtedness to September 1, 1872. To the local indebtedness above set forth is to be added, for debts created in aid of railroad enterprises, under what is known as the Boesel law, up to January 1, 1873, not less than \$4,000,000 more. On December 23d it was \$3,177,000.

The Adjutant-General reported that there were claims for reimbursement pending in the Treasury Department at Washington on account of expenses incurred by the State of Ohio during the late civil war, amounting to \$117,747.24, of which, claims to the amount of \$49,512.79 were prepared and presented during the year 1872.

The following is a general statement of the State's war account with the United States:

Total presented for payment.....	\$3,193,966 79
Total paid.....	\$2,836,247 94
Awaiting settlement.....	117,747 24
	2,943,995 18

Balance suspended and rejected.....	\$254,971 61
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The Governor informed the Legislature that there was due from the General Government, to the States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, a very large sum of money, on account of the five per cent. granted by Congress to the

several States, upon the sales of public lands. This five per cent. has been paid in full to all the States entitled to it, except Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, which States have only received three per cent. A memorial was addressed to the Senate and House of Representatives at Washington, in January, 1872, by the Governors of the three States named.

The Assessors' returns and other official sources afford the following statistics:

Wheat.—Acres sown in 1871, 1,677,659; bushels produced, 22,274,378; average per acre, 13.27. This is an increase of 18,988 in the number of acres sown in 1870, and a decrease of 5,363 acres as compared with the average for the last thirteen years, which is 1,683,022; also an increase of 4,218,587 bushels as compared with the average for the thirteen previous years. The average bushels per acre for that time are 10.72, showing an increase in 1871 of 2.55 bushels per acre over that average. Ohio ranked second as a wheat-growing State in 1871.

Corn.—Acres planted, 2,682,165; bushels produced, 98,363,060; average per acre, 36.67. This crop is the largest ever raised in the State, and is an increase of 9,797,761 bushels on the crop of 1870, and a decrease of .89 bushel on the average per acre for that year. It is also an increase of 30,409,107 bushels on the average yearly production for the previous twenty-one years, and an increase of 3.84 bushels on the average per acre for that time. Ohio ranked third as a corn-growing State in 1871.

Oats.—Acres sown, 1,000,122; bushels produced, 32,696,127; average per acre, 32.69. This is the largest crop, by 6,123,453 bushels, ever reported to the State Department. Ohio ranks second as an oat-producing State.

Barley.—Acres sown, 81,253; bushels produced, 1,041,240; average per acre, 28.89. The average in 1871 is 4.89 bushels above the average for the ten previous years. Ohio ranks fifth as a barley-producing State.

Rye.—Acres sown, 37,207; bushels produced, 428,014; average per acre, 11.50. This is an increase of total production over the previous year of 96,816 bushels, and an increase of average production of 2.07 bushels. Ohio comes tenth among rye-producing States.

Buckwheat.—Acres sown, 14,972; bushels produced, 177,938; average per acre, 11.88. Decrease in bushels, 109,705; increase in average, .11. Ohio ranks the eighth State in buckwheat-raising.

Potatoes.—Acres planted, 100,630; bushels produced, 8,755,193; average per acre, 87.00; increase over previous year, 2,633,603 bushels; increased average, 17.27. Ohio ranks third in the list of potato States.

Comparative Aggregate of Grain Crops.—The total acreage of the grain and potato crops in the past six years reported is as follows: 1866, 4,635,559; 1867, 4,448,126; 1868, 4,770,047; 1869, 5,058,762; 1870, 5,168,400; 1871,

5,594,007. The acres sown in 1871 exceed the average acreage for the five previous years by the sum of 777,829, and is 425,607 in excess of the acres sown in 1870. The total production of grain and potatoes in Ohio for six years is as follows: 1866, 118,061,911 bushels; 1867, 104,724,257 bushels; 1868, 121,907,156 bushels; 1869, 126,401,382 bushels; 1870, 140,354,984 bushels; 1871, 164,635,950 bushels. The aggregate of the breadstuffs in Ohio, in 1871, shows an increase of 24,280,966 bushels over the aggregate for 1870, and an increase of 42,846,012 bushels over the average aggregate for the last five years.

Hay.—Acres, 1,377,876; tons produced, 1,526,806; average per acre, 1.10. Decrease from 1870, 27,816 tons; decrease in average, .01. Ohio ranks fifth in hay-production.

Flax.—Acres sown, 85,863; seed produced, 733,384 bushels; pounds of fibre produced, 24,477,361; increase in seed, 284,006 bushels; increase in fibre, 7,613,233 pounds.

Clover and Seed.—Acres sown, 454,099; tons of hay produced, 401,415; bushels of seed produced, 384,974; acres ploughed under for manure, 46,998. There was an increase in the acreage and production over 1870.

Tobacco.—Acres planted, 28,862; pounds produced, 36,177,630; average pounds per acre, 1,253. This crop shows an increase of 8,823 acres, an increase of 19,263,441 in pounds produced, and an increase of 409 pounds on the average per acre, as compared with the average for the six previous years. Ohio stands third in the production of tobacco.

Butter and Cheese.—Pounds of butter, 44,994,946; pounds of cheese, 32,394,152. Increase over 1870: butter, 1,974,392 pounds; cheese, 1,013,114 pounds. There were 8,524,612 pounds more butter made and 10,837,913 pounds of cheese manufactured in 1871 than the average for the eleven previous years.

Sorghum.—Acres planted, 23,072; pounds of sugar produced, 25,505; gallons of molasses produced, 1,817,042; average gallons to the acre, 78. Compared with 1870, there was a decrease in acreage of 378; an increase in sugar of 3,517 pounds; a decrease in molasses of 370,631; and a decreased average of 15 gallons.

Maple Sugar.—Pounds of sugar, 1,832,396; gallons of syrup, 271,113. Decrease from 1870 of 371,929 pounds of sugar, and increase of 14,980 gallons of molasses.

Sweet Potatoes.—Acres planted, 2,693; bushels produced, 207,676; average per acre, 77. Increased acreage over 1870, 343; decreased production, 56,523; decreased average, 35 bushels.

Pasturage.—Number of acres in pasturage in 1871, 4,242,391, being an increase of 137,373 acres.

Uncultivated Lands.—The number of acres of uncultivated land in Ohio, in 1871, was 5,649,121, a decrease of 88,888 acres from the previous year.

Horses.—Number of horses listed for taxation, in 1872, 718,157; value, \$46,397,554; average value, \$65.87; increased number over 1870, 6,808 horses; decreased value, \$505,235.

Mules.—Number listed for taxation, in 1872, 22,958; value, \$1,589,535; average value, \$69.23; increased number, 972; decreased value, \$3,848; decreased average value, \$3.28.

Cattle.—Total number returned by assessors in 1872, 1,761,623; value, \$31,902,348; average value, \$18.10; increased number, 115,183; decreased value, \$3,740,136; decreased average value, \$3.54.

Sheep.—Number reported in 1872, 4,464,898; value, \$13,848,810; average value, \$3.10; increased number, 161,994; increased value, \$5,781,111; increased average value, \$1.23.

Hogs.—Number, 2,315,554; value, \$6,663,421; average value, \$2.87; increased number, 151,151; decreased value, \$2,626,993; decreased average value, \$1.42.

Wool.—The returns of the assessors show that the wool-clip of 1871 was 16,139,331 pounds, which is 572,190 less than the clip of 1872.

Dogs and Sheep-killing.—Number of dogs reported in 1871, 185,023; sheep killed by dogs, 39,726, valued at \$126,874; sheep maimed by dogs, 26,245, estimated damage, \$51,043.

Grapes and Wine.—Acres planted in 1871, 907; acres in vineyards, 11,219; pounds of grapes gathered, 19,292,980; gallons of wine pressed, 1,031,923. This is the largest crop ever gathered in the State, and, compared with that of 1870, shows an increase of 103 in acres planted, 329 in acres in vineyard, 3,439,261 in pounds of grapes gathered, and a decrease of 1,545,984 in gallons of wine pressed. The counties producing over one million pounds of grapes are as follows: Ottawa, 5,605,688; Erie, 4,628,436; Cuyahoga, 2,529,655; Lorain, 1,551,199; total, 14,314,978.

These counties produced about 75 per cent. of the crop gathered in 1871.

Orchards.—Acres in orchards, 383,647; bushels of apples gathered, 10,437,437; bushels of peaches gathered, 860,530; bushels of pears gathered, 126,982. Comparing with 1870, we have an increase of 6,350 acres in orchards, 550,891 bushels of peaches, 59,885 bushels of pears, and a decrease of 575,145 bushels of apples.

Coal.—The aggregate of stone-coal mined in 1871, as returned by the township assessors, is 53,316,666 bushels. The returns show that coal was mined in 37 counties in the State. The amount actually mined is doubtless largely in excess of the reported figures. An examination of the returns shows that one-half the coal reported mined was taken from the northeastern portion of the State.

Figures from the State Chemist, Prof. Wormley, show the result of analyses of the best iron-smelting coals of Ohio, from eight localities. The average of fixed carbon is 57.43 per cent., the highest, and therefore

most valuable for furnace-coal, being the Briar Hill (Mahoning County), 62.63, and the lowest, the Sunday Creek (Perry County), 53.62.

The English analyses of best furnace-coals give 50.19 for Scotch coal, 56.90 for Newcastle, 67.71 for Welsh coal. The analysis of Briar Hill coal, in full, is as follows: Specific gravity, 1.284; water, 3.60; volatile matter, 32.58; fixed carbon, 62.66; ashes, 1.16; sulphur, 0.85; color of ashes, red; character of the coke, pulverulent. The English analysis of Welsh coal is: Specific gravity, 1.315; carbon, 83.78; hydrogen, 4.79; nitrogen, 0.98; sulphur, 1.43; oxygen, 4.15; ashes, 491; percentage of coke, 72.62; fixed carbon, 67.61.

Iron.—Prof. Andrews, of the Geological Survey, who is in charge of the Southern Ohio district, reports iron-ore, in greater or less abundance, in the following counties: Muskingum, Licking, Perry, Hocking, Athens, Vinton, Jackson, Scioto, Lawrence, and Gallia. The ores in this district are of great excellence and purity, and the iron made from them has already a high reputation. The iron-ores of Southern Ohio are classified as limonites, or hydrated sesquioxides of iron, and siderites, or blue carbonates of iron.

In Vinton, Jackson, Scioto, and Lawrence Counties, the favorite ore rests upon a seam of limestone, and hence it is called the "limestone ore." It is remarkably free from sulphur and phosphorus, and the charcoal-iron made from this ore, according to Prof. Andrews, has no superior in the world.

The average percentage of metallic iron in a large number of the more important limonite ores of the limestone seam is 51.666; of the blue siderite ore, 38.050; of gray siderite, 35.526. The average of metallic iron in four samples of ore from the famous Cleveland iron district, England, is but 35.75 per cent., while the average of six samples from the fields in Southern Ohio is 36.57.

The ore least rich in iron is the "gray limestone." The Craig ore, found between Hamden and McArthur, Ohio, is a very rich limonite, and contains 58.62 per cent. of metallic iron. The "Hanging Rock" iron (for this name is generally given to all iron made south of the Hocking River) is everywhere celebrated for its superior quality.

Prof. Newberry says the quantity of iron-ore in Northeastern Ohio is large, but probably somewhat less than that found in the southern portion of our coal-fields. The kidney-ores exist in greater or less abundance in every township within the coal-area, and they are largely used in the furnaces in this locality.

Conspicuous bands of the "kidney" ore are found at several horizons in the lower coal-measures in Holmes County. In Columbiana County, the deposits of this ore are very rich. "In Tuscarawas County, at Dover and Mineral Point, the richest accumulation of kidney ore is over the gray limestone, and in the roof-shales of the Newberry coal. In Columbiana

County, there is some "black band" in the same position. In Mahoning County, from eight to eighteen inches of black-band iron-ore is found." Prof. Newberry reports the black-band stratum in different localities in Stark County, where it attains a maximum thickness of twenty feet, but is less rich in iron than in Tuscarawas County.

Pig-Iron.—The Secretary of State complains that the law under which statistics of iron-manufacture were to be returned to his office has this year been a dead letter, and he is therefore unable to give trustworthy statistics on this important branch of Ohio manufacture.

Iron and Steel.—From advance sheets of the national census, the Secretary compiles a table showing 62 iron manufactories of all kinds, in Ohio, in 1870, employing 5,388 hands, nearly \$8,000,000 capital, paying over \$3,000,000 annually in wages, using nearly \$10,500,000 material, and turning out products to the value of \$15,500,000. Since that year, the number and operations of these establishments have been greatly enlarged, as Cleveland alone, which in 1870 had but eight rolling-mills, had 14 in 1872. Ohio stands fourth in the manufacture of iron-rails, and in 1871 produced nearly 76,000 tons. Of rolled and hammered iron, Ohio manufactured more than one-tenth of all in the United States—the amount for Ohio being over 76,000 tons. Bessemer steel, of which 45,000 tons were made in the United States in 1871, is in Ohio manufactured only at Cleveland.

Marriages and Divorces.—The number of marriages, in 1872, was 26,303, exclusive of Coshocton County, whose probate judge could not, the Secretary says, be induced to report; an increase in the number of marriages over the previous year of 1,053. The number of marriages in 1872 was larger than in any year for fourteen years, except 1866, 1867-'68, in the first of which there were 30,479; in the next, 29,230; in the next, 28,231. In these three years, marriages, postponed during the war, took place. One thousand and twenty-six divorces were granted in 1872, which was 41 less than the previous year. Less than one-half the actions for divorce were brought by husbands. Of the whole number, 235 were for adultery. The proportion of divorces to marriages is 1 to 25.

Births.—The number of births in 1872 was 61,210; an increase of 1,293 over 1871. Of the births in 1872 only 384 were illegitimate.

Deaths.—The deaths in 1872 were 25,202, which was 43 more than the previous year. Eleven persons who died in 1872 were upward of one hundred years old.

Naturalizations.—Persons naturalized in 1872 were 3,001, or two more than the previous year.

Illiteracy.—Number of persons ten years old and over, who cannot read, 92,720; number between fifteen and twenty-one years old, and over, who cannot write, 173,172; of these, 134,102 are natives, and 37,070 foreign born.

School Attendance.—The returns of school attendance show a total of 645,639, of which 632,202 are native, and 13,437 foreign. The divisions, by sex and color, are 329,367 males, and 306,413 females, whites, and 5,097 male, and 4,747 females, colored.

Pauperism.—The number of paupers in county infirmaries, in 1871, was 4,651; in 1872, it was 4,985, an increase of 334. The number of paupers otherwise supported by the counties in 1871 was 866; in 1872 it was 2,434; an increase of 1,568. The total in 1871 was 5,517; in 1872, 7,419; an increase of 1,902.

Prisoners and Jails.—Whole number of prisoners in county jails reported during the year, 5,000; total cost of keeping them, \$50,587.95. These show the reports of eighty-one counties only.

New Structures.—Number of new buildings of all kinds erected in 1872, 16,994.

Banks.—Number of national banks, 146; capital, \$25,521,700; private and other banks, 1,831; capital, \$7,267,096. This shows an increase of fifteen in the number of national banks reported, and their capital has been increased \$2,755,790. The number of private banks shows an increase of thirty-five during the year, and the capital of these banks has been increased \$2,162,628.

Bonds, etc., exempt from Taxation.—The amount of legal-tender notes, or other moneys exempt from taxation, as returned for this year, is \$9,378,747, being a decrease on last year, of \$1,328,333.50.

Wealth and Taxation.—The total valuation of property, as returned to the Auditor of State for 1872, is as follows: Acres of land returned for taxation, 25,421,137; value of lands, \$699,478,744; value of real estate in cities and villages, \$330,684,784; value of personal property, \$494,159,590; total valuation of taxable property, \$1,524,323,118; increase over 1871, \$2,193,147. The taxes levied in 1872, collectable in 1873, were: State taxes, \$4,414,557.25; county, and local taxes, \$18,834,422.49; delinquencies and forfeitures, \$561,992.23; total, \$23,810,971.97. A map showing the amount of wealth *per capita*, as reported to the United Census Bureau, makes the Western Reserve, a large portion of Central Ohio, and a wide belt of Northern Central Ohio, average from \$750 to \$1,250 to every inhabitant. A considerable portion of Central Ohio, including the northern part of Scioto Valley, and almost the entire Miami Valley, average \$1,250 to \$2,000 *per capita*. Cincinnati, and the country immediately surrounding it, are the only parts of Ohio where the aggregate wealth averages over \$2,000 *per capita*. This map only represents developed wealth, and is no criterion of the actual resources of the country.

Incorporated Companies.—There has been a large increase of incorporated companies. Charters have been issued during the year, to 409 new companies, with an aggregate capital stock of \$138,206,960. Twenty manufacturing, rail-

road, insurance, and mining companies have increased their capital stock \$5,864,000.

Manufactures.—The Secretary of State gives the aggregate for the State, of "Selected Statistics of Manufacture," as follows:

Number of manufacturing establishments.....	11,050
Number of hands employed.....	101,605
Amount of capital invested.....	\$126,672,640
Total value of products.....	\$228,568,812

The aggregate for the entire manufacturing industry of Ohio, as ascertained from Colonel Harrington, Acting Superintendent of the Census, Washington, is as follows:

Total number of manufacturing establishments.....	22,773
Total number of hands employed.....	137,200
(Besides steam-engines equal to 174,300 horse-power).	
Total amount of capital invested.....	\$141,924,000
Total amount of wages paid.....	49,066,500
Total value of material used.....	157,181,700
Total value of products.....	269,714,000

The Secretary says: "From a careful examination of the tables of selected statistics published on the preceding pages, I am satisfied there are many important omissions in every class of manufacture. This fact is recognized by the Census Bureau in Washington. The total value of manufactured products in Ohio is doubtless \$300,000,000 yearly. This is almost three times the value of the entire grain-crop of the State."

Railroads.—The reports of railroad companies, having track in Ohio, are made to the Commissioner for the year ending with June 30th. By these returns there were 270 miles of track laid in Ohio during the year ending with June 30, 1872. Since that date, to December 15, 1872, there were 322 miles of track laid, and nearly 400 miles of road-bed were in advanced stages of readiness for the ties and rail. The following table, compiled from the returns to the commissioner of railroads, gives in the aggregate, and in condensed form, the capital stock, debt, earnings, passenger and freight traffic, dividends, accidents, etc., of all roads operated in this State:

Year ending June 30, 1872.	Entire Lines.	Lines in Ohio.
Capital stock paid in....	\$219,161,127 55	\$132,721,526 87
Funded debt.....	217,171,755 13	120,222,072 00
Floating debt.....	10,735,179 72	5,945,700 98
Length of line and branches, as proposed	7,403 miles.	Rail, 3,787 mls.
Cost of road and equipments.....	\$388,113,494 48	\$206,352,805 71
Gross earnings.....	65,603,078 12	34,257,799 67
Operating expenses.....	45,034,708 21	23,502,739 88
Net earnings.....	20,568,369 91	10,755,060 29
No. passengers carried.....	12,068,832	"
Tons freight carried.....	20,983,068	"
Interest paid on bonds.....	\$9,726,359 06	"
Dividends paid.....	7,554,032 09	"
Number of persons killed.....	192	"
Number of persons injured.....	358	"
Number of animals killed.....	1,926	"
Amount paid for same.....	\$45,573 46	"
Number of employes.....	25,393	"
Per cent. increase of gross earnings for the year.....	12.74	"
Average cost per cent. of operating.....	68 32	"
Per cent. increase of net earnings for the year.....	11.93	"
Increase of rail laid in Ohio, including siding.....	375 miles.	"

The report of the Ohio Penitentiary shows a great diminution in the number of convicts, the average being 947, which is 67 less than during any year since 1867. This is attributed to the influence of the reformatory institutions for juveniles. The Reform Farm for Boys is reported highly successful in its operation. During the year, 148 boys were discharged, 98 of whom were returned to their parents and friends, and the remainder permitted to care for themselves, or placed out in proper employment. At the close of the year there were 364 inmates. The Girls' Industrial School is also progressing satisfactorily. During the year, 15 were discharged and 145 still remain. In the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home are 402 children, two-thirds of whom are boys. The average age is ten years. In the Deaf and Dumb Institution are 338 pupils—197 males and 141 females. In the Institution for the Education of the Blind the average attendance is 111—56 males and 55 females. Of this number 69 are totally blind and 42 partially so.

On the 25th of September, the main portion of the Northern Ohio Lunatic Asylum, at Newburg, was destroyed by fire. The asylum was full of patients, none of whom were injured, though, in the work of saving them and extinguishing the flames, five lives were lost. The Central Lunatic Asylum, at Columbia, destroyed by fire in a previous year, has not yet been rebuilt, but the work has been commenced. The destruction of two out of the three State institutions for the insane has caused great suffering among that unfortunate class. Those portions of the Northern Asylum not entirely destroyed have been fitted up for the accommodation of as many as possible.

The General Assembly met January 1st, the Senate having 18 Republicans and 18 Democrats, and the House of Representatives 57 Republicans and 48 Democrats. The Senate effected an organization by the Lieutenant-Governor giving the casting-vote for the Republican nominees wherever a strict party division was made. The House organized by electing N. H. Van Vorhes as Speaker. On the 8th, Governor E. F. Noyes, and Lieutenant-Governor Jacob Mueller, took the oath of office. January 9th, the Senate took an indecisive ballot for U. S. Senator, and the House gave a majority for John Sherman. Next day the two Houses, in joint convention, reelected John Sherman to the United States Senate amid great excitement; the vote standing, John Sherman, 73; G. W. Morgan, 60; J. D. Cox, 5; Perry, 1; Schenck, 1. February 16th, there was an exciting scene in the Senate, upon a resolution declaring Senator Kemp (Democrat) not entitled to his seat on account of the improper rejection of the votes given his competitor, James Saylor, by the inmates of the National Soldiers' Home, at Dayton. Kemp was voted out, and his seat given Saylor,

but the excitement continued through several days. The General Assembly adjourned April 29th, until January 2, 1873, after a session of 120 days, during which 646 bills were introduced, and 139 joint resolutions offered for action in the two Houses; 141 general and 139 local laws were passed, and 70 joint resolutions adopted. Among the laws of general importance enacted were acts regulating the business of insurance in the State, and appointing a State Superintendent of Insurance; regulating coal-mines so as to provide for the greater safety of the miners; authorizing counties, cities, incorporated villages, and townships, to build railroads, and to lease and operate the same (commonly known as the Boesel Law); and redistricting the State for congressional purposes.

The Republican State Convention met at Columbus, March 27th, and nominated candidates for State offices as follows: Secretary of State, Allen T. Wikoff; Judge of Supreme Court, John Welch; member of Board of Public Works, Richard R. Porter. Nominations for presidential electors at large were also made, ex-Lieutenant-Governor John C. Lee and Alphonso Hart being chosen. The following platform of principles was adopted:

The Republicans of Ohio, in State Convention assembled, make the following declaration:

1. The Republican party of the United States had its origin in the necessities of the nation, and since it came into power has decreed and executed measures by which liberty has been preserved, and the Union saved from dismemberment, and slavery overthrown. Amid the disorganization and confusion existing at the close of the rebellion, the Republican party exercised its organizing and restoring power, and has succeeded in the difficult task of complete reconstruction, and has established freedom and equal rights for all people by irrevocable guarantees. In this great work, the Republican party has shown its wisdom and patriotism, and, by its unswerving good faith toward the national creditors, it has vindicated the national integrity and honor.

2. No other party known in history has so grand a record, and no other party in the United States can so proudly challenge the continued confidence of the people, and we declare that the good of the country demands that the Republican party should continue to administer the Government.

3. We renew our expressions of confidence in the present Administration of the General Government. Since it came into power, the taxes upon the people have been reduced, and the public revenues have been carefully collected and honestly applied, so that, while the burden of taxation has been lightened, the public debt has been diminished both in amount of the principal, and in the rate of interest. The administration deserves, also, the earnest approval of every friend of justice, order, and law, for the prompt and efficient manner in which it has suppressed Ku-klux disorders, and persecutions of loyal citizens in the South, a protection due from every good government to its people. And we refer with great satisfaction and pride to the system of pensions and bounties provided for our brave soldiers and sailors, and the homes founded and maintained for such as were disabled in the service of their country. These manifestations of public gratitude and justice must command the approval of every patriot. And we commend the policy of fairness and kindness toward the Indian tribes, as showing the wisdom and humanity of the President; and, in his efforts to reform

the civil service, we recognize a laudable desire to promote its efficiency and purity; and in the management of our foreign relations, including the important questions of international law involved in the Treaty of Washington, the Administration has shown rare wisdom, courage, and dignity, and has maintained the honor of the nation untarnished.

4. A large portion of the revenue necessary to defray the current expenses of the Government, and to pay its liabilities, must be derived from duties on imports. These duties should be levied with a view to equalize their burdens and benefits among the people, and so as to promote, as far as possible, the interests of every section and branch of industry, and so that labor of every kind may have constant employment and just reward.

5. We are opposed to further grants of the public lands to corporations and monopolies, and demand that the national domain be set apart for homes for the people, and for purposes of education.

6. As there can be no productive industry without a union of capital and labor, therefore we are in favor of such legislation as will give all proper guarantees for the safety and prosperity of the one, and remunerative investment of the other.

7. We have unbroken confidence in the integrity, prudence, and patriotism of President Grant, and are in favor of his renomination for a second term; and we present to the Republican party, for nomination for Vice-President of the United States, the name of Ohio's first war Governor, Honorable William Dennison, a man eminently worthy of that high office.

The Democratic State Convention met at Cleveland, June 27th, and put in nomination the following candidates for State offices, all being Democrats: Secretary of State, Aquila Wiley; Judge of Supreme Court, John L. Green; member of Board of Public Works, E. J. Riley. The following platform was adopted:

Resolved, By the Democrats of Ohio in convention assembled: That the platform of principles adopted by the Cincinnati Convention, together with the clear interpretation of the same enunciated in the letter of Horace Greeley accepting the nomination of that convention for the office of President of the United States, affords common ground upon which the liberal men of all political parties can consistently unite in opposition to the present Administration, and its attendant official corruption.

Resolved, That our delegates this day chosen to represent us in the Democratic National Convention, to assemble at Baltimore, are requested to vote for the nomination of Horace Greeley and B. Gratz Brown as our candidates for President and Vice-President.

The Prohibitionists also had State candidates in the field, as follows: Secretary of State, Ferdinand Shumacher; Judge of the Supreme Court, Charles L. Fish; member of Board of Public Works, Melton Kennedy.

The election was held October 8th, with the following result:

Secretary of State.—Wikoff, 265,830; Wiley, 251,780; Shumacher, 2,045; Wikoff over Wiley, 14,050; over all, 12,005.

Judge of Supreme Court.—Welch, 263,223; Green, 253,036; Fish, 2,010; Welch over Green, 10,187; over all, 8,177.

Member of Board of Public Works.—Porter, 266,820; Riley, 250,365; Kennedy, 2,082; Porter over Riley, 16,455; over all, 14,373.

The total vote on Secretary of State was 519,655.

The vote for President, November 5th, resulted as follows:

U. S. Grant (Republican).....	281,852
Horace Greeley (Democratic-Liberal).....	244,321
James Black (Prohibition).....	2,000
Charles O'Connor (Straight-Democrat).....	1,163
Scattering.....	162

Total vote.....	529,498
Grant over Greeley.....	37,531
Grant over all.....	34,206

OLNEY, JESSE, A. M., an eminent teacher, and author of text-books for schools, born in Union, Tolland County, Conn., October 12, 1798; died at Stratford, Conn., July 30, 1872. He evinced in early childhood a remarkable aptitude for study, and, before reaching the age of sixteen years, was a fine classical scholar, and an adept in the science of geography, to which he devoted a large part of his life. He was a teacher for twelve years in the Hartford Grammar-School, and, while thus occupied, he was deeply impressed with the incompleteness of the old plan of teaching geography, which made the solar system the initial point, and blended that science with astronomy in a way most bewildering to the student. Reversing, therefore, the old method, he taught the learner to begin with the place in which he lived, and thence to advance until he had occupied the entire field to be traversed. This plan met with marked success. In 1828 he published his *Geography and Atlas*, which at once became standard school-books; successive editions being rapidly exhausted until the sale reached millions of copies. He served ten terms in the Legislature of his State, and was indefatigable in his labors in behalf of the common schools therein. To perfect himself in his favorite studies, he visited Europe in 1835, and again in 1838. In 1831 he brought out his "National Preceptor," which was one of the best reading-books that ever appeared in the United States. Its philosophical plan and orderly arrangement gave it universal popularity, and it was followed by a series of readers, outline maps, and arithmetical and historical text-books, all of great practical value. In 1834 he removed to Southington, and in 1854 to Stratford. In 1867 Mr. Olney was elected Comptroller of Public Accounts for the State of Connecticut. To his dying day he was remarkable for his industry, order, method, and studious habits, ever counting that day lost, in which he had not acquired some useful knowledge.

OREGON. The last fiscal period of two years in Oregon ended on the 6th of September. At the beginning of that period there was a balance of \$267,939.48 in the Treasury, and the subsequent receipts raised the total resources to \$942,570.51. The disbursements for the same period amounted to \$769,973.10, which left a balance of \$172,597.41. The State has no funded debt, but there are \$200,000 of bonds issued for the construction of the canal and locks at the falls of the Willa-

mette River, payable from the proceeds of sales of State lands, and \$90,477 of soldiers' bounty and relief bonds, besides outstanding warrants of the Treasury, amounting to \$76,883.69, and unaudited deficiencies to a small amount. The soldiers' bounty and relief fund in the Treasury is nearly sufficient to pay off the bounty and relief bonds. The assessed value of property in the State is about \$37,000,000, though its actual value is estimated at more than three times that amount. While the population has doubled in ten years and the value of property increased fourfold, the assessment-rolls show an increase of less than 35 per cent.

The State lands consist of 46,080 acres, granted by Congress for the support of a State University; two sections in each township for the support of common schools, 107,837 acres of which have been selected in the last two years; 90,000 acres granted for the establishment of an Agricultural College, which have been selected but not yet disposed of; 500,000 acres granted for internal improvements; swamp and overflowed lands for the benefit of common schools, of which 174,219.97 acres have been selected and reported to the School Land Commissioners; and about 500,000 acres of tide-lands.

A penitentiary is in process of construction at Salem, and is sufficiently advanced to accommodate all the convicts now under sentence. It has cost thus far \$159,000, about \$58,000 of which has been derived from the labor of the convicts. The penitentiary contains a school and a library, the latter being made up from contributions by the citizens of Salem. There have been 286 different persons confined in the penitentiary during the past two years.

The total number of persons in the State of school age, between four and twenty years, on the 1st of April, was 36,512, of whom 18,724 were males and 17,788 females. The average attendance at the public schools throughout the State was 12,120, and the number of teachers employed was 198, to whom the sum of \$68,097.32 was paid.

There has been a school for deaf mutes at Salem for the last two years, which was supported at an expense of little more than \$4,000. At the beginning of September there were ten male and eight female pupils in this institution.

The State University has not yet been established, and the Agricultural College is not thoroughly organized.

The first convention of the year was that of the "State Temperance Alliance," which was held at Salem on the 22d and 23d of February. It was determined, after much discussion, not to undertake the formation of a political temperance party, but the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we recommend the friends of temperance in the various precincts and cities of the State to meet on the second Wednesday evening

preceding each State election, to examine the rival tickets to see if true temperance candidates have been put in nomination for office, especially for the Legislature.

Resolved, That, in case it is found that true temperance candidates have been put in nomination by both Democrats and Republicans, we do not consider it necessary to nominate any separate ticket; and in case it is deemed that only one of the rival candidates for an office will honestly favor our cause, that that one be designated as our candidate; and in case no truly temperance candidate has been nominated for any important office, that an independent candidate be put in the field, in whom we have full confidence.

The following were also adopted, after a warm debate:

Whereas, This Alliance realizes the power of the ballot in all public reforms; and—

Whereas, Women are everywhere recognized as legitimate auxiliaries in the temperance movement, and have proved themselves active and efficient members of this Alliance, and have here freely exercised their right to vote; therefore—

Resolved, That we urge upon the Legislature of the State of Oregon the necessity of passing an act instructing the judges of elections to receive the votes of women upon the subject of temperance, under the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments, in their various precincts.

A bill was drawn up and unanimously adopted, to be submitted to the Legislature, as an amendment to the existing license laws.

The Republican State Convention was held at Portland, on the 20th of March. No State officers were to be nominated. J. G. Wilson was nominated for Representative in Congress, and delegates to the National Convention were named, and a ticket for presidential electors adopted. A platform was adopted, which lauded the achievements of the national Administration and of the Republican party, and contained the following declarations:

We admit of no distinctions between citizens, whether of native or foreign birth; and therefore we favor the granting of full amnesty to the people of those States lately in rebellion; and we here pledge the full and effective protection of our civil laws to all persons voluntarily coming to or residing in our land.

We favor the encouragement of railroads by the General Government of the United States, and hold that such disposition should be made of the public lands as shall secure the same to actual settlers only, in quantities not exceeding 160 acres.

That while we are in favor of a revenue for the support of the General Government, by duties upon imports, sound policy requires such adjustment of those duties on imports as to encourage the development of the industrial interest of the whole country; and we recommend that policy of national exchange which secures to the working-men liberal wages; to agriculture, remunerative prices; to mechanics and manufacturers an adequate reward for their skill, labor, and enterprise, and to the nation commercial prosperity and independence.

We believe that popular education is the sole true basis and hope of a free government, and shall ever oppose any diversion of, or interference with, the common-school funds or lands in this State, for any other than their legitimate purpose; and we condemn the act of favoritism by the last Legislature, whereby \$200,000, taken from the school fund, were granted to a corporation consisting mainly of Democratic leaders and party favorites, for the construction of a work which another corporation, entirely sound and

responsible, offered to construct for \$75,000 less; and that we are in favor of the passage by the Legislature of an efficient school law, such as shall secure to all citizens of our State a good common-school education.

We find no terms sufficiently strong to express our disapproval of those acts of the last Legislature whereby the swamp-lands belonging to this State have been taken from the needy settlers, and given without limit or proper competition in price to the land grabber and speculator; whereby the emoluments and salaries of State officers have been unconstitutionally increased, and the taxes increased thousands of dollars by the creation of new and unnecessary offices and salaries, for the purpose of providing for party favorites; and whereby the citizens of our metropolis have been deprived of and denied the right of controlling their police authority. And we equally condemn the administration of our State officers and laws as extravagant, reckless, illegal, and destructive, and we rightfully charge all these results as the acts of the Democratic party.

That the Republican party of this State are in favor of the General Government extending aid toward building a railroad from Portland, Oregon, to Salt Lake City, and from Jackson County to Humboldt, and we hereby pledge our party representatives to the support of the same.

That the indiscriminate licensing of persons to sell spirituous liquors without being placed under proper responsibilities for the abuse thereof, having been found by experience to promote the growth of crime and pauperism, and thereby to seriously increase the rate of taxation, the Republican party recognizes the right and duty of the law-making power to prevent and limit the evils and abuses of such sale, so far as concerns the public good, and is consistent with individual liberty, by refusing to license other than law-abiding and responsible persons, who can furnish sufficient sureties for good conduct.

That the Republican party of Oregon is in favor of obtaining assistance from the General Government for the construction of a wagon-road from the city of Portland to the Dalles, recognizing this as a most important and necessary improvement for the State.

We hail the "new departure" of the late Democratic party, taken by the action of their conventions in seven States, as an affirmation of the principles for which the Republican party has contended for the last ten years; and in the "passive policy" of that party, already assumed in several of the States, we recognize an acknowledgment of their hopelessness of success in the coming Presidential campaign.

The Democratic Convention was held at Dalles, on the 10th of April. John Burnett was nominated for Congress, and the following platform adopted:

Resolved, 1. That we, the Democratic party of the State of Oregon, are pledged to a strict construction of the Constitution, the restoration and preservation of the rights of the States to regulate their internal affairs, and especially the elective franchise, free from the control or interference of the General Government; the protection of individual rights in accordance with the fundamental laws of the land, including the rights to the writ of *habeas corpus*, trial by jury, and freedom from unreasonable searches and seizures.

2. That we are opposed to every species of corruption in all departments of the municipal, State, and national Governments.

3. That our motto is, no privileged classes and no privileged capital.

4. That we are in favor of a tariff to raise money only for the necessary expenses of the Federal Government, and not for the benefit of monopolists.

5. That we view with alarm the flagrant and open

violations of the Constitution by the party now controlling the General Government, in the passage and enforcement of the reconstruction and Ku-klux laws, and the corruption and fraud which characterize their administration of every department of the Government, and we pledge ourselves to use all lawful and peaceable means to secure a speedy correction of these outrages and usurpations.

6. That the freedom, welfare, and rights of the people are superior to the interests of corporations, and should be protected against the exactions of oppressive monopolists.

7. That we favor the appropriation of the fund arising from the sale of the swamp-lands to purposes of internal improvements and the aid of common schools.

8. That the construction of locks at the Falls of the Willamette is a judicious and effective safeguard of the commerce of the Willamette Valley, and we favor legislation to the end that the commerce of the Columbia River may be in like manner benefited and protected.

9. That the thanks of the people of Oregon are due our present State administration for its successful efforts in securing to the State the grants of land which otherwise would have fallen into the hands of grasping corporations.

The State election occurred on June 3d. The whole number of votes cast for Representatives to Congress was 25,484, of which Wilson received 13,167, and Burnett 12,317, making the majority of the Republican candidate 850. The Legislature consisted of 12 Republicans and 10 Democrats in the Senate, and 32 Republicans and 17 Democrats in the House. At the presidential election in November there were 20,133 votes cast, of which 11,820 were for Grant, 7,746 for Greeley, and 572 for O'Connor. Grant's majority over Greeley was 4,074; over all, 3,502.

The seventh biennial session of the Legislature began at Salem on the 9th of September, and continued until the 23d of October. One of the first things done was to rescind the resolution adopted by the Legislature of 1868, refusing to ratify the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments of the Federal Constitution. A portion of several days was occupied in electing a United States Senator to succeed George H. Williams. John H. Mitchell, who was nominated in a caucus of the Republican members of both branches of the Legislature, was finally elected. An act redistricting the State for representation in the Legislature increased the number of Senators from 22 to 30, and that of Representatives from 49 to 60. Among the bills passed during the session were the following: To provide for a Board of Immigration; to appropriate \$100,000 for the erection of new Capitol buildings at Salem; to establish a Reform School at Portland; to establish a uniform system of schools; to locate the State University at Eugene; to organize the Agricultural College, and provide for its support; to provide for common schools taught in the German language; to provide for a State geologist; to provide a school for the education of the blind; to prevent frauds in elections; and "to authorize the State to acquire possession of the canal and locks at the Willa-

mette Falls by lease, and to purchase the same, and to make appropriation therefor." A bill regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors, and making vendors responsible for the damage done by intoxicated persons, was discussed, but finally defeated. The act to encourage immigration was vetoed by the Governor, on the ground that it would raise the expenses of the year beyond the income, which is forbidden by the constitution. "The Assembly having taken no action," he said, "to correct our defective mode of assessments, or to provide for previous deficits, notwithstanding the creation of a State Board of Equalization, the public revenues will not approximate the appropriations within the constitutional limit. This appropriation, therefore, cannot be sustained in view of the present condition of the Treasury."

The election law provides that each elector shall "in full view deliver to one of the judges of election a single ballot or piece of paper on which shall be written or printed the names of the persons voted for, with a proper designation of the office which he or they may be intended to fill."

If any person offering to vote is challenged, he must be put to oath as to his qualifications, and required to answer certain prescribed questions to establish them. If he refuses, his vote shall be rejected. It is the duty of each judge of election to challenge "any person offering to vote whom he shall know or suspect not to be qualified as an elector."

After the votes have been canvassed, the poll-books and the ballots must be sealed up and sent to the county clerks.

Some difficulty with the Modoc Indians occurred in the valley of the Klamath River, near the California border, in the latter part of the year. By a treaty first made in 1864, and amended in later years, the Modocs had agreed to give up their lands and remove to what was known as the Klamath Reservation. All but a band of about 200, under "Captain Jack," "Black Jim," and "Sear-faced Charley," had complied with this agreement, but these not only refused to go upon the reservation, but were guilty of numerous depredations upon the white settlers. In accordance with a recommendation from the superintendent of the reservation, and other prominent citizens, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs had in July ordered the removal of these refractory Modocs to the Klamath Reservation. A delegation was sent to their camp on the 25th of November, to request the chiefs to meet the Superintendent on the 28th, at Link River. This they declined to do, and furthermore declared that they would not go upon the reservation. The execution of the order of the Commissioner was then turned over to the military department, and Captain Jackson, with a company of troops, left Fort Klamath for that purpose. He reached the camp of the Modocs, near the mouth of the Lost River, on the 29th of November, where he had an in-

terview with "Scar-faced Charley." The Indians refused to go peaceably to the reservation, and before the end of the interview fired at one of the officers. A fight ensued, in which three or four white men, and twelve or fifteen Indians, including "Scar-faced Charley," were killed. The Indians afterward retired to some high lands, known as the lava-beds, beyond the California border, from which the United States troops had failed to dislodge them at the close of the year. Negotiations are pending to secure a peaceable removal of the Modocs to the reservation, if possible.

According to the census of 1870, of the total population (64,685), ten years old and over, there were engaged in all classes of occupations, 30,651 persons, of whom 29,968 were males, and 683 females. There were, engaged in agriculture, 13,248, including 13,232 males and 16 females; in professional and personal services, 6,090, including 5,522 males and 568 females; in trade and transportation, 2,619, including 2,611 males and 8 females; in manufactures, and mechanical and mining industries, 8,694, including 8,603 males and 91 females.

The State contained 1,116,290 acres of improved land, 761,001 of woodland, and 511,961 of other unimproved land. The cash value of farms was \$22,352,989; of farming implements and machinery, \$1,293,717; total amount of wages paid during the year, including value of board, \$719,875; total (estimated) value of all farm productions, including betterments and additions to stock, \$7,122,790; orchard-products, \$310,041; produce of market-gardens, \$105,371; forest-products, \$259,220; value of home manufactures, \$87,376; value of animals slaughtered or sold for slaughter, \$1,365,737; of all live-stock, \$6,828,675. There were 51,702 horses, 2,581 mules and asses, 48,325 milch-cows, 2,441 working-oxen, 69,431 other cattle, 318,123 sheep, and 119,455 swine. The chief productions were 1,794,494 bushels of spring, and 546,252 of winter, wheat, 3,890 of rye, 72,138 of Indian-corn, 2,029,909 of oats, 210,736 of barley, 1,645 of buckwheat, 3,847 pounds of tobacco, 1,080,638 of wool, 12,575 bushels of peas and beans, 481,710 of Irish, and 1,970 of sweet, potatoes, 1,751 gallons of wine, 118,373 pounds of butter, 79,333 of cheese, 107,367 gallons of milk sold, 75,357 tons of hay, 1,210 bushels of grass-seed, 9,745 pounds of hops, 40,474 of flax, 10,988 bushels

of flax-seed, 1,207 pounds of wax, and 66,858 of honey.

The total number of manufacturing establishments was 969, using 88 steam-engines of 2,471 horse-power, and 236 water-wheels of 5,806 horse-power, and employing 2,884 hands, of whom 2,753 were males above sixteen, 67 females above 15, and 64 youth.

The total amount of capital invested was \$4,376,849; wages paid during the year, \$1,120,173; value of materials consumed, \$3,419,756; of products, \$6,877,387.

There were 168 establishments devoted to gold-mining, employing 880 hands; capital invested, \$321,520; wages, \$79,022; materials, \$29,930; products, \$417,797. These were distributed as follows: hydraulic mining, 26; placer, 139; quartz, 3.

The whole number of newspapers and periodicals was 35, having an aggregate circulation of 45,750, and issuing annually 3,657,300 copies. There were four dailies, with a circulation of 6,350; 26 weekly, circulation 30,400; 5 monthly, circulation 9,000.

There were 2,361 libraries, having 334,959 volumes. Of these, 2,195, with 273,427 volumes, were private, and 166, with 61,532 volumes, were other than private, including eight circulating libraries, with 7,150 volumes.

The total number of religious organizations was 220, having 135 edifices, and 39,425 sittings, and property valued at \$471,100. The leading denominations were:

DENOMINATIONS.	Organizations.	Sittings.
Baptist.....	28	4,750
Christian.....	26	4,400
Congregational.....	8	2,300
Episcopal.....	9	1,800
Methodist.....	97	15,100
Presbyterian.....	20	5,675
Roman Catholic.....	13	2,750
United Brethren in Christ.....	10	500

The condition of pauperism and crime is shown by the following statistics:

Total population.....	90,923
Number of persons receiving support during the year ending June 1, 1870.....	133
Cost of annual support.....	\$24,800
Total number receiving support, June 1, 1870.....	81
Native.....	62
Colored.....	62
Foreign.....	19
Number of persons convicted during the year.....	80
Total number of persons in prison, June 1, 1870.....	104
Native.....	67
White.....	55
Colored.....	12
Foreign.....	37

P

PARAGUAY (REPÚBLICA DEL PARAGUAY), an independent state of South America, lying between latitude 19° and 27° 35' south, and longitude 54° 10' and 58° 40' west. It is bounded on the north by Brazil; on the east by the same empire; on the southeast, south

and southwest, by the Argentine Republic, and on the west by Bolivia. The area of Paraguay may be estimated at about 63,000 square miles, a considerable portion of its territory having been ceded, as a war indemnity, to Brazil, by a treaty concluded between the two Govern-

ments in the course of the year. (*See BRAZIL*.) The population is about 1,000,000.

President, Don Salvador Zovellanos, was elected December 12, 1871, for three years.

Of the commerce, once rather extensive, but paralyzed by the late war, little is at present known; the most recent statistics published are those of 1862, in which year the single article of *mate*, or Paraguay tea, was exported to the amount of \$1,465,808.

There is in the republic a line of railway (1863) from Asuncion to Paraguay, a distance of about 45 miles.

It is not surprising that the finances of the country are in a deplorable condition after such a protracted and disastrous war, as an indemnity for the expenses of which Paraguay agreed to pay \$200,000,000 to Brazil, \$35,000,000 to the Argentine Republic, and \$1,000,000 to Uruguay, and at a time when the total revenue of the republic does not amount to more than \$390,000, according to the budget for the year 1871. In that year the Government negotiated, with the house of Robinson, Fleming & Co., of London, a loan of £1,000,000 at 80, with interest at 8 per cent., for which loan it gave a guarantee of \$96,900,000, in the following State lands: plains, \$28,800,000; mountains, \$51,300,000; and pastureage and *mate* plantations, \$16,800,000.

The only events of importance, in the year 1872, were the transactions of the commission to settle the question of boundaries and the war indemnity (the results of which commission, together with the leading terms of the treaty, will be found in the article "*BRAZIL*," of the present volume), and the vigorous and determined efforts made by the Government, in cooperation with immigrant companies formed in England and other European countries for the purpose of inducing immigrants to settle in the republic, in order to renovate the condition of a country that has suffered so much from the ambition of former tyrannical rulers. Her Britannic Majesty's Emigration Commissioners issued, however, a manifesto, warning all British subjects against committing themselves to the tender mercies of a country which the commission's missionary described as situated partly in the tropics, and the climate, the employment afforded by the staple productions, the want of easy access to good markets, the language, the habits and customs of the people of which, render it a place by no means suitable for British laborers. All these objections were, of course, met by the opposite party; and, in October, an agent of the London firm engaged in promoting immigration to Paraguay, arrived in that country, with the object of making preparations preliminary to the reception of 200 English immigrants, to arrive in a steamer specially chartered for the purpose.

The agent alluded to was accompanied by an engineer, commissioned to explore the mountainous districts of Paraguay, supposed to be rich in mineral formations.

PARTON, MRS. SARA PAYSON WILLIS, an American author and essayist, better known by her *nom de plume*, "Fanny Fern," born in Portland, Maine, July 7, 1811; died in Brooklyn, N. Y., October 10, 1872. She was a daughter of Nathaniel Willis, a publisher and editor, first in Portland, and afterward in Boston. Her mother was a woman of superior intellect and genius. Of her brothers, the late Nathaniel P. Willis and Richard Storrs Willis have attained literary eminence. Her parents removed to Boston when she was a child of six years. Her earlier education was obtained in Boston, but she was transferred in 1827 to the Hartford Female Seminary, of which Miss Catherine Beecher was then principal, and her eccentricities made a lasting impression on the people of that city. In 1834 she married Charles Eldridge, of Boston, by whose premature death in 1846 she was left a widow with three children, and in very straitened circumstances. A subsequent marriage, about 1849, with a Mr. Farrington, proved unfortunate, and the parties soon separated. Out of her still impoverished condition was developed her ability as a writer. In 1851 she offered an essay, signed "Fanny Fern," to one of the literary weeklies of Boston. It was accepted and acceptable, and there was an immediate demand for more, under the influence of which "Fanny Fern" grew rapidly into fame and favor. These leaflets were gathered into a volume, with the title of "Fern Leaves," and had a great sale, no less than 75,000 copies of the book having been sold. "Little Ferns for Fanny's Little Friends," her next book, sold to the extent of about 83,000 copies, and a second series of the "Leaves" reached an issue of over 30,000. In 1854, her first novel, "Ruth Hall," appeared. It was not a genial book, and over its family revelations and allusions a generous charity draws a veil of forgetfulness. "Rose Clark," published in 1857, was a more sunny work, and commanded a wider circle of readers than even the unhappy notoriety of its predecessor had attracted. The two novels were the only ones which "Fanny Fern" ever published; they provoked much criticism, and were read by thousands who sought, in their pages, the same grace and vivacity which had been the charm of her less pretentious writings. Her later works were "Fresh Leaves," 1857; "Folly as it Flies," 1868; and "The Play Day Book," 1869. Most of them were republished in England, and a volume, entitled "The Life and Beauties of Fanny Fern," was published in London, in 1855. In 1854, Mr. Robert Bonner, editor of the *New-York Ledger*, made a contract with her to write an article every week for his paper, and this contract was maintained without default till within a few weeks of her death. In 1856 she was married to Mr. James Parton, of this city, a well-known historical writer and essayist. After her marriage her published writings were not voluminous, but their

character was considerably modified and improved, compared with those of her earlier career. She was "a good hater," and her pen, gentle and mild enough when pursuing congenial themes, was pointed and galling when engaged in the chastisement of vice, cant, or snobbery. She had a fierce hatred for every sort of hypocrisy, and, with the inevitable tendency of one who pursues these subjects with pertinacity, she sometimes drifted into extravagance and uncharitableness. As a writer of brief sketches and essays for the weekly press, she excelled; and in the production of these she was indomitable in industry, fertile in resource, and boundless in patience. She showed her struggling sisterhood what woman could do with the pen; for, in spite of numberless obstacles, she won herself a place in current literature, a generous income, and many honest friends and admirers. Her life was not always sunny; but its closing years were unclouded, save by bodily ills; and, after a long, busy wrestle with life's problems, she slept well.

PENNSYLVANIA. The legislative body of this State adjourned *sine die* on the 4th of April. During the session, which was about seven weeks shorter than in 1871, nearly two thousand acts were passed, mostly of a private or local interest. It was estimated that "several among the members, representing mining and manufacturing districts, had over 150 of these private bills each," and that hundreds of such bills, it being impossible to give due attention to them, are passed without any one, except those immediately interested, knowing any thing about them." To remedy this evil, by providing for the enactment of general laws concerning manufactures, mining, transportation, and the formation of stock corporations, is regarded as one of the chief subjects of organic reform needed in the State.

On the day next preceding the final adjournment, a measure of consequence, as it affects public order, passed both Houses, "by reading the bill by its title," under a suspension of the rules. It repealed "the conspiracy act," which was passed to restrain the miners, and prevent disturbances on their part, during the so-called strikes. By the repeal of that act, the miners are again allowed "to combine together for such purposes as they think proper, without the fear of an indictment for conspiracy, enforced by the State militia."

Among the laws of a public character passed by this Legislature, was "an act to reorganize the congressional districts of Pennsylvania in accordance with the act of Congress approved February 2, 1872." It passed both Houses at the close of the night session of April 3d. The opponents of the bill denounced its passage as "the consummation of a grave injustice." The President of the Senate, on the contrary, in his address to that body at the time of adjournment, congratulated its members upon the business transacted during the

session, and referred to this measure in a particular manner, saying: "The congressional apportionment—invariably a work of great difficulty and labor—has been made in a form which has received the approval of a decided majority of this body, and the mixed vote on the final passage of the bill is sufficient evidence that we have risen above partisan consideration in its construction."

The passage of the House bill entitled "An act to revise and amend the constitution of Pennsylvania," seems to be the most important measure enacted. The chief provisions of the act are as follows:

The said convention shall consist of 152 members, to be elected in manner following: Twenty members thereof shall be elected in the State at large as follows: Each voter of the State shall vote for not more than ten candidates, and the twenty highest in votes shall be declared elected, and the other 132 delegates shall be apportioned to and elected from the different senatorial districts, as formed by the apportionment act dated May 6, A. D. 1871. It shall be the duty of the delegates, so elected, to assemble in convention in the hall of the House of Representatives, at the State Capitol in Harrisburg, on the 12th of November, 1872. One-third of all the members of the convention shall have the right to require the separate and distinct submission to a popular vote of any change or amendment proposed by the convention. Nothing contained in the act shall authorize the convention to change the language, or to alter, in any manner, the several provisions of the ninth article of the Constitution, commonly known as the "Declaration of Rights," but the same was excepted from the powers given to the convention, and declared to be and remain inviolate forever. The convention was forbidden to create, establish, or submit any proposition for the establishment of a court, or courts, with exclusive equity jurisdiction.

George Connell, the State Senator-elect from the Fourth Senatorial District of Philadelphia, having died on October 26, 1871, a special election to fill the vacancy was held in that district on the 30th of January, 1872. Alexander K. McClure and Henry W. Gray were the candidates. Mr. Gray was declared elected, and installed in the vacant seat, the returns of election showing that he had received a large majority of votes over his competitor.

Certain statements having then been circulated, and doubts arising as to the legality of the election-returns in behalf of Mr. Gray, a number of citizens resident in the said district petitioned the Senate for an official investigation of the matter, that justice might be done to Mr. McClure, in case the facts charged were proved true. Long and animated debates ensued, as to the Senate's right to receive the petition, some members denying it on the ground that, by an express provision of the constitution, the application to contest the

seat of a member must be presented within ten days after the organization of the House. Others said that the above-mentioned provision contemplated only cases of elections held before the meeting of the Legislature, and not those of special elections, held during its session. This sentiment prevailed, and an investigating committee of seven was appointed.

The committee having effected their organization on the 21st of February, commenced at Harrisburg, and then proceeded to Philadelphia, where, in a continuous series of sessions, extending from February 26th to March 20th, inclusive, "they examined nearly one thousand witnesses for the petitioner and about eight hundred for the respondent." On the 23d, at Harrisburg, "they heard at length the arguments of the respective counsel." On the 27th the chairman submitted to the Senate the result of the investigation, in a short preliminary report, signed by four members of the committee, and introducing and embodying the resolution adopted by them, as follows:

The committee selected to try the matter of the petition contesting the election of Henry W. Gray as Senator from the Fourth District, make report:

That, having heard the parties in the case, and taken testimony upon the points in controversy between them, the committee have this day adopted the following resolution as their judgment and determination in the case:

Resolved, That the return of Henry W. Gray as Senator from the Fourth Senatorial District is false and fraudulent, and that at the special election in said district, on the 30th day of January last, Alexander K. McClure did receive a majority of the legal votes cast therein, and is entitled to his seat in the Senate, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. George Connell, late Senator-elect from said district.

C. R. BUCKALEW,
J. D. DAVIS,
A. H. DILL,
A. G. BRODHEAD, JR.

The report and resolution were adopted by the Senate; Mr. Gray was accordingly ousted, and Mr. McClure sworn in as Senator from the Fourth Senatorial District, on the same day.

A full and very lengthy report of this investigation, bearing the same signatures as the preliminary one just cited, was presented by the chairman on the 29th of March. It gives a detailed account of the investigation, and embodies the evidence of the sworn testimony, together with the remarks of the committee on the facts thereby established; concluding with their finding in the case, as follows:

The committee have found that by the rejection of the fraudulent returns from the ten divisions before mentioned, and by the correction of votes in other divisions, as heretofore stated, the majority of 891 for Colonel Gray upon the general return of the district is reversed, and a majority of 224 votes established in favor of Colonel McClure. Their conclusion, therefore, must be that the latter was duly elected Senator from the Fourth District, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of George Connell, late Senator-elect from said district. All of which is respectfully submitted.

C. R. BUCKALEW,
J. D. DAVIS,
A. H. DILL,
A. G. BRODHEAD, JR., } Committee.

The Republican party, in pursuance of a call issued by their Central Committee, under date of February 5th, met in State Convention at Harrisburg, on the 10th of April, "to nominate candidates for Governor, Judge of the Supreme Court, Auditor-General (should the Legislature provide for the choice of one by the people), and an electoral ticket; and also to elect senatorial and representative delegates to represent the State in the Republican National Convention to be held at Philadelphia, June 5, 1872." The following candidates for State offices were nominated: For Governor, John F. Hartranft, of Montgomery County; for Supreme-Court Judge, Ulysses Mercur, of Bradford County; for Auditor-General, Harrison Allen, of Warren County. The nominations of Mr. Mercur and of Mr. Allen were, on motion, made unanimous. The same motion was made in regard to the nomination of Mr. Hartranft for Governor, concerning which some reports stated that "the motion was carried with applause;" others stated that, the question being put, the favorers of Mr. Ketcham "vigorously voted 'no';" adding that "the Chair decided the motion carried; but a singular sound of hissing was mixed up with the applause."

The power of action conferred on the delegates to the National Convention appears from the following resolution, which was adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That the delegates from the State to the National Convention are hereby instructed to cast the entire vote of the State for General Grant for the presidency, and that on the question of the vice-presidency they are instructed to act together for the best interests of the Republican party; and, upon all questions arising in said convention, they cast the vote of the State as the majority of the delegates may direct.

The Committee on Resolutions reported the following among others, which were unanimously adopted by the convention:

Resolved, That we reaffirm our devotion to the principles of the Republican party, and our belief that the continued existence of said party is necessary to the maintenance and success of those principles. The grand and fundamental idea of the equality of all men in political rights is not possessed by any party, and can be sustained faithfully only by those who are sincerely committed to it.

Resolved, That the adoption of the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth amendments to the Constitution of the United States has not been sufficiently acquiesced in by all to render certain and secure their permanent incorporation in that instrument, and, hence, the administration of the Government can safely be intrusted only to that party which is heartily and beyond question committed to them and the policy necessary to put them into successful operation.

Resolved, That we are now more than ever called to question the policy of protection to American industry. If the laborer is worthy of his hire, and a fair day's work entitles the worker to a fair day's pay, we must continue to throw the protecting arm of the Government around those who toil for their daily bread. The protective policy alone makes labor contented and capital secure. It renders employment certain, and pay ample and satisfactory, while free trade means that our laborers and mechanics must either work for lower wages, or that our fac-

tories should be closed through foreign competition, and the working-men of the country deprived of employment.

Resolved, That we demand a continued adherence to the policy, hitherto preserved under Republican auspices in our State and in the nation, of a steady and gradual reduction of the public debt. The interests of the people require that the most rigid economy should be practised in the administration of both the national and State governments, and that the taxes should be reduced in both as rapidly as is consistent with the honorable maintenance of the public credit and the certain extinguishment of the public debt.

Resolved, That we are earnestly in favor of the earliest possible removal of duties on tea and coffee, and the prompt passage of the bill for that purpose now before Congress.

Resolved, That the Republican party has given full evidence during the past eleven years of its ability to administer the Government honestly, faithfully, and successfully; it has within that time maintained the honor of our national flag at home and abroad, preserved the Union from disruption and restored it to its integrity, secured to all classes and conditions of men the rights given to them by their Maker, and, having proclaimed liberty throughout all the land, and to all the inhabitants thereof, has given to that proclamation the full effect to which it was entitled, and we, therefore, in its name, claim from the people a continuance of their confidence, and fearlessly challenge their scrutiny into its acts.

Resolved, That we point with pride to the record of General Grant's administration of the national Government: not only has the weight of internal taxation been almost wholly removed from the people's shoulders, but \$300,000,000 of the national debt have been paid off—a result never before attained by any other people under like circumstances, and for which we are indebted to the rigid honesty, strict economy, and sterling integrity, which the President has brought to the administration of national affairs.

Resolved, That we will stand by the Government in the foreign policy so firmly marked out and adhered to by President Grant. The honor of the nation, we feel, is safe in his hands, and the flag under which he never suffered defeat will not be dishonored while he is kept in the front.

Resolved, That the oil-producing, mining, lumbering, and manufacturing interests require protection from the efforts of dangerous combinations, and that such laws should be enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth as will protect said interests both in their development and the transportation of their productions to market.

Resolved, That we present with peculiar pride, and with an assured confidence of their success, the names of General John F. Hartranft for Governor, Ulysses Mercur for Supreme Judge, General Harrison Allen for Auditor-General, and the gentlemen this day named for delegates at large to the Constitutional Convention. They are all men worthy of an active and ardent support at the hands of the Republican party, and we call upon our friends throughout the State to rally as one man to secure their triumphant election.

After the reading of these resolutions, and before their adoption, an additional one was offered by a delegate, namely:

Resolved, That this convention do earnestly recommend our Senators and Representatives in Congress to vote for the speedy passage of an act of Congress extending pardon and general amnesty to all persons engaged in the late rebellion.

Which was not agreed to.

The Democratic party assembled at Reading, on the 30th of May, to nominate their candidates for State offices, etc., as follows: For

Governor, Charles R. Buckalew, of Columbia County; for Supreme Judge, James Thompson, of Erie County, who was nominated, without ballot, by acclamation; for Auditor-General, William Hartley, of Bedford County.

The following resolutions were adopted by the convention unanimously:

Resolved, That the Democratic party, while, in the future as in the past, firmly upholding the Constitution of the United States as the foundation and limitation of the powers of the General Government, and the safe shield of the liberties of the people, demands for the citizen the largest freedom consistent with public order, and for every State the right of self-government; that, to uphold the former and protect the latter, the Democracy of Pennsylvania can find no better platform on which to stand than the great leading principles enunciated in the inaugural address of President Jefferson and the farewell address of the immortal Jackson; upon these two great state papers we plant ourselves and enter the contest of 1872.

Resolved, That abused as the public confidence has been, by a long period of official mismanagement, waste, and fraud, this convention invites the cooperation of all citizens of the Commonwealth in the earnest effort which the great constituency it represents is about to make, to remove from our State administration every taint of political corruption. The interest of every Pennsylvanian is directly and vitally concerned in the eradication of all unjust usages and practices by which individual fortunes may be created at public cost, and the attempt to do this can be made certainly successful, by the union of upright and fair-minded men of all parties, and by sustaining candidates of unquestioned abilities and unspotted names.

Resolved, That this convention appeals to the people of Pennsylvania for the support of the candidate for Governor whom it has placed in nomination, because his election will secure at once a correction of existing wrongs and the permanent future prosperity of the State. It asks for his support, because he has been nominated not to subserve the views or promote the interests of any section or faction, but to meet the requirements of an urgent and common need; because he fully represents and in his life and character fairly illustrates the true spirit and principles of popular government; because he has been an earnest, sincere, and efficient opponent of the fraudulent practices and false doctrines of the party that has held power through many long years of misrepresentation and misrule; because he stands pledged, by the record of his whole life, to administer his office, if elected, for the benefit, and only for the benefit, of the people; because he can be trusted to secure careful, economical, and responsible control of the agents and officials and the treasury of the Commonwealth; because he can be relied on to withstand unfounded and unjust demands to the prejudice of public rights, to oppose with vigor the encroachment of powerful corporations, and energetically resist the grant to aggregated capital of privileges which could be used to injure, hamper, and impede the efforts of individuals in the various enterprises and fields of labor which the State affords, and because his action in the past is proof that his official influence will be used hereafter to prevent the mischief of special legislation, and to destroy the possibility of procuring the enactment of any statute by the use of money or any other corrupt means.

Resolved, That, in presenting the Hon. James Thompson for Judge of the Supreme Court, we have only to invite the consideration of the people to the integrity, impartiality, and preëminent legal attainments which have characterized the discharge of his judicial duties during his fifteen years' service upon the bench of the Supreme Court.

Resolved, That in the persons of the candidates presented for the offices of Auditor-General, Congressmen at large, and delegates to the convention to amend the constitution, we have candidates eminently worthy of the confidence and support of the people.

Resolved, That the grant by the radical Legislature of this State of numerous charters creating such corporations as the "South Improvement Company," "Continental Improvement Company," and others of similar character, is unjust to the interests of trade, is dangerous to the rights and liberties of the people, and as such meets with our unqualified condemnation.

The Labor Reform party of Pennsylvania held their State Convention at Williamsport, on the 7th and 8th of May, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the State offices, etc. A letter from Mr. Buckalew was read, informing the convention that he would stand as its candidate, provided the Democratic Convention, to assemble at Reading, indorsed him. The ballot for Governor resulted in the nomination of Mr. William P. Schell, who received 29 votes against 20 given to Mr. Buckalew. For Judge of the Supreme Court, James Thompson, of Erie County, was nominated, and for Auditor-General, E. Billingfelt, of Lancaster.

A delegate, representing the party in the western counties, proposed a strong protective tariff resolution, "as the sense of the Labor Reform Convention," for adoption, which produced great excitement in the meeting. After debate it was defeated, and a less obnoxious one passed. The author of the rejected resolution "pledged the western counties to defeat the nominees of the convention on such platform."

The Temperance party of Pennsylvania assembled in convention at Altoona on the 14th of June, to nominate candidates and announce their principles. The following nominations were then made: For Governor, S. B. Chase, of Susquehanna County; for Supreme Judge, Joseph Henderson, of Washington County; for Auditor-General, Barr Spangler, of Lancaster; for Congressmen at large, George F. McFarland, A. J. Clark, and B. Rush Bradford.

The import of the resolutions adopted at this convention may be briefly stated as follows:

The first approves the action of the convention of August 9, 1871.

The second confirms the proceedings of the National Prohibition party at Columbus, Ohio, February 22, 1872.

The third declares that the traffic in liquor as a beverage is injurious to the best interests of society, and demands its suppression by law.

The fourth resolves against the great danger arising from the competition of the ruling parties for the liquor vote.

The fifth pledges the adoption of political measures, but not the sacrifice of moral means.

The sixth invites all citizens to join in the effort to rescue the State from the dominion of intemperance.

The other resolutions recognize the duty

of protecting American industry, justice to woman as a voter, and the equality of labor with capital, and express continued reliance on the blessing of Almighty God.

The general election of October 8, 1872, resulted in favor of the Republican party. For Governor, the total number of votes (the highest ever polled in the State) was 672,406, of which John F. Hartranft, Republican, received 353,387; Charles R. Buckalew, Democrat, 317,760; Samuel B. Chase, Temperance, 1,259. For Auditor-General, whole vote cast, 669,516, of which Harrison Allen, Republican, had 352,368; William Hartley, Democrat, 315,788; Barr Spangler, Temperance, 1,260. For Supreme Judge, whole vote cast, 669,162, of which Ulysses Mercur, Republican, had 354,319; James Thompson, Democrat, 313,876; Joseph Henderson, Temperance, 967. For Congressmen at large, the entire numbers of votes cast by the Democrats for their three candidates, respectively, were 311,076, 314,014, 313,534; by the Republicans for theirs, were 397,743, 360,946, 393,018. For delegates to the Constitutional Convention, the total number of votes which the Democrats polled for their nominees in all the counties of the State was 308,127; the Republicans for theirs, 399,719.

The Constitutional Convention consists of 133 delegates, of whom 69 are Republicans and 64 Democrats. In the State Legislature for the session of 1873, the Senate will have 18 Republican members, 14 Democratic, and 1 Liberal Republican; the House of Representatives, 60 Republicans, 39 Democrats, and 1 Liberal Republican; the Republican majority, in joint convention, being 23.

The Democrats ascribed their defeat to members of their own party in a great measure, in that not less than fifty thousand of them had failed to cast their votes on election-day.

At the presidential election held on the 5th of November, the Republican electoral ticket was elected by a majority of 137,728 votes over the Democratic. The official canvass shows that the votes cast for the latter were 211,961; for the former, 349,689; the total number of votes polled in the State, 561,690.

The delegates to the Constitutional Convention assembled at Harrisburg on the 12th of November, 1872. On motion, William M. Meredith, of Philadelphia, was declared unanimously elected president of the convention. Upon an invitation from the city of Philadelphia, a delegate moved that all sessions of the convention after January 1, 1873, be held in that city, which was agreed to.

A committee of fifteen was appointed by the president, on the 13th of November, to report next day "what committees should be formed, and what rules were necessary for the government of the convention." The two matters mentioned in this resolution were reported by the committee separately. As to the formation of committees, they recommend-

ed the appointment of 23, naming them by their titles, and indicating the number of their respective members. One of the committees set down in the list reported being "On Declaration of Rights," a portion of the reporting committee dissented from the rest on this one point, and presented a minority report. They averred that the convention had no power of appointing such a committee, as the Declaration of Rights was expressly exempted and excluded from the action of the convention by the act of the Legislature which had called the convention into being.

The majority report was, on motion, taken up for consideration. An earnest debate ensued, embracing the question whether the convention had the power of subjecting to its examination, for the purpose of revision and amendment, a subject expressly withheld and excluded from its action by the act of the Legislature under the authority of which the convention had assembled. Several among the delegates denied the existence of such power in the convention, mainly upon the reason mentioned before; a number of them, on the contrary, asserted it, upon the assumption that the Legislature had not the power of restricting the action of the convention by the exclusion of the Declaration of Rights. Some said that "the convention is equal, if not superior, to the Legislature." The result of the debate was, that the question on the appointment of a committee "On Declaration of Rights" was decided in the affirmative—yeas 106, nays 18.

Four more committees were, on motion, added to those recommended by the Committee of Fifteen, the number being thus increased to twenty-seven. Their appointment, together with the names of their respective members, was announced by the president on the 25th of November, their titles being as follows: No. 1, "On Legislature," seven members; No. 2, "On Legislation," fifteen; No. 3, "On Executive Department," nine; No. 4, "On Judiciary," fifteen; No. 5, "On Suffrage, Election, and Representation," fifteen; No. 6, "On Impeachment and Removal from Office," five; No. 7, "On Commissions, Offices, Oath of Office, and Incompatibility of Office," nine; No. 8, "On Education," nine; No. 9, "On Cities and City Charters," nine; No. 10, "On Counties, Townships, and Boroughs," nine; No. 11, "On County, Township, and Borough Officers," nine; No. 12, "On Militia," five; No. 13, "On Public and Municipal Debts and Sinking Funds," nine; No. 14, "On State Institutions and Buildings," seven; No. 15, "On Religious and Charitable Corporations and Societies," seven; No. 16, "On Railroads and Canals," fifteen; No. 17, "On Private Corporations, Foreign and Domestic, other than Railroads, Canals, and Religious and Charitable Corporations and Societies," fifteen; No. 18, "On Declaration of Rights," nine; No. 19, "On Future Amendments," five; No. 20, "On

Constitutional Sanctions," nine; No. 21, "On Schedule," nine; No. 22, "On Revision and Adjustment," five; No. 23, "On Accounts and Expenditures of the Convention," five; No. 24, "On Printing and Binding," seven; No. 25, "On Industrial Interests and Labor," nine; No. 26, "On Agriculture, Mining, Manufactures, and Commerce," nine; No. 27, "On Revenue, Taxation, and Finance," nine.

Having completed its organization and appointed all of its officers, the resolution for adjournment from the 27th of November, 1872, to the first Tuesday of January, 1873, when the convention should meet and continue its sessions at Philadelphia, was taken up, and passed by a vote of 69 to 42.

The following is a condensed statement of the public receipts and expenditures of the State within the year ending November 30, 1872, and the aggregate amount of her indebtedness up to that date:

Balance in Treasury, November 30, 1871.....	\$1,476,808 59
Ordinary receipts during the fiscal year ending November 30, 1872.....	7,148,637 45

Total in Treasury during year ending November 30, 1872.....	\$8,625,446 04
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DISBURSEMENTS.

Ordinary expenses paid during year ending November 30, 1872.....	\$2,960,631 55
Loans, etc., redeemed.....	2,476,326 00
Interest on loans paid.....	1,706,082 88
Total disbursements.....	7,142,990 43

Balance in Treasury, November 30, 1872....	\$1,482,455 61
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PUBLIC DEBT.

The public debt on November 30, 1871, was.....	\$28,960,071 73
Add Chambersburg certificates.....	299,748 91
Add Agricultural College Land Scrip fund, held in trust, as per Act approved April 3, 1872.....	500,000 00
	\$29,779,820 64
Deduct amount paid by Commissioners of the Sinking Fund during the year ending November 30, 1872....	2,476,326 00
Public debt, Nov. 30, 1872....	\$27,303,494 64
Deduct assets in Sinking Fund.....	\$9,300,000 00
And cash balance in Treasury	1,482,455 61

Amount of assets and cash.....	10,782,455 61
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Balance of public debt unprovided for.....	\$16,521,039 03
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which can be extinguished in ten years by the annual payment of \$1,600,000.

During the last six years, payments on the debt have been made as follows:

Amount paid in.....	1867.....	\$1,794,644 50
".....	1868.....	2,414,816 64
".....	1869.....	472,406 18
".....	1870.....	1,702,879 05
".....	1871.....	2,131,590 17
".....	1872.....	2,476,326 00

Total payments.....	\$10,992,662 54
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Being a little over 29 per cent. on the debt due December 1, 1866, which was then \$37,704,409.77.

The education of youth appears to be in a most satisfactory condition. Although Penn-

sylvania has no school fund, and the annual appropriations of the Legislature for school purposes are limited to about \$600,000, the sum expended on public instruction each year is beyond proportion larger, "the people in the several districts voluntarily voting all other moneys necessary to support the schools." The ratio of the increase of the educational interest in the State may be inferred from the aggregate expenditures of the last six years in that behalf, or compared with those of the six years ending with 1866; they being as follows:

Total cost for tuition from 1867 to 1872.....	\$21,578,253 61
Total cost for tuition from 1861 to 1866.....	12,745,061 71
Increase.....	\$8,833,196 90
Total expenditures of the system from 1867 to 1872.....	\$42,952,152 11
Total expenditures of the system from 1861 to 1866.....	19,590,149 51
Increase.....	\$23,362,002 60

The soldiers' orphans are educated at the charge of the State in separate schools. The entire expense of the State for these schools, since they went into operation in 1866, is \$3,467,543.11. Their cost during the year 1872 was \$479,249.47.

For the diffusion of useful instruction among the people of all classes in Pennsylvania, the Agricultural College stands preëminent. By acts of the Legislature, the purchase of three experimental farms and the establishment of a college have been authorized; all of them being now in successful operation. Three courses are taught at the college, "agricultural, scientific, and chemical, to all which is added a general course of military instruction." The student may enter himself for any one of the courses at his choice. The number of students in attendance last year was 150; among them were 30 young women, whose admission to the college was first permitted about sixteen months ago.

By an act of the Legislature at the last session, approved April 12, 1872, a "Bureau of Labor Statistics and of Agriculture," with a commissioner, as head of the department, has been erected, the commissioner appointed, and his office already established at the Capitol building. The act defines the functions of the commissioner as follows: "The duties of such officer shall be to collect, compile, and systemize statistics, with reference to the subject of labor in its relations to the social, educational, industrial, and general condition, wages and treatment, of all classes of working-people, and how the same affect our permanent prosperity and productive industry. It shall also be the duty of such bureau to collect, collate, and classify statistics relating to the mineral, manufacturing, agricultural, and commercial productions of this Commonwealth. The fourth section makes it the duty of the chief of such bureau to report annually to the Legislature, in convenient form, the result of his investigations."

The following table, published by the Census Bureau, exhibits the mining industries of Pennsylvania, which is one of the most important mining States in the Union:

	PRODUCTS.		WATER- WHEELS.	STEAM- ENGINES.		HANDS EMPLOYED.				CAPITAL.	WAGES.	MATERIALS.	Tons.	Dollars.
	Establishments.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	All.	Men Above-ground.	Men Under-ground.	Boys Above-ground.	Boys Under-ground.				
Coal, anthracite.....	229	43,809	829	331	7	53,021	12,514	30,039	5,500	3,578	\$50,993,735	\$3,596,440	15,650,275	\$38,496,745
Coal, bituminous....	359	1,851	69	..	..	10,611	3,451	13,066	29	305	16,974,918	604,068	7,798,515	13,921,800
Copper.....	182	3,759	163	38	3	4,886	2,257	2,130	196	..	4,538,090	883,946	1,093,466	3,944,146
Iron.....	6	142	5	..	..	86	86	..	..	..	236,000	6,310	(*)	101,000
Nickel.....	1	130	2	..	..	48	23	..	..	..	60,000	1,800	400	24,000
Petroleum.....	2,143	20,943	2,095	42	6	4,070	4,070	..	..	..	9,249,383	1,903,177	171,307,622	18,045,867
Slate.....	28	237	9	8	1	732	732	..	..	..	1,502,389	325,447	(*)	618,329
Stone.....	136	93	6	..	..	1,114	1,112	..	2	..	732,425	79,484	(*)	873,879
Zinc.....	1	676	12	..	..	400	180	180	40	..	400,000	25,523	19,375	225,555
Total.....	3,036	76,670	3,190	419	17	81,215	26,088	45,454	5,790	3,883	\$84,660,276	\$6,069,917	..	\$76,208,390

* Quantities not specified.

The Asylum for the Insane, and the other benevolent institutions, located in various parts of the State, but mostly in Philadelphia and Pittsburg, appear to have been excellently managed, and successfully performed the good

work for which they were respectively intended. All of them are placed under the superintendence and direction of a "Board of Charities." This Board was established not many years ago, and its members, with highly-commendable solicitude, have steadily attended to the discharge of the delicate and manifold duties which they have assumed. They receive no pecuniary compensation. Besides the money from the State appropriated for the support of these institutions, private persons voluntarily contribute large amounts for the welfare of their inmates.

The two penitentiaries of Pennsylvania are conducted on different (almost contrary) systems in regard to the mode of helping the convicts confined within the prison; and both systems are said to work very satisfactorily. In the Eastern Penitentiary "the 'separate' or 'individual treatment' system of imprisonment is applied;" and it works so well that this penitentiary is said to be regarded as "the model prison."

The Western Penitentiary, which contains ample room for present demands, "is conducted on the 'combined' system of 'solitary' and 'congregate' imprisonment." The working of this system also is affirmed to "give entire satisfaction to all concerned."

The number of applications for pardons, presented to the Governor, within the year 1872, was 1,437, of which he granted 67.

The death-penalty was twice carried into execution during the year in Pennsylvania.

Disturbances of a very grave character occurred at Williamsport, on the 22d and 23d of July, the offenders being the mill-workmen on a strike. Their purpose was to stop and close the mills at work above and below the city, which they also effected. By the presence of the militia the riot was quelled.

According to the census of 1870, of the total population (2,597,809) ten years old and over, there were engaged in all classes of occupations 1,020,544 persons, of whom 886,209 were males and 134,335 females. There were engaged in agriculture, 260,051, including 258,772 males and 1,279 females; in professional and personal services, 283,000, including 192,674 males and 90,326 females; in trade and transportation, 121,253, including 116,714 males and 4,539 females; in manufactures and mechanical and mining industries, 356,240, including 318,049 males and 38,191 females.

The State contained 11,515,965 acres of improved land, 5,740,864 of woodland, and 737,371 of other unimproved land. The cash value of farms was \$1,043,481,582; of farming implements and machinery, \$35,658,196; total amount of wages paid during the year, including value of board, \$23,181,944; total (estimated) value of all farm productions, including betterments and additions to stock, \$183,946,027; orchard-products, \$4,208,094; produce of market-gardens, \$1,810,016; forest-products, \$2,670,370; value of home manufactures, \$1,503,754; of

animals slaughtered or sold for slaughter, \$28,412,903; of all live-stock, \$115,647,075. There were 460,339 horses, 18,009 mules and asses, 706,437 milch-cows, 30,048 working-oxen, 608,066 other cattle, 1,794,301 sheep, and 867,548 swine. The chief productions were 322,328 bushels of spring, and 19,350,639 of winter, wheat, 3,576,641 of rye, 34,702,006 of Indian-corn, 36,478,585 of oats, 529,562 of barley, 2,532,173 of buckwheat, 3,467,539 pounds of tobacco, 6,561,722 of wool, 39,574 bushels of peas and beans, 12,889,367 of Irish, and 131,572 of sweet, potatoes, 97,165 gallons of wine, 60,834,644 pounds of butter, 1,145,209 of cheese, 14,411,729 gallons of milk sold, 2,848,219 tons of hay, 200,678 bushels of clover-seed, 50,642 of grass-seed, 90,688 pounds of hops, 571 of hemp, 815,906 of flax, 15,624 of flax-seed, 1 silk cocoon, 9 hogsheds of sorghum, 1,545,917 pounds of maple, sugar, 213,373 gallons of sorghum, and 39,385 of maple, molasses, 796,989 pounds of honey, and 27,033 of wax.

The total number of manufacturing establishments was 37,200, using 6,230 steam-engines of 221,936 horse-power; and 7,603 water-wheels of 141,982 horse-power, and employing 319,487 hands, of whom 256,543 were males above sixteen, 43,712 females above fifteen, and 19,232 youth.

The total amount of capital invested was \$403,821,845; wages paid during the year, \$127,976,594; value of materials consumed, \$421,197,673; of products, \$711,894,344.

The whole number of newspapers and periodicals was 540, having an aggregate circulation of 3,419,765, and issuing annually 241,170,540 copies. There were 55 daily, with a circulation of 466,070; 3 tri-weekly, circulation 40,000; 2 semi-weekly, circulation 17,700; 382 weekly, circulation 1,213,395; 11 semi-monthly, circulation 825,100; 73 monthly, circulation 846,550; 3 bi-monthly, circulation 8,550; 8 quarterly, circulation 38,200.

There were 14,489 libraries having 6,377,845 volumes. Of these, 9,883, with 3,328,598 volumes, were private, and 4,966, with 3,049,247 volumes, were other than private, including 86 circulating libraries, with 330,153 volumes.

The total number of religious organizations was 5,984, having 5,668 edifices, with 2,332,288 sittings, and property valued at \$52,758,384.

The leading denominations were:

DENOMINATIONS.	Organizations.	Sittings.
Baptist.....	630	288,310
Episcopal.....	288	94,182
Evangelical Association.....	266	80,545
Lutheran.....	904	339,128
Methodist.....	1,286	446,463
Presbyterian.....	1,028	428,880
Reformed (late German).....	712	270,885
Roman Catholic.....	862	197,115

The condition of pauperism and crime is shown by the following statistics:

Total population.....	3,521,951
Number of persons receiving support during the year ending June 1, 1870.....	15,872

Cost of annual support.....	\$1,256,024
Total number receiving support, June 1, 1870.....	8,796
Native.....	4,822
White.....	4,354
Colored.....	468
Foreign.....	3,974
Number of persons convicted during the year.....	3,327
Number of persons in prison, June 1, 1870.....	3,231
Native.....	2,352
White.....	2,088
Colored.....	444
Foreign.....	699

PERSIA, a country of Western Asia, called by the natives Iran. The ruler of the country has the title Shah (king), or Shahynshah (king of kings). Reigning sovereign, Nassr-ed-Din, born in 1829, eldest son of Shah Mohammed, succeeded to the throne at the death of his father, September 10, 1848. The children of the Shah are: Nuz-affer-ed-Din, heir-apparent, born in 1850, and Djilal-ed-Danleh, born in 1853. The Shah has the right of designating his successor to the throne. The area (according to a recent planimetric calculation made in the geographical institution of Perthes, Gotha) is 635,963 square miles. The present territory consists of the following parts:

Persia before the incorporation of Seistan, Kohistan, the western part of the Mekran coast, and the possessions of Omam.....	Miles. 554,576
Seistan.....	7,229
Parts of Kohistan formerly belonging to Afghanistan.....	12,093
Parts of Kohistan formerly belonging to Beloochistan.....	60,913
Coast districts recovered from the Imam of Omam.....	593
Islands recovered from Omam.....	559

The islands recovered from Omam are: Kishne, 515 square miles; Ormus, 12 square miles; Angar, 10 square miles; Harek, 22 square miles.

The population is estimated at from 4,000,000 to 5,000,000. According to a carefully-made estimate furnished by the British secretary of legation in May, 1868, the population of Persia at that period was as follows:

Inhabitants of cities.....	1,000,000
Population belonging to wandering tribes, Turkish, Koordish, Arab, etc.....	1,700,000
Agricultural population of villages and country districts.....	1,700,000
Total.....	4,400,000

The revenue of the Government, in 1868, amounted to 4,912,500 toman (a toman is variously valued, but may be stated at three dollars. The expenditures amounted in the same year to 4,250,000 toman. The Persian Government has no debt, and the royal treasury is reputed to contain gold, jewels, and other valuables, to the amount of 9,500,000 toman. The army of Persia is composed (according to the Russian work, "Military Statistical Collection," by Major-General Obrutchev, vol. iii., 1868) as follows:

I. Active army (Nizam).	
Ten divisions, or 100 regular regiments of 800 men each.....	80,000
Three squadrons of regular cavalry (body-guard of the Shah).....	500
Ten regiments of artillery, with 100 cannons.....	5,000
II. Reserve (Redif). Irregular cavalry, etc.....	45,000
III. Standing militia of the three provinces, Astrabad, Mazenderan, and Gilan.....	20,800
Total.....	151,300

Every regiment has 30 lieutenants, 40 sub-lieutenants, and 760 privates. The Persian soldier is liable to military service for his lifetime, but frequently receives long furloughs. The organization of the army is by provinces, tribes, and districts. A district contributes one battalion to the army, a tribe gives one, sometimes two regiments, and a province furnishes several regiments. The Christians, Jews, and Guebres, are exempt from all military service.

The imports of Persia amount to about \$15,000,000; the exports to \$7,000,000. The chief import is cotton goods from England; the chief articles of export, silk, opium, and cotton.

The large majority of the inhabitants are Mohammedans, the greater portion of whom belong to the sect of the Sheeah, which, since the sixteenth century, has gradually gained the ascendancy in Persia, owing chiefly to the support it has received from the dynasty of the Sôfees. The Sunnites, however, are numerous among the nomadic tribes. The sect of the Bâbi which was established about forty years ago, continues to have numerous adherents in spite of the most cruel persecutions to which it has been exposed, and is said to constitute at present a considerable portion of the population. The Oriental, or Gregorian Armenian Church has, in Persia, an Archbishop of Ispahan, who resides in the suburb of New Djulfah (under him is a suffragan bishop at Calcutta, in India), and a second Archbishop of Tabreez, who resides in the convent of St. Thaddæus. The united Armenians have one bishopric (Ispahan), which has been established by Pope Pius IX. The Chaldees (united Nestorians) have an archbishopric at Kerkuk, and a bishopric at Sâlmâs. The aggregate number of united Armenians and Chaldees amounts to from 7,000 to 8,000. The total number of Nestorians is about 25,000; that of Armenians, 26,000. The Protestant mission among the Nestorians which was begun by the American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions in 1834, and transferred in 1871 to the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, numbered, in 1872, two stations, 51 by-stations, 53 native preachers and catechists, 43 teachers, 38 schools, and 713 members.

The terrible famine, which devastated the country in 1871, continued through a part of the year 1872, and the condition of the population was generally reported to be wretched and unfortunate beyond description. But the beginning of a new era was expected from a reform ministry which the Shah appointed in the latter part of the year. Hadji-Mitza-Hussain-Khan, the new Minister of Foreign Affairs, heretofore Persian ambassador in Constantinople, Milkhum-Khan, the new Minister of the Interior, and the founder of the first lodge of Freemasons in Persia, and Hassan Ali-Khan, to whom the newly created Ministry of Public Works was intrusted, are regarded

as the ablest living statesmen of Persia. The great efforts of the Mohammedan priests to neutralize the influence of the liberal advisers of the Shah proved a complete failure, and the new Minister of Foreign Affairs received permission officially to announce that the Shah in the course of the year 1873 would make a tour through the great countries of Europe.

PERSIGNY, JEAN GILBERT VICTOR FIALIN, Duc de, a French Bonapartist, statesman, and diplomatist, born at St.-Germain l'Espinasse, department of the Loire, January 11, 1808; died at Nice, January 12, 1872. His father, after losing the remainder of his patrimony, joined Napoleon's grand army, and was killed, in 1812, at the battle of Salamanca. Victor, having received assistance from one of his uncles, entered the College of Limoges at the age of seventeen, thence passed to the cavalry school at Saumur, which he left after two years' training, with the rank of quartermaster in the Fourth Hussars. He was at this time a royalist, but under his captain's influence he changed his opinions and aided the revolutionary movement of 1830, which drove King Charles X. into exile. The young soldier, however, did not profit by the success of the revolutionists, for his conduct was deemed insubordinate, and he was dismissed from the army. He went to Paris in the hope of improving his fortunes, and was engaged on the staff of *Le Temps*. Having read about this time Las Casas's "Memoirs of St. Helena," young Fialin became at once an ardent Bonapartist, and renouncing his name of Fialin he assumed the name and title of Vicomte de Persigny, which had been hereditary in his family, but for two or three generations had not been in use. His claim to it as a younger son was, to say the least, doubtful. The young adventurer now published *La Française Occident*, in the interest of the Bonapartes; but, from want of funds, was only able to issue one number. His zeal, however, won him the favor of ex-King Joseph Bonaparte, who gave him a letter of introduction to Louis Bonaparte, then residing at Arenenberg. Thus began that remarkable intimacy which had so much to do with the fortunes of both the aspiring Frenchman and the heir to the great Napoleon. Encouraged by the warm reception he had received, M. de Persigny began with ardent earnestness to reconstruct the Bonapartist party, by travelling through Germany and France, enlisting adherents, and inspiring hopes among the French people of seeing the proscribed Napoleons once more in power. He took a leading part in the descent made by Louis Bonaparte and his followers on Strasbourg, but, more fortunate than his companions and leader, escaped through the aid of Madame Gordon, the devoted woman who shared in the enterprise. After lingering some time in the Black Forest, M. de Persigny gained the Rhine, whence he repaired to England, and there published an account of the enterprise,

the failure of which he conveniently ascribed to fatality. Four years later he joined Louis Bonaparte in attempting to cause a revolt at Boulogne, and being made prisoner was arraigned before the Court of Peers, and sentenced to twenty years' detention. In the warrant for his trial he is described as Victor Fialin, calling himself de Persigny, and is spoken of as a dangerous man, a man of skill, intelligence, and resolution, and possessing remarkable talents for leading a conspiracy. The Government was, however, indulgent, and, after detaining him in the military hospital at Versailles, allowed him before long to go where he liked in France. During his imprisonment he wrote a treatise asserting that the Pyramids of Egypt were built to preserve the valley of the Nile from the shifting sands. As soon as Persigny learned of the Revolution of 1848, he hastened to Paris to promote the interests of Prince Louis Napoleon Bonaparte. He rallied the Bonapartists, organized them into a society, of which he was president, contributed to the publication of popular circulars and broad-sheets in his favor, traversed the departments, obtained admission to the committee of the Rue des Poitiers, and, more than any and all other men, brought about that state of popular feeling which resulted in the election of the prince as president of the French Republic by an overwhelming majority. After his election Prince Louis Napoleon made de Persigny his aide-de-camp, and gave him a high position on the staff of the National Guard. He was elected in 1849 to the Legislative Assembly, and therein zealously sustained his master, who soon assumed the title of Prince-President. He was one of the few conspirators treated with implicit confidence by Prince Bonaparte when planning the overthrow of the republic by the *coup d'état* of December, 1851. At the head of the Forty-second Regiment of the Line he took possession of the Hall of the National Assembly, and was named one of the Consultative Commission. When the prince, soon after this event, became Emperor, he made M. de Persigny Minister of the Interior, who, in that capacity, proved a willing instrument in carrying out the acts of his imperial master. He was advanced to the rank of count, and received a wedding-present of 500,000 francs from the Emperor on the occasion of his marriage in 1852. He became a Senator in December of that year. He resigned in 1854, and was appointed ambassador to England, and held that position, with the exception of a brief interval, until 1860, when he was appointed Minister of the Interior. He aimed at giving his administration a liberal character, but, when the elections of 1863 demonstrated the failure of his policy, he resigned, and received the title of duke from the Emperor. It is due to him to say that, in his subsequent position as Senator and duke, he invariably counselled a liberal policy, and the Ollivier Ministry of 1870

was prompted by him. He continued to take an active interest in public affairs, but fell from political influence with the empire, and after that time lived in retirement.

PERU (REPÚBLICA DEL PERÚ), an independent state of South America, and one of the earliest Spanish colonies in the New World. It extends from latitude 3° 30' to 21° 28' south, and from longitude 68° to 81° 20' west; and is bounded on the north by Ecuador, on the east by Brazil, on the south by the same empire and the republic of Bolivia, and on the west by the Pacific Ocean.

The territory of Peru, with an area estimated at 500,000 square miles, is divided into 14 departments, 2 fluvial departments, 1 littoral and 1 constitutional province, which, with their population and capitals, are shown by the following table:

DEPARTMENTS.	Population.	Capitals.
Amazonas.....	44,000	Chachapoyos.
Ancachs.....	317,000	Huaraz.
Arequipa.....	200,000	Arequipa.
Ayacucho.....	210,000	Ayacucho.
Cajamarca.....	273,000	Cajamarca.
Callao.....	40,000	Callao.
Cuzco.....	464,000	Cuzco.
Huancavélica.....	160,000	Huancavélica.
Huánuco.....	90,000	Huánuco.
Ica.....	68,000	Ica.
Junín.....	232,000	Cerro.
Libertad.....	56,000	Trujillo.
Lima.....	350,000	Lima.
Loreto.....	58,000	Moyobamba.
Moquegua.....	85,000	Tacna.
Piura.....	172,000	Piura.
Puno.....	305,000	Puno.
Tarapach.....	25,000	Iquique.
Total.....	3,799,000	

The foregoing figures, from official returns published in Lima in 1871, are, by some good authorities, regarded as too high by more than half a million.

The most numerous race in the republic is that of the aborigines, making, as it does, about 57 per cent. of the entire population; 23 per cent. are made up of mestizos (cholos and zambos); 12½ per cent. are whites born in Peru; 1½ per cent. Chinese; 1¼ per cent. whites of other nationalities, among whom the Ecuadorians and Chilians are in a majority; Germans, Italians, and French, being likewise in good numbers. Lima, the capital, has a population of over 150,000.

President of the Republic, Manuel Pardo (August 2, 1872); first Vice-President, M. Costas; second Vice-President, F. Garmendia; President of the Council, and Minister of War and the Navy, General M. Medina; Minister of Foreign Affairs, J. de la Riva Agüero; Minister of the Interior, F. Rosas; Minister of Justice, J. E. Sanchez; Minister of Finance, J. M. La Jara; commander-in-chief of the Army and Navy, the President of the Republic; Inspector-General, General A. Segura; commandant of the Navy, Captain D. De la Haza; President of the Supreme Court of Justice, J. M. Casio.

The army, in 1872, was composed as follows:

	Men.
Infantry, 8 battalions.....	5,600
Cavalry, 3 regiments.....	1,200
Artillery, 2 brigades.....	1,000
Gendarmerie.....	5,400
Total.....	13,200

The fleet consisted of 6 iron-clads, and 6 other steamers, with an aggregate armament of 94 guns. Two of the iron-clads mount 14 guns each, one of them having 12 70-pounders of 4 tons, and 2 pivot-guns, 150-pounders, of 7 tons. Two others carry, on revolving turrets, 3 guns capable of throwing projectiles of 500 pounds' weight; when in action, they are but six inches above the sea-level; and are provided with facilities for casting streams of boiling water upon an enemy attempting to board them.

Chief among the articles exported from Peru are guano, nitrate of soda, Peruvian bark, sugar, and wool. The first two are mainly shipped to England; the exports of guano to that country in 1870 amounting to no less than \$16,250,000, and of nitre in 1871 to \$5,077,075.

Almost every article of necessity is imported from the United States, Great Britain, France, and other European countries, as very little, if any, attention is paid to home manufacture: silk fabrics and general fancy goods come from France; England supplies the woollen, linen, and cotton fabrics, railway material, coals, etc., while machinery of all kinds, agricultural implements, American manufactures in general, provisions, lumber, etc., are furnished by the United States: the last-mentioned commodity being exported from California and Oregon.

The value of imports at the port of Callao, for the year ending September 30, 1871, was as follows:

In American bottoms.....	\$4,023,600
In British bottoms.....	6,750,055
In French bottoms.....	3,425,000
In Italian bottoms.....	1,059,000
In North-German bottoms.....	412,000
Total.....	\$15,669,655

To this total may be added perhaps \$9,000,000 for merchandise imported in Salvadorian vessels, and for damaged goods; and about \$2,000,000 more for imports by the English line of steamers, *via* Cape Horn, and of which no returns had been made; whereby the figures of the table would be increased, in round numbers, to the sum of \$27,000,000.

The total imports of the republic were:

By the port of Callao.....	\$27,000,000
By the port of Iquique, about.....	5,000,000
By the port of Arica, about.....	6,500,000
By the ports of Islay, Mollendo, and others (about).....	4,000,000
Total (about).....	\$42,500,000

The import duties at the port of Callao, for the months of January and February last, were as follows: For January, \$303,185.87; for February, \$203,514.54; being a difference in favor of February, although a short month, of \$328.65.

The total value of the exports from the republic, through all ports, in the year last referred to, is estimated (no official statement of the exact amount having as yet been published) at \$50,000,000.

The following is a statement of the shipping movement, at the port of Callao, for the year ending September 30, 1869 :

ENTERED.

Steamers, 310, with an aggregate of 282,572 tons.
Sailing-vessels, 1,623, with an aggregate of 1,032,989 tons.
Coasters, 1,126, with an aggregate of 7,551 tons.

CLEARED.

Steamers, 305, with an aggregate of 273,355 tons.
Sailing-vessels, 1,641, with an aggregate of 1,045,847 tons.
Coasters, 1,092, with an aggregate of 7,480 tons.

The Peruvian merchant navy consisted, in the same year, of 95 craft of all sizes, with a total of 9,596 tons' measurement.

There is no direct taxation in Peru, and the public revenue is, in the main, derived from the sale of guano, but a very insignificant proportion accrues from customs duties. The budget estimates for the two years 1871 and 1872 were as follows :

REVENUE.	
Guano.....	\$44,915,451
Customs duties—Exports.....	\$4,818,000
Imports.....	229,600
Tonnage, etc.....	246,000
Miscellaneous receipts.....	5,293,600
Total.....	8,773,800
EXPENDITURES.	
Ministry of the Interior.....	\$6,460,004
Ministry of Foreign Affairs.....	409,043
Ministry of Justice, Public Instruction, etc.....	4,632,333
Ministry of War and Navy.....	10,870,762
Ministry of Finance, Commerce, etc.....	4,812,564
Administration of the Public Debt and Public Works.....	30,729,058
Total.....	\$57,913,764

According to the foregoing estimates, there would have been a surplus of \$1,069,087; but

such favorable result could scarcely be expected, for the revenue of former years showed large deficits.

Peru has a considerable public debt, divided into home and foreign, the former being estimated at \$2,500,000, exclusive of a floating debt, the amount of which is unknown. The external or foreign debt is made up of several small loans raised in 1860-'64, and of three large loans made in England in 1865, 1870, and 1872, as follows :

1860-'64 loans, at 4½ per cent.....	\$6,500,000
Consolidated 5 per cent. loan of 1865.....	50,000,000
Railway 6 per cent. loan of 1870.....	59,600,000
Railway 5 per cent. loan of 1872.....	75,000,000
Total.....	\$191,100,000

The 6 per cent. loan of 1870 was issued at 82½, and the 5 per cent. loan of 1872 at the price of 72, the latter loan being for the nominal amount of £36,800,000; but there was issued provisionally in July, 1872, no more than £15,000,000. The loans, secured on the guano deposits, and the general resources of the country, are to be repaid in twenty years by the operation of sinking funds.

The quantity of sugar manufactured in Peru is said to be over 700,000 quintals (of 100 pounds) annually; the valley of Cañete alone producing yearly about \$2,000,000 worth of sugar and rum. Most of the planters in that locality have steam-machinery, and employ as many as 1,000 Chinese laborers. Wool is produced in great abundance; large numbers of sheep have of late years been imported from Europe, for the purpose of improving the native stock; and no less than 3,964,501 quintals, or 44,303 bales, of wool were exported in 1870-'71 from the single port of Islay.

The following is a list of the railway lines completed or in process of construction at the end of the year :

FROM	TO	Cost of Construction.	No. of Miles.	When commenced.	Date of Completion.
Solea.					
Arequipa.....	Puno.....	32,000,000	222	1869	1877
Arica.....	Tacna.....	.....	39	1864	1866
Callao.....	Oroya.....	27,600,000	130	1868	1875
Chimbote.....	Huacaz.....	37,000,000	172	1871	.....
Chanccay.....	Cerro Pasco.....	.....	120	1870	1875
Eten.....	Feuñafé.....	.....	28	1867	1871
Ilo.....	Moquegua.....	6,700,000	63	1869	1873
Iquique.....	Noria.....	2,000,000	37	1867	1871
Lima.....	Callao.....	.....	8½	1850	1852
Lima.....	Chanccay and Huacho.....	1,300,000	89	1850	1870
Lima.....	Chorillos.....	.....	7	1856	1858
Mollendo.....	Arequipa.....	12,000,000	107	1860	1871
Pacasmayo.....	Gnadalupe.....	2,700,000	14	1870	1872
Pacasmayo.....	Magdalena.....	5,000,000	69	1870	1872
Pisco.....	Ica.....	.....	48	1859	1870
Total, in miles.....	.....	.....	1,153½	.....	.....

The Government has already expended \$24,000,000 for the alteration of the Chimbote line to a narrow gauge.

Such extensive railway-works require a much larger number of laborers than can be found within the republic; and, in order to meet the emergency, Mr. Meiggs, the principal contractor, has entered into an arrangement

for the importation of 5,000 free Chinese laborers, to be liberally paid and well fed, and returned, at the expiration of their term of service, to their own country at Mr. Meiggs's expense. The first instalment of coolies had arrived in 1871, and given unequivocal proofs of the success of the system, and of the superior utility of that class of workmen.

Besides the railways, other internal improvements are constantly going forward with unabating energy; and the difficult roads and bridges are diligently kept in order. In 1871, a sum of \$15,000,000 was raised to defray the expenses of irrigating the coast-lands, where it seldom, if ever, rains.

Public education is gradually becoming an object of the most careful consideration on the part of the Government, and neither money nor zealous exertions are spared to advance it.

The Archbishop of Lima, Dr. Goyeneche, died February 19, 1872; the funeral services were conducted upon a scale of grandeur which the Limenians are little accustomed to behold; the numerous religious communities, the President and his Cabinet, the diplomatic corps, the Supreme Court, and a division of the army, took part in the ceremonies. The total cost of the pageant was upward of \$25,000. As yet the will of the deceased prelate has not been opened, but it is supposed that his large fortune, variously estimated from ten to thirty million soles (dollars), is left to his immediate family. Dr. Goyeneche was appointed Bishop of Arequipa during the reign of Ferdinand VII., and, after holding that see for forty years, was, about eleven years ago, made Archbishop of Lima. He was born at Arequipa, January 20, 1784, and he died at the age of eighty-eight years, and was the oldest bishop and ablest archbishop in the Catholic Church; the first by reason of seniority, the second by reason of age. His life was spotless, and his virtues many; his only fault, if fault it be, was a remarkable desire to increase his wealth; but in countries like Peru, where the Church is dependent upon the state, and where the poor are so liberally cared for, the extensive employment of private means in charitable works is hardly necessary.

A commission of naval officers, presided over by Captain Manuel Ferreiros, port-admiral of Callao, was to proceed to England in February, for the purpose of superintending the construction of four ships-of-war, ordered by the Government. Two of these were to be formidable iron-clads, of the most improved class, and two wooden corvettes, all heavily armed. There were many conjectures as to the reason for the augmentation of the already powerful navy of Peru, the most probable solution of the question being the anxiety entertained regarding a similar action shortly before taken by the Government of Chili.

Messrs. Dreyfus established a new national bank in Callao, with a nominal capital of \$12,000,000. Sixteen miles of the Pacasmayo, Guadalupe & Magdalena Railroad had been laid, and the telegraph completed to Pacasmayo.

Among the proceedings on the 12th of February, in the Permanent Commission of the Government, sitting in Lima, was the passage of a resolution providing that thereafter all votes given by that body upon official ques-

tions should be secret. The action of the commission produced considerable discussion among the Lima journals, as the question of secret or open ballot was a political one. The secret ballot was decided upon by but one majority, and was regarded as a Government triumph.

The first steamer of a new French opposition line, from Bordeaux to Panama, arrived at Callao March 23d, with about fifty French women on board, brought out by a company formed for the purpose of supplying domestic labor to the inhabitants of that city. The contracts have been drawn up in France, duly signed and certified, the passage out and return to be paid by the employer, wages ranging from twelve to twenty dollars monthly, the term for five years, and a bonus of two hundred dollars given to the importer by the family receiving the servant. These terms were very satisfactory to the interested parties, and there can be no doubt as to the advantages gained by the domestics. But a number of Frenchmen congregated at the landing-place of Callao, and on the arrival of the women endeavored by all possible means to convince them of the indignity offered to their country, by the fact of the contract, even using, in some instances, violent measures to accomplish their purpose. So serious became the question, and so imminent the danger of disorder, that the French consul in the port was obliged to call upon the authorities for assistance.

The Government supporters in the standing committee of Congress evinced a desire to withdraw from the meetings of that body, and thus, by destroying the necessary quorum, render the qualification of the Senators and Representatives for the ensuing Congress a matter of impossibility. After a day or two, however, it was discovered that the danger had passed, and the Arenas and Pardo factions were as busily at work as before. The Government appeared to be very strong, and, although Mr. Pardo's forces were very powerful, the elements at the disposal of the administration were almost invincible. The reports from all sections were most satisfactory, and the republic was enjoying profound peace.

General José Antonio Paez, to whom South America in general is so deeply indebted, one of the heroes of the War of Independence, arrived at Lima March 18th. The authorities of Callao received him on board of the steamer; the carriage of the President, awaiting the general at the Lima railway-station, conveyed him to a sumptuous apartment, especially prepared in his honor; the cabinet ministers, the municipality and the different corporations of the capital paid him congratulatory visits, and a decree was signed by President Balta, ordering the payment of an annual pension to the general of eight thousand dollars, the decree being accompanied by a check for the amount of the first half-year. The general was pro-

foundly moved by these manifestations. The gratitude of Peru contrasts favorably with the conduct of Venezuela, the birthplace of the old hero.

The national exposition of Peru was thrown open to the public, July 1st. The ceremony of inauguration by the President was postponed until the anniversary of Peruvian independence, on the 28th of the same month. In spite of this disappointment, large numbers of people flocked to the opening, and the popular curiosity, concerning the manner in which nearly \$2,000,000 had been expended on the edifice, was fully satisfied. Nothing more complete, elegant, and convenient, could be desired. Covering about 206,000 square yards of ground, the exposition was composed of a series of imposing buildings, beautiful parks, gardens, lakes, and rivulets; valuable statues, grottos, every imaginable description of edifices for the reception of the animals on exhibition; conservatories filled with the rarest and most interesting specimens of the Peruvian flora; aviaries containing numerous representatives of the feathered tribe, from the far interior of the republic; machine-sheds, in which unfortunately the negligence of American manufacturers was painfully evident, and of a nature to confirm the presumption that their favorite enterprise had been usurped by their English rivals; galleries of works of art, collected by special commissioners abroad; in a word an extent of notable, useful, and beautiful objects which it would require the limits of a book to properly describe. The foreign articles on exposition were comparatively few in number; but the exhibition of Peruvian products was gratifying in the extreme. Cotton that ranks only second to the famed Sea Island; rice, so highly esteemed in the republic that its exportation is almost impossible; sugar that is always in demand in the Californian and European markets; tobacco of superior quality; specimens of the vast mineral wealth of Peru, gold, silver, iron, and coal—coal which in a short time will prove to be a most important element in the prosperity of the country; manufactures of woollen and cotton cloth from Cuzco and Huaraz; silk fabricated within thirty miles of Lima; alpaca and vicuña wool of many qualities; chocolate, coffee, and cochineal, from the north and east; the varied fruits and grains of Piura and Lambayeque; the various manufactures of Lima, the work of the great foundries of Bellavista and Piedra-Liza, with innumerable other objects of value and promise, gave to the inspector a most exalted idea of the progress of the country and of its indefinable resources. Never before had even Peruvians such an opportunity of judging of the wealth of their land; and for foreigners the spectacle was equally interesting.

The cove of Tambo de Mora was, by governmental decree, raised to the rank of a seaport in July.

The coolie question came, in the same month, more prominently forward in consequence of a loss of 81 per cent. of the immigrants by a French ship, which arrived at Callao from Macao on June 20th, with 181 Chinese out of 263 originally embarked. From another statement prepared by the captain of the port, of vessels entered and cleared in the six months previous, it was seen that in fifteen coolie voyages there was an average loss of close upon 10 per cent. It is noteworthy that neither a North American nor English vessel appears in the list of traffickers.

The events of the week preceding the 27th of July will long be remembered by the Peruvians, presenting as they did the spectacle of a constitutional President deposed and imprisoned by a military usurper; of a Congress dispersed at the point of the bayonet, after the members, irrespective of partisan feeling, had united in signing a solemn protest, declaring the new officers of the so-called government criminals and outlaws; of an entire country gathering together its strength to repel the attack made upon its liberties and legal rights; of the rising of the people when their indignation could no longer be restrained on the news of the cowardly assassination of Balta by the dictator; of the triumph of moral force and justice over bayonets; of the terrible vengeance of the population on their tyrants; of the final reestablishment of peace, order, and good government. This wonderful series of events was witnessed by Lima in the space of five days.

The contest for the presidency had resulted in two parties—the administration party, whose candidate was Dr. Arenas, and the popular party, whose candidate was Don Manuel Pardo. Both Houses of Congress held their preliminary meetings on the 13th of the month, and, although all their sessions were held in secret from that time up to the hour of their forced dissolution, it was quite apparent that Pardo would be the choice of the legislative branch. So well founded were these impressions that a general understanding seemed to exist that the President, Don José Balta, would quietly turn over the insignia of his office to his successor, Pardo.

General Gutierrez, the Minister of War under Balta's administration, had, however, for a long time been endeavoring to induce the President to enter into a plan for the annulling of the recent elections; to declare them void, in a word, to effect a *coup d'état*, and to assume the power of a dictator over the republic. It would appear that for some few days Balta listened to the wily insinuations of his counsellor, but, speedily becoming convinced, from the attitude of Congress, that the majority of that body were decidedly in favor of the election of Don Manuel Pardo to the presidency, the opponent of the Administration, he decided to withdraw from the project. No sooner had this determination been

made known to Gutierrez, than he filled the square in front of the Government Palace with troops and artillery, forcibly took the President prisoner, sent him to close confinement in a military barracks, declared himself supreme chief, and placed the city under martial law. To say that this most arbitrary step took the people utterly by surprise would be under the truth. Paralyzed, without a leader, and uncertain as to the strength of the usurper, the populace resolved to await further development, and to bide their time. That time was not long in arriving; Gutierrez first failed in forming a cabinet, no respectable man wishing to be associated with him; the diplomatic corps refused to recognize him as the President of the country; the army every moment was diminished by continual and heavy desertions; the navy stood out to sea and protested against the monstrous usurpation. Banks and commercial establishments were all closed; Gutierrez strove by every means in his power to obtain funds, but none were forthcoming. The newspapers, fearful of prosecution, closed their offices; the people, peaceful citizens, and even those intent on resistance, were fearful of traversing the streets, and, indeed, a perfect reign of terror existed in Lima. Revolts took place in several barracks, and in Callao with varying success; the great want appeared to be some guiding mind to lead to victory. Pardo and other distinguished men had fled to the legations or to the ships-of-war. Thus did matters proceed until the morning of the 26th. The roar of cannon in Callao, distinctly heard in Lima, announced that at last some steps were being taken to assert the people's cause, the excitement grew apace in the capital; Colonel Silvestre Gutierrez, the brother of the dictator and his Minister of War, was assailed with shouts and imprecations in the railway-depot; replying to the threats with his revolver, he was instantly attacked with the same weapon, and in a moment lay dead on the pavement. The people mutilated the corpse in a shocking manner, and only through the efforts of the employés of the railway was it rescued from their hands. The news was immediately carried to the dictator in the palace. Furious with rage at the loss of his chief support, he dispatched orders to the barracks, where Balta was confined, to kill him there and then. The command was carried into effect without loss of time; the unfortunate President was discovered ill in bed, when the assassins entered. The principal of these murderers drew his pistol and shot the President three times, each ball inflicting a fatal wound, and, by order of the assassin, the soldiers accompanying him pierced the inanimate body with their bayonets. The citizens gathering hastily together, with such indifferent arms as could be procured, an attack was resolved upon the bloody monster who had slain their chief. At this moment providentially appeared many of the prominent men of the popular party, unable to

further contain their indignation, and quick to improve the favorable moment for action. But Gutierrez, awed and terrified at the great roar of the people's cry heard in every part of the city, "Death to the murderer!" called his few remaining troops together, and on foot, in their midst, marched with pistol in hand to the fort of Santa Catalina, in the suburbs of the city, and there turned at bay. Colonel Herencia Zevallos, the first Vice-President of the republic, now put himself at the head of the masses, and was hailed with *vivas* and acclamations. "Constitution and the law!" was the rallying-cry of the populace. Proceeding to the Government House, Colonel Zevallos assumed the formal direction of public affairs, appointed a Cabinet composed of some of the most distinguished men of the country—Ribeyro, Riva-Agüero, Morales, Canseco, and Tejeda—and speedily took the necessary steps to reestablish public order. There was hardly any necessity for this. The people, although intensely excited, only had one object, the summary punishment of Gutierrez. But the dictator still defied his pursuers. Later in the evening it became evident to him that the remnants of his followers were deserting his cause. There was but one mode left—escape. Wrapped in a cloak, and with a slouched hat, he emerged alone from the fortress, and had proceeded through the city to the main street, when he was recognized. He rushed into a druggist's shop, where he was speedily surrounded by the crowd. A few moments later, all that was left on earth of Tomas Gutierrez was a bloody and disfigured mass of human flesh. The people, exulting in their victory, dragged the body to the principal square, and hung it to a lamp-post. On the morning of the 27th, the corpses of the dictator, and of his brothers, naked, covered with gore and mud, were swinging from the high towers of the great cathedral, gazed at and reviled by twenty thousand people. Thence, they were lowered and burnt to ashes in the principal square. The loss of life probably did not exceed two hundred, and the city remained perfectly tranquil.

Throughout the movement the greatest order was observed; the very masses placing guard over the public Treasury, and the principal establishments in the city. The only incident of note in this respect was the forcible opening of a shop in search of arms. With a popular administration conducted by the able men who surround Pardo, the country is destined to progress as few have dreamed of.

The life of Balta may be said to have been brought to a premature end by the false political measures he adopted, as well as the principles he abandoned. The counsels of false friends led him astray, and the assaults he permitted them to make on the constitution and rights of the people undermined the wall which fell upon and crushed them. The public life of Don José Balta before he was elected to

the presidency, and which consisted of a long list of services to his country, still offers many points of view that are at once warning and instructive. At the beginning of his public career, when he took part in the military operations brought about by the invasion of Peru by Santa Cruz, young Balta was remarked as much for his subordination and discipline as for his bravery and intelligence in the field of battle. What convictions were strengthened and principles adopted for the future, during his period of retirement after the battle of La Palma, we are left to judge more or less from the color of the events of his subsequent career. His patriotic exertions, in repelling the attack of the Spaniards on the 2d of May, entitle him still more to the regards and regrets of his countrymen. He expressed his dislike of dictators, and proved it by aiding in the overthrow of Prado, and the restoration of the Constitution of 1860. But the hour of his own temptation had not yet arrived. Elected President himself, he did, and allowed to be done, things which, in the quiet moments of his previous life, he probably did not believe himself capable of.

Congress, in October, authorized the Government to grant a subsidy of \$20,000, for the extension of telegraphic communication from Payta to Samaná, to form a union with the submarine cable just laid between Aspinwall and Jamaica.

POLLARD, EDWARD A., a Virginian journalist, *litterateur*, and historian, born in Richmond, Va., in 1827; died in Lynchburg, Va., December 12, 1872. He was a son of Major Richard Pollard, a soldier and diplomatist. He received his early education in Richmond, and subsequently in the University of Virginia. He entered upon the journalistic profession while still young, and distinguished himself as a vigorous and caustic though not a very polished writer. He held an official position in Washington during President Buchanan's Administration, but was, in 1859 and 1860, an avowed secessionist. From 1861 to 1867 he was principal editor of the *Richmond Examiner*, and, while an earnest advocate for the Confederate cause during the war, he was a merciless critic of Mr. Jefferson Davis, the President of the so-called Confederacy. Toward the close of the war he was taken prisoner and confined for eight months, when he was released on parole. In 1867 he became editor of a weekly, the *Southern Opinion*, published in Richmond. He maintained this for two years, when the assassination of his brother, who was also a journalist, in November, 1868, led him to abandon the South for a time. He resided for the next two years in Brooklyn and New York, and contributed to the various magazines. In 1872 he returned to Virginia, and made Lynchburg his residence. But he was already suffering from the formidable disease which has of late years carried off so many literary men—albuminuria—and succumbed

to it near the close of the year. Mr. Pollard had published a volume of letters descriptive of Southern life, entitled "Black Diamonds, gathered in the Darkey Homes of the South," in 1859, and during the war he was actively engaged, in addition to his journalistic duties, in preparing a contemporaneous "Southern History of the War," which was published in Richmond and New York, in 3 vols., 1863-1865. His subsequent works were "Eight Months in Prison," 1865; "The Lost Cause," 1866; "Lee and his Lieutenants," 1867; "The Lost Cause Regained," 1868; "Life of Jefferson Davis," 1869; "The Virginia Tourist." Mr. Pollard's magazine articles were, for the most part, either on incidents of the war, or some phase of Southern life. He had abated much of his old rancor in them, and was evidently convinced that the South could best recover her lost prestige by the general diffusion of education, and the development of her great industrial advantages. He had, indeed, for three or four years before his death, advocated very heartily a recognition of the national authority in the South, and had warmly supported the Liberal movement and its candidates.

PORK-PACKING. During the last year, complete statistics of pork-packing in the West, for the seasons of 1871-'72 and 1870-'71, were collected, under the authority of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, by Sidney D. Maxwell, Esq., Superintendent of the Merchants' Exchange. Mr. Maxwell accomplished this work by an extensive correspondence with all the pork-packing cities, towns, and villages of the West and South, and the results obtained and carefully digested are believed to be the most comprehensive and accurate exhibit of this most important industry yet given to the public.

"It is proper to say," says Mr. Maxwell, "that I have sought in this work to procure the best information, and to base the report upon returns actually made from the various localities. The statements received have generally been full, and where, in either weight, yield of lard, or price, satisfactory information has not been obtained, the averages in the remainder of the particular State in which the point is located, or in adjacent localities similarly situated, have been adopted. Where lard has been returned, leaf and trimmings alone, ten pounds per head have been added for head and gut, for the purpose of securing the total average yield per hog. This has been done after consultation with the most experienced slaughterers and packers of the country. It should be remarked, however, that the reports were generally made in compliance with my request for all kinds of lard, so that the number of instances in which the whole yield had to be so procured was comparatively small."

The following tables show by States, for the seasons of 1870-'71 and 1871-'72, the number of hogs packed, the average and aggregate

gross weight, average yield per head of lard of all kinds, total product of lard, the average price paid per hundred pounds gross, and the aggregate cost:

STATES.	NUMBER OF HOGS.		WEIGHT.			
			Average Gross Weight.		Aggregate Gross Weight.	
	1870-'71.	1871-'72.	1870-'71.	1871-'72.	1870-'71.	1871-'72.
Ohio.....	689,527	842,758	201.8	202.211	210,815,698	246,368,439
Indiana.....	433,051	551,745	203.769	204.475	127,214,194	156,037,963
Illinois.....	1,183,136	1,607,718	205.326	201.426	337,461,410	468,532,038
Kentucky.....	289,445	342,522	261.684	252.472	75,743,116	86,477,482
Tennessee.....	35,800	37,517	258.866	260.168	9,265,270	9,760,741
Missouri.....	465,033	668,544	269.879	263.495	125,503,033	182,745,546
Iowa.....	165,181	270,806	279.1	283.642	46,102,089	76,812,058
Kansas.....	27,931	40,518	280.622	279.26	7,838,055	11,319,118
Nebraska.....	4,548	3,757	252.423	248.147	1,048,023	932,289
Wisconsin.....	250,044	327,618	281.221	278.16	70,317,632	91,130,281
Minnesota.....	14,000	21,000	302.5	282.142	4,235,000	5,925,000
West Virginia.....	9,500	6,500	275	267.692	2,612,500	1,740,000
Pittsburg, Pa.....	11,018	5,300	300	260	3,305,400	1,378,000
Detroit, Mich.....	32,500	28,000	325	315	10,562,500	8,820,000
Atlanta, Ga.....	3,690	3,100	270	270	996,300	837,000
Totals.....	3,623,404	4,782,403	285.124	282.207	1,033,120,169	1,349,630,955

STATES.	LARD.		PRICE.			
			Average yield per head of all kinds of Lard.		Total Product of Lard—lbs.	
	1870-'71.	1871-'72.	1870-'71.	1871-'72.	1870-'71.	1871-'72.
Ohio.....	42.149	40.609	29,438,103	34,223,738	\$6 51.734	\$4 81.275
Indiana.....	37.558	35.595	16,264,950	19,639,461	6 06.332	4 16.138
Illinois.....	37.549	41.701	44,418,453	47,018,505	6 49.805	4 14.49
Kentucky.....	33.327	29.975	9,646,367	10,268,260	6 44.931	4 42.182
Tennessee.....	31.593	34.324	1,138,891	1,287,798	6 54.084	4 27.311
Missouri.....	36.58	35.487	17,010,968	24,612,127	6 09.738	3 97.708
Iowa.....	38.968	39.377	6,440,131	10,663,646	5 78.287	3 74.689
Kansas.....	39.006	40.197	1,089,487	1,628,716	5 74.43	3 56.057
Nebraska.....	34.312	33.975	156,054	127,645	5 28.282	3 51.253
Wisconsin.....	33.144	39.005	8,287,519	12,778,761	6 29.225	4 03.34
Minnesota.....	37.5	35	325,000	735,000	7 10	3 59.27
West Virginia.....	38.421	36.666	365,000	238,330	6 65.73	4 29.971
Pittsburg, Pa.....	31	23	341,553	148,400	6 70	4 35
Detroit, Mich.....	44	33	1,430,000	1,064,000	6 04	4 10
Atlanta, Ga.....	30	30	110,700	93,000	7 50	5 00
Totals.....	37.714	33.589	136,659,181	184,552,627	\$6 34.777	\$4 13.585

The following table exhibits, by States, the gains and losses, respectively, in average gross weight, and average yield per head of lard of all kinds, for the season of 1871-'72, as compared with the season of 1870-'71; also the relation which the whole yield of lard for the season of 1871-'72 sustains to the aggregate gross weight in the States, respectively:

STATES.	Gross Weight.		Lard of all Kinds.		Relation of lard to Gross Weight.
	Average gain per head, 1871-'72.	Average loss per head, 1871-'72.	Gain in average yield per head, 1871-'72.	Loss in average yield per head, 1871-'72.	Season of 1871-'72.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	
Ohio		9.589		1.534	13.89
Indiana		9.287		1.963	12.51
Illinois	6.2		4.159		14.30
Kentucky		9.211		3.349	11.87
Tennessee	1.862		2.791		13.19
Missouri		6.384		1.093	13.46
Iowa	4.542		.389		13.88
Kansas		1.262	1.191		14.38
Nebraska		4.276		.337	13.69
Wisconsin		3.061	5.861		14.02
Minnesota		20.358		2.5	12.40
West Virginia		7.308		1.755	13.69
In the West		2.917	.875		13.674

A great majority of the hogs are slaughtered and packed during the winter season, which extends from November 1st to March 1st. Recently, however, summer-packing has greatly increased, and is destined to perform an important part in this department of trade. In October, 1871, 26,540 hogs were packed in Cincinnati, 10,350 in Chicago, and 9,187 in Indianapolis. Only in these three cities has October-packing prevailed to any considerable extent the last season.

The amount of green meats produced was estimated as follows:

	Pounds.
Green sides, 1870-'71.....	330,598,454
Green sides, 1871-'72.....	431,881,905
Green shoulders, 1870-'71.....	132,239,382
Green shoulders, 1871-'72.....	172,752,762
Green hams, 1870-'71.....	115,709,458
Green hams, 1871-'72.....	151,158,667
Total, green sides, shoulders, and hams, 1870-'71.....	578,547,294
1871-'72.....	755,793,334
Increase.....	177,246,040

From the above it appears that there have been packed in the entire West (not including the October packing, amounting to about 46,077 hogs in 1871-'72, and 67,423 in the

preceding season), during the winter season, 3,623,404 hogs in 1870-'71, and 4,782,403 in 1871-'72, showing an increase of 1,158,999 in favor of the latter year. The aggregate net weight, obtained by making the usual deduction of twenty per cent. from the gross weight, will be 826,496,135 pounds for 1870-'71, and 1,079,704,764 pounds for 1871-'72.

The last season, in the magnitude of its operations, has been one of the most remarkable in the history of pork-packing. The extent of the increase is indicated in the following statement:

Increase in whole number of hogs, according to count.....	1,158,999
Increase, per cent., in number.....	31.98
Increase in whole number of hogs, according to weight.....	1,110,083
Increase, per cent., in aggregate gross weight.....	30.63
Increase in the aggregate yield of lard—lbs.....	47,899,446
Increase, per cent., in aggregate yield of lard.....	35.05

The two great points in the United States for this industry are Chicago and Cincinnati. Formerly Cincinnati ranked first, but the supremacy is now held by Chicago. The extent of operations in Cincinnati, during the last two seasons, has been as follows:

WINTER-PACKING.		1870-'71.	1871-'72.
Whole number of hogs packed.....		481,560	630,301
Average gross weight, lbs.....		298.8	280
Aggregate gross weight, lbs.....	143,909,390		182,283,061
Average yield per head of lard of all kinds, lbs.....		42.6	41.02
Aggregate yield of lard, lbs.....	20,524,087		25,857,468
Average price paid, gross.....	\$6.65		\$4.36
Aggregate cost.....	\$9,574,004		\$7,956,385

SUMMER-PACKING.		1870-'71.	1871-'72.
Whole number packed in October, 1870.....		18,506	
Whole number packed in October, 1871.....		26,540	
Whole number packed between March 1 and November 1, 1871.....			87,515

Included in the last item are those packed in October of the same year.

According to the report of the Board of Trade of Chicago, the number of hogs packed in that city, during the season of 1871-'72, was 1,225,236, including 10,350 packed in October, and 1,214,886 between November 1st and March 1st, of which 1,107,885 were live, and 107,001 were dressed. The average net weight was 232.54 pounds; average yield of lard per hog, 43.77 pounds; total number of tierces of lard (300 lbs.), 167,592; barrels of pork, 149,040; pounds of green hams, 27,702,599.

The following table exhibits the number of hogs packed in Cincinnati and Chicago, during the winter season, for a series of years:

YEARS.	Cincinnati.	Chicago.
1860-'61.....	433,799	271,805
1861-'62.....	474,467	505,691
1862-'63.....	608,457	970,264
1863-'64.....	370,633	904,659
1864-'65.....	350,600	760,514
1865-'66.....	354,079	507,355
1866-'67.....	462,610	639,332
1867-'68.....	266,831	796,226
1868-'69.....	356,555	597,954
1869-'70.....	337,330	688,140
1870-'71.....	481,560	919,197
1871-'72.....	630,301	1,325,236

The whole number of hogs packed in the West, for a series of years, has been:

Years.	No. of Hogs.	Years.	No. of Hogs.
1849-'50.....	1,652,220	1861-'62.....	2,893,666
1850-'51.....	1,332,867	1862-'63.....	4,069,520
1851-'52.....	1,132,946	1863-'64.....	3,261,105
1852-'53.....	2,201,110	1864-'65.....	2,422,779
1853-'54.....	2,534,770	1865-'66.....	1,785,955
1854-'55.....	2,124,404	1866-'67.....	2,490,791
1855-'56.....	2,490,502	1867-'68.....	2,781,084
1856-'57.....	1,818,463	1868-'69.....	2,499,873
1857-'58.....	2,210,778	1869-'70.....	2,635,312
1858-'59.....	2,465,552	1870-'71.....	3,623,404
1859-'60.....	2,350,832	1871-'72.....	4,782,403
1860-'61.....	2,155,702		

PORTUGAL,* a kingdom in Europe. King, Luis I., born October 31, 1838; succeeded his brother, King Pedro V., November 11, 1861. Heir-apparent, his son, Carlos, born September 28, 1863.

The ministry, which came into office on September 13, 1871, was, at the close of the year 1872, composed as follows: President of the Council, A. M. de Fontes Pereira de Melho; Minister of Finance, E. de Serpa Pimentel (appointed October 11, 1872); Minister of the Interior, A. Rodrigues de Sampaia; Minister of Justice and Public Worship, A. F. Barjona de Freitas; Minister of War, A. M. de Fontes Pereira de Melho (*ad interim*); Minister of Marine and Colonies, F. C. de Freitas Maniz; Minister of Foreign Affairs, F. d'Andrade de Corvo; Minister of Public Works, of Commerce and Industry, A. Cardajo Avelino. The area and population, according to the latest official dates, were as follows:

PROVINCES.	Square Miles.	Inhabitants, 1863.
Minho.....	2,907	988,965
Tras-os-Montes.....	4,288	370,144
Beira.....	9,245	1,288,994
Estremadura.....	6,872	837,451
Alemtejo.....	9,416	332,237
Algarve.....	1,873	177,342
Total.....	34,502	3,995,153
Azores Islands.....	996	252,480
Madeira Islands.....	315	113,341
Total in Europe.....	35,813	4,360,974

The Portuguese colonies, in 1871, contained an area of 740,288 square miles, and a population of 3,880,227.

The length of railroads in operation, in September, 1872, amounted to 487 miles. The budget of the postal administration, from 1868 to 1869, reports the revenue at 407,609 milreis. Number of post-offices, in 1870, on the continent, 561; the isles, 35; total, 596. In September, 1871, the length of the telegraph-lines in operation was 1,763; that of the wire, 3,506 miles.

The standing army is to consist, in time of peace, of 31,893 men, and, in time of war, of 70,687 men. The colonial troops of the first line numbered 9,453, and the troops of the second line, 21,411 men. The navy, in 1871, was composed of 34 armed and 11 non-armed.

* For latest information concerning finances of the kingdom, see AMERICAN ANNUAL CYCLOPEDIA for 1871.

vessels, with 336 guns; the marine troops, of 3,121 men.

The imports and exports of the kingdom, during the years 1868 and 1869, were as follows:

DATE.	Milreis.	Milreis.
1869.....	Imports—32,590,000	Exports—17,810,000
1868.....	24,830,050	18,040,000

The movements of shipping in the ports of Portugal, during the year 1869, were as follows:

FLAGS.	ENTERED.		CLEARED.
	Vessels.	Steamers.	Vessels.
PORTUGUESE:			
Sea-going vessels.....	866	56	718
Coasting vessels.....	5,051	460	5,136
Others.....	4,525	1,092	4,428

The Roman Catholic Church is the state religion, but all other forms of worship are tolerated. It is under the special jurisdiction of a Patriarch, with extensive powers, two archbishops, and four bishops. Under the Patriarch, who is always a cardinal, are five continental and five colonial bishops; under the Archbishop of Braga, who has the title of Primate, are six; and under the Archbishop of Evora, three bishops. There are 3,769 parishes, each under the charge of a *presbitero* or incumbent. The number of Protestants in Portugal, mostly foreigners, does not exceed 500; they have chapels at Lisbon and Oporto.

Public instruction is under the control of a Superior Council of Education, at the head of which is the Minister of the Interior. It is entirely free from the supervision of the Church, and, since 1844, compulsory; but the law, compelling parents to send their children to school, is not enforced. In 1865 Portugal had 1,788 public elementary schools, with 79,172 pupils (70,720 boys and 8,452 girls). In 1844, two normal schools were established at Lisbon and Oporto, which are in a flourishing condition. The number of lyceums, which impart secondary instruction, is 182, with (on an average) 3,000 scholars. The clergy are educated in six seminaries and eight training-schools. The University of Coimbra, which was founded in 1290, has five faculties, 46 professors and lecturers, and from 800 to 900 students.

The new session of the Portuguese Cortes was opened by King Luis, on January 2, 1872. The speech from the throne announced that steps had been taken for punishing the persons who had recently conspired against the Government, and that the public Treasury was in a prosperous condition.

In March, the Emperor and the Empress of Brazil paid a visit to the royal family of Portugal, and remained until the 13th, when they reëmbarked at Lisbon for Brazil. On the 2d of April the Portuguese Government made a contract with the British Telegraph Mainte-

nance and Sustenance Company for laying a submarine cable between Portugal and Brazil, *via* Madeira and the Cape Verd Islands.

The new treaty of commerce between Portugal and Germany became effective July 10th, and, on the 17th of the same month, a treaty of commerce and navigation was signed, at Lisbon, between Italy and Portugal.

On July 24th the fortieth anniversary of the liberation was celebrated throughout the kingdom with great enthusiasm. The day was generally observed as a holiday, and the celebration was considered as a popular protest against the Carlist and Miguelist movements. At Lisbon a parade of the troops was held, and a *Te Deum*, at which the King was present, was sung in honor of the event.

In the latter days of September, the founderies of Lisbon, with a few exceptions, closed their doors, locking out some 200 workmen, whose demands the proprietors refused to grant. This movement of the workmen was believed to be supported, if not ordered, by the International Society, which, on this occasion, attracted, for the first time, general attention. The Society began its operations in Portugal in November, 1871, with 32 members. In January, 1872, it numbered 327, in August, 2,750 members. It does not expressly call itself a branch of the International, but, as in Germany and other countries, has assumed a different name. The leaders, however, are in communication with the General Council of London, which has sanctioned its statutes. In October, 1872, the Portuguese Society consisted of 28 sections of different trades, embracing 2,380 men and 446 women. At the head of the Society in Lisbon is J. Futana, who, as secretary, attends to the foreign correspondence, and is in constant communication with the Spanish socialists. A number of societies had also been established outside of Lisbon, which were soon to be connected with the 28 sections of the capital.

In October, the Duke de Loulé, President of the Chamber of Peers, sent in his resignation, on the ground that, in his opinion, the special convention of the Chamber of Peers to try the Marquis d'Anjeja, a leader of a recent insurrectionary movement, was illegal. On October 15th the Government appointed the Marquis d'Avila President of the Chamber of Peers. The ordinary tribunal had acquitted the Marquis of high-treason, but convicted him of complicity in the late conspiracy. The Marquis addressed a communication to the Chamber, of which he is a member, protesting against its being constituted as a judicial tribunal, and declaring such a proceeding to be illegal. His communication points out the anomaly of the Chamber of Peers being called upon to act as judge in an affair in which it stands in the position of accused.

PRESBYTERIANS. I. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.—The following are the statistics of this Church:

SYNODS.	Ministers.	Churches.	Communi- cants.
1. Albany.....	140	125	16,154
2. Atlantic.....	34	87	6,984
3. Baltimore.....	114	116	13,338
4. China.....	39	14	899
5. Cincinnati.....	168	156	18,863
6. Cleveland.....	132	157	17,733
7. Colorado.....	20	21	560
8. Columbus.....	123	163	14,494
9. Erie.....	158	213	25,421
10. Geneva.....	118	98	12,599
11. Harrisburg.....	148	166	18,522
12. Illinois, Central.....	147	181	14,741
13. Illinois, North.....	162	182	12,681
14. Illinois, South.....	106	146	8,156
15. India.....	32	16	455
16. Indiana, North.....	93	149	10,272
17. Indiana, South.....	113	162	14,634
18. Iowa, North.....	96	125	6,777
19. Iowa, South.....	124	803	10,183
20. Kansas.....	98	124	4,873
21. Kentucky.....	49	117	6,048
22. Long Island.....	101	67	13,744
23. Michigan.....	141	154	12,819
24. Minnesota.....	88	118	4,942
25. Missouri.....	127	202	8,469
26. New Jersey.....	339	247	37,705
27. New York.....	382	166	33,617
28. Pacific.....	89	83	5,292
29. Philadelphia.....	212	270	41,465
30. Pittsburg.....	135	171	22,125
31. Tennessee.....	45	63	3,568
32. Toledo.....	78	103	7,435
33. Utica.....	173	171	19,455
34. Western New York.....	164	133	18,251
35. Wisconsin.....	101	111	6,439
Total.....	4,441	4,730	468,164

The number of presbyteries is 166; of licentiates, 323; of candidates for the ministry, 767; of members of Sunday-schools, 485,762; amount of contributions for home missions, \$419,383; for foreign missions, \$345,870; for education, \$176,962; for the Board of Publication, \$48,454; for church erection, \$178,696; for the relief fund, \$76,896; for the freedmen, \$46,685; for the General Assembly, \$31,441.92; for ministers' salaries, \$2,597,342; for congregational purposes, \$5,012,907; for miscellaneous purposes, \$1,110,816.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterians met at Detroit, Mich., June 16th. The Rev. Dr. Nicolls, of St. Louis, was elected moderator. The committee on the memorial fund made their final report, which stated that the total amount subscribed up to August 1, 1871, was \$7,833,983.85. Deducting special gifts to boards and all that was expended in the payment of church debts, and the amount estimated at \$500,000 probably spent on repairs of churches, there would remain \$6,162,269.54 for strictly memorial objects. The expenses of the committee were \$18,031.50. The committee appointed by the previous General Assembly to prepare a new basis of representation presented a report, proposing that the synods elect commissioners to the Assembly upon the nomination of the presbyteries. The presbyteries were to make as many nominations as there were commissioners provided for under the old plan, and in the same manner as the commissioners were elected. From the number thus presented, the synods were to select as commissioners to the Assembly one pastor

and one elder for every three thousand members of the Church. The object of this proposition was to reduce the number of members, which had been greatly enlarged by the union of the Old and New School Churches. The whole subject was referred back to the same committee, to be again reported on at the succeeding General Assembly.

Relative to the perpetuity of the office of minister, and of a release from the same, the following resolutions were adopted as an overture to be sent down to the presbyteries:

The office of a minister of the gospel is perpetual. No one can lay it aside at his own pleasure, or be deprived of it, but by deposition, yet for reasons not calling for discipline—

1. A minister may, on his own request, and with permission of his Presbytery, cease to be an acting minister; or—

2. If the presbytery is convinced that a minister is permanently disqualified for the ministerial work (except by age, sickness, or other accidents), it may, with consent of the synod, obtained after three months' notice to such minister, require him to demit the exercise of the duties of his office, it being understood that he will still be a member of the Church, and eligible to the office of ruling elder or deacon:

Provided, That if any one, in either of these ways, ceases to be an acting minister, he shall not be permitted to sit as a minister in any of our ecclesiastical judicatories; and if he is not connected as a member with some particular church, he shall still be responsible to his presbytery, and he may by it be restored to the exercise of the functions of his office, and to all the rights incident thereto.

The reports from the boards showed the number of contributing churches and the aggregate amount of the gifts to be greater than ever before. The receipts of the Committee on Benevolence and Finance, for the year, were \$80,140.64; their expenditures were \$78,380.04.

The Board of Education reported \$81,013 of receipts in a little over eleven months, against \$77,006 for the thirteen months previous. It, however, owed for borrowed money \$15,000. The board had aided in all 722 students studying at 134 different institutions.

The receipts of the Board of Publication were \$313,167.19; its disbursements were \$289,169.34. It had published thirty-one bound volumes, and eighteen tracts and Sunday-school pamphlets, and had employed 156 men as colporteurs. It had issued 578 grants to missions, amounting to \$14,764. The presbyteries were advised to appoint committees to cooperate with this board. The committee on ministerial sustentation, who had been appointed by the previous General Assembly, in connection with the adoption of the new scheme for securing an adequate support for the clergy, had organized on the 13th of September, 1871.

In the six months of the committees' operations seventy-two ministers had been taken off the hands of the Board of Home Missions, and sixty-one had been made pastors under the scheme. The receipts from all sources, for this cause, for the year ending April 20, 1872, were \$41,073.52, and the expenditures \$18,212.92. The number of contributing churches

was 748; of applications received, 156; of applications granted, 114. The balance in the treasury was \$22,000. The pastors were asked to aim to secure for this cause each an amount equal to at least one-tenth his salary. The Board of Home Missions reported total receipts of \$331,043.08, and expenditures of \$331,030.47. The number of ministers under commission during the year was 1,154; of churches and stations supplied, 3,500; of schools under the care of the missionaries, 1,282; of members in the churches, 56,709. The Committee on Union with the United Presbyterian Church reported that they had met the committee of that Church at Pittsburg, Pa., April 30, 1872; that the committee from the United Presbyterian Church did not feel authorized to consent to any action modifying the basis which had been already prepared on their part, and that the joint committee had then adjourned *sine die*. The committee was continued. The Board of Foreign Missions reported total receipts of \$457,212.35; expenditures, \$487,969.42. This was in the first year in which both branches of the Church had given their entire contributions to this board; therefore, it was explained that the gain in funds was more apparent than real. The whole number of laborers in the field was 710, of whom 450 were natives of the countries in which they were working. The number of communicants in the churches of the missions was 4,203, and of scholars in the mission schools 10,581. The increase from the previous year was, in laborers, 49; in communicants, 631; in scholars, 622. A beginning had been made of important operations in Mexico; several additional Indian missions had come under the care of the board, and great interest had been taken in the African missions, particularly those of Liberia. The Assembly resolved to attempt to raise, in the ensuing year, \$550,000 for missionary purposes, or \$50,000 more than the amount set for the year before.

The receipts for the Freedmen's Fund were \$56,195.13; the expenditures, \$50,081.58. One hundred and seventeen laborers were employed, of whom 66 were colored. The committee had 100 churches under their care, with 8,003 members, 85 Sunday-schools, and 5,271 scholars. Fifty-one of these churches had contributed \$1,195.50 to the support of their ministers. The number of scholars in the day and night schools was 3,333. A committee on vacant churches and unemployed ministers reported that 799 ministers, or nearly one-fifth of the whole number of ministers in the Church, were without charge, and that about 980 of the 4,616 churches were without pastors, while 1,729 other churches were served by "stated supplies" that is, temporarily. This condition was recognized as an evil. To remedy it, the committee offered a proposition recommending that the presbyteries appoint committees on vacant churches and unemployed ministers, who shall obtain

information and coöperate in bringing such ministers and churches into communication. This report, and the proposition it embodied, were referred to the succeeding General Assembly. The Board of Church Erection reported that they had received \$105,888.39, or \$50,411 less than during the preceding year, and had appropriated, to 211 churches, \$113,783. The committee appointed to consider the case of certain church property in Louisville, Ky., the title to which had been in dispute, reported that the Supreme Court of the United States had decided in the suit concerning this property that the decisions of the General Assembly on questions in its purview purely ecclesiastical must be held final and conclusive, and that it had confirmed the title of the Assembly to the property. The income of the fund for the relief of disabled ministers was \$70,568.54. The permanent fund amounted on April 1, 1872, to \$97,771.24. The disbursements for relief of ministers, their widows and orphans, were \$69,784.67, applied to 334 cases. The rule, requiring ministers coming to the United States from the Presbyterian Churches of Great Britain to submit to one year's probation, before being admitted to ministerial standing, was repealed. No action was taken on the subject of union with the General Assembly South, beyond the adoption of an expression of willingness to resume fraternal relations. A similar expression was made, in general terms, with especial application to the Independent Synod of Missouri. A committee was appointed to visit this synod. The General Assembly declared it not in accordance with Presbyterian usage to invite persons, not members of evangelical churches, to partake of the Lord's Supper. In reply to an overture from the Presbytery of Brooklyn, asking the adoption and transmission of such rules as would prevent women from preaching and teaching in the pulpits and in public and promiscuous religious meetings, the General Assembly declared that there was no necessity for a change in the constitution of the Church on this question, and referred to the "deliverance" of the Assembly of 1832 as expressing its judgment. In a letter to the ministers and churches under its care, that Assembly, after expressing its cordial approval of the meeting of women by themselves for purposes of prayer and conference, had thus declared: "To teach and exhort, or to lead in prayer in public promiscuous assemblies, is clearly forbidden to women in the Holy Oracles."

The second meeting of the Synod of China was held in 1871. A prominent part was taken by natives in the discussions. A committee was appointed to correspond with the missionaries of the Reformed Church in America and the missionaries in China of the Presbyterian bodies of England with reference to uniting to form one Presbyterian Church in China. The meeting of the synod was at-

tended by thirteen European missionaries, seven native pastors, and ten native elders. It represented a church-membership of about 1,000 persons. The next meeting will be held in Che-foo, in August, 1874.

II. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES.—The following is a general summary of the statistics of the Southern Presbyterian Church for 1872:

Synods in connection with the General Assembly.	11
Presbyteries.....	56
Ministers and licentiates.....	957
Candidates.....	205
Churches.....	1,545
Whole number of communicants.....	91,208
Churches not reporting number of communicants.....	87
Children in Sunday-school and Bible-classes.....	55,943

MONEYS CONTRIBUTED.

To Sustentation and Presbyterial Domestic Missions.....	\$51,899
To Foreign Missions.....	41,004
To Education.....	47,532
To Publication.....	10,479
To Invalid Fund.....	8,518
To Pastors' salaries.....	432,050
To Congregational purposes.....	415,955
To Miscellaneous.....	76,362
Total.....	\$1,083,799

The General Assembly of this Church met in Richmond, Va., May 16th. The Rev. T. D. Welch, D. D., was elected moderator. The organization was announced of the Presbytery of San Pãolo, in Brazil. The committee on sustentation reported that the receipts for the year ending April 1, 1872, were \$28,961.37. This amount includes \$6,503.42, which were contributed to the invalid fund. Estimates based upon reports received from twenty-five presbyteries indicated that the average salary of ministers was between \$650 and \$700. The receipts for the Educational Fund were \$19,661. The amount of \$19,715.97 had been paid to 130 students. A deficit of \$4,421.98, charged to the previous year's account, had been cancelled. The receipts during the year for foreign missions had been, including special contributions, \$35,876.55. A debt of \$5,505.09 had been reduced one half. The increase in contributions over those of the previous year had been more than 70 per cent. The force of missionary laborers consisted of 14 ordained ministers, of whom four were natives of the countries in which they were employed; four missionary assistants; and eight native assistants. The General Assembly decided to undertake to raise \$60,000 for missions during the ensuing year. The Rev. Dr. Van Zandt was introduced as the corresponding delegate from the Reformed Church in America. He was formerly connected with the Southern Presbyterian Church, and settled as a pastor at Petersburg, Va. He addressed the Assembly at considerable length, and developed propositions for the organic union of the two bodies, and explained how their common interests would be greatly promoted by union. His remarks were received with evident favor. The Rev. W. W. Trimble was received as a delegate from the Independent

Synod of Missouri. He explained the position of that body, and the nature of the obstacles which hindered union between it and the Southern Presbyterian Church. When the synod first separated from the Presbyterian Church North, it became involved in lawsuits for church property which it would have lost if it had connected itself with the Southern General Assembly. Since the close of the war many Northern Presbyterians had moved into Missouri and joined the churches of the synod. These members would now be lost to the synod if it formed an organic union with the Southern Church. At the time of its separation from the Northern Church, this synod counted on its rolls 40 ministers, 80 churches, and 6,000 communicants; it now numbered 90 ministers, 130 churches, and 8,000 communicants. A resolution looking to the preparation of a liturgy with responses was rejected. The question was submitted whether it is proper for Presbyterians to administer baptism by immersion. The General Assembly decided that such a method of baptism is a departure from the standard, and should be discouraged. The Union Theological Seminary had been attended by 62 students, of whom 20 had completed their course. The property of this institution was valued at \$229,846.03. Thirteen students had been graduated from the Theological Seminary at Columbia, S. C. An increase of \$5,570.94 was reported in the business transactions of the publishing house. The net assets of this establishment were appraised at \$40,255.05. Several works are to be published in Portuguese for the use of the churches in Brazil. Reports on Sunday-schools were received from forty-four out of the fifty-five presbyteries. There were in these presbyteries 682 schools, 6,658 teachers, and 46,972 scholars. The Sunday-schools had contributed to the funds of the Church \$26,678. Little Rock, Ark., was selected as the place for the meeting of the next General Assembly.

III. INDEPENDENT SYNOD OF MISSOURI.—The Independent Synod of Missouri, at its meeting in 1871, adopted the following overture, with reference to union with the Southern Presbyterian Church, to be transmitted to the presbyteries, in order that their sense might be taken upon it: "Shall an organic union be formed between this body and the Presbyterian Church in the United States, whose General Assembly held its sessions in Huntsville, Ala., in May, 1871?" The vote was taken at the meeting of the presbyteries in 1872. Two presbyteries voted for the overture, three presbyteries voted against it, and one presbytery gave a tie-vote. The overture, having failed to receive the approval of a majority of the presbyteries, was lost. The synod met at Columbia, Mo., October 8th. The report of the result of the vote in the presbyteries was referred to a special committee, who made a report expressing the hope of ultimate union.

IV. UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—The following are the statistics of this Church:

SYNODS.	Ministers.	Congregations.	Communicants.
New York.....	97	95	14,250
First Synod of the West.....	90	138	14,683
Pittsburg.....	86	117	14,053
Ohio.....	51	82	7,400
Second Synod.....	73	95	8,526
Illinois.....	73	90	6,813
Iowa.....	58	83	5,226
Kansas.....	34	37	1,703
Presbyteries not in synods (4)	22	18	1,034
Total.....	584	755	73,698

The entire number of presbyteries is 55; of the ministers, 429 are pastors of churches, and 155 are "without charge." The number of licentiates is 61; of students, 63; of "unorganized stations," 41; of Sunday-schools, 593; of Sunday-school scholars, 53,288. Contributions: for home missions, \$22,895; for foreign missions, \$38,840; for freedmen's missions, \$8,113; for education, \$8,569; for the Board of Publication, \$5,125; for church extension, \$14,337. Total contributions, including those for congregational purposes, payment of salaries, etc., \$828,276; average contributions per member, \$11.09; average salary of pastors, \$898.

The General Assembly of the United Presbyterians met at Washington, Iowa, May 16th. The Rev. J. Van Easton was chosen moderator. The Committee on Union with the Presbyterian Church reported that one of their members had met with the committee of the General Assembly of that Church; but "was unwilling, in the circumstances, to proceed further with the negotiations, than to join in a renewed request for instructions. The members of the Presbyterian committee thought this unadvisable, and the result was that, while there was a very pleasant conference, nothing of formal negotiation was effected." The General Assembly adopted the following resolutions on the subject:

Resolved, That, in the judgment of this General Assembly, there do not appear to be encouraging grounds for a further prosecution of this work at present.

Resolved, That this Assembly hereby declares again its desire for union with sister churches on any ground that will be mutually satisfactory, and that it is ready to cooperate, especially with the Presbyterian Church, in any proper efforts to secure such a union, to the glory of our common Saviour, and the greater prosperity and good of His cause in the world.

Resolved, With this suggestion on the general subject of union, and of the facts in the case as they are understood by this Assembly, the Committee on Union shall be continued, to meet any similar committee that may be appointed by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, to engage in any further conferences that may be called for on this subject.

The obstacles to the proposed union are understood to be radical differences, in the views of the two churches, on the subjects of psalmody, secret societies, and church-fellowship.

Delegates were appointed to open a correspondence with the Presbyterian and Scottish Presbyterian Churches, of the Eastern British Provinces. The use of paraphrases, as songs of praise in worship, was declared to be not consistent with the principles and usages of the Church. Reports were submitted from a committee, which had been appointed to inquire what should be held as proper grounds of divorce, which expressed two different opinions. One report held that the only justifiable ground for divorce is unfaithfulness to the marriage vow; the other held that wilful desertion is a sufficient ground. The subject was referred to the next General Assembly. The previous General Assembly had granted aid, through the Board of Home Missions, to 151 stations. From 137 of these stations were reported a membership of 9,581, an average church attendance of 17,956, and additions of 665 persons by profession of faith, and of 912 by certificate. A decrease in membership was shown of 545. The agent of the fund for building mission buildings in China had received \$9,492.12, of which amount, \$4,000 were given by the Sunday-schools, and the children. An increase in contributions to the Church Extension Society was reported. The net assets of the Board were \$78,183.16. The Board were directed to have published a set of the standard, "in as cheap and convenient a form as possible."

The receipts of the Board of Foreign Missions were \$51,694.89, of which \$10,327.50 were legacies and bequests, and \$2,675 special donations outside the Church, leaving the actual contributions of the Church only \$38,692.39. The contributions to the China building fund are not included in these amounts. Four missions are under the care of the board, situated in Syria, in India, in Egypt, and in China. Connected with them are 19 stations, 35 missionaries, 88 native helpers, and 18 schools, with 2,253 scholars. The amount of contributions by the native churches in Egypt was \$1,444. The sum of \$619 had been realized for tuition fees in Egypt, and \$60 from the same source in India. Two hundred thousand pages of printed matter had been issued from the mission press in Egypt. The mission of this Church in Egypt has been very successful. It is the largest carried on by any society in that country. The next meeting of the General Assembly is to be held in Philadelphia.

V. REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—The General Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church met in Brooklyn, N. Y., May 16th. The Rev. James F. Morton, of Ohio, was chosen moderator. The Rev. Thomas C. Baggs was received as a corresponding delegate from the Reformed Presbyterian Synod (O. S.), on the subject of union. He spoke of the friendly feeling existing between the two churches, and was appropriately responded to.

The collections for foreign missions amounted to about \$2,000. The receipts of the susten-

tation fund were \$2,561.41; the expenditures for sustentation were \$570.53. The endowment fund of the theological seminary was reported to be \$30,409.89; income of the seminary during the year, \$2,622.40; payments, \$1,625.20. Seven presbyteries were represented in the General Synod. Its next meeting will be held at Pittsburg, Pa.

VI. REFORMED PRESBYTERIANS (Old Side).—The statistical reports show that there are connected with this Church: 1 synod, 9 presbyteries, 221 deacons, 3,285 families, 8,782 communicants, 516 Sabbath-school teachers, and 4,581 Sunday-school scholars. The total contributions of the Church were \$201,534.11; making nearly \$23 for each communicant.

The Reformed Presbyterian Synod (Old Side) met at York, Livingston County, N. Y., May 29th. One hundred and eighteen delegates attended. Nearly all the congregations of the Church had formally ratified the covenant which had been subscribed by the synod at its meeting the previous year in Pittsburg. The synod decided to erect the building for its theological seminary at Wilkinsburg, Pa. A foreign mission is sustained by this Church in Syria. The reports show that there are connected with it: 9 missionaries and assistants, "15 or 20" native helpers, 32 baptized converts, 4 theological students, and 200 children under instruction.

VII. ASSOCIATE REFORMED SYNOD OF THE SOUTH.—This body has nine presbyteries, and thirty-five ministers, as follows:

Presbyteries.	Ministers.
First.....	16
Second.....	13
Georgia.....	3
Tennessee.....	5
Alabama.....	4
Kentucky.....	2
Memphis.....	10
Virginia.....	3
Arkansas.....	6
Ohio.....	3

The synod met at Pisgah, Gaston County, N. C., on the 12th of September. The congregations were, by vote, allowed to use Rouse's Version of the Psalms, as heretofore, or the revision of that version made by the United Presbyterians, as they should choose. The action of the last synod concerning the property in Kentucky, which had been lost to the synod, through a number of churches in that State joining the Southern Presbyterian Synod, was reaffirmed, and the Presbytery of Kentucky were advised "to prosecute their claims, in a peaceful way, until all reasonable efforts to secure an amicable adjustment of the matter have been exhausted," with the understanding that, "then, if a civil suit should be necessary to secure the property, the synod will sustain the presbytery in the prosecution of the same."

The Theological Seminary and Erskine College, at Due West, S. C., give instruction to a moderate number of students. The effort to raise an endowment of \$100,000 for the lat-

ter institution has met with only partial success.

VIII. CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—The following is a summary of the latest statistics of this Church: Synods, 24; presbyteries, 103; of these, 29 have made no report. The remaining 74 presbyteries report: Ministers, 842; licentiates, 183; candidates, 161; pastors, 91; supplies, 514; ministers without charge, 223; congregations, 1,509; communicants, 68,996; Sunday-school teachers and scholars, 37,682; contributions—to home missions, \$17,397; to foreign missions, \$1,520; to education, \$17,579; to publication, \$6,791; to church-building and repairing, \$195,081; to presbyterial purposes, \$4,723; to ministers' salaries, \$160,508; to miscellaneous objects, \$10,681; to charity, \$4,188. Adding estimates for the non-reporting presbyteries, there would be in the whole Church, about: ministers, 1,085; congregations, 1,948; communicants, 89,092; persons in Sunday-schools, 48,657; total contributions, \$561,300.

The General Assembly met at Evansville, Ind., May 16th. The Rev. C. H. Bell, D. D., of Mississippi, was elected moderator. A correspondence was submitted which had taken place between the permanent clerk of the General Assembly and prominent members of the Evangelical Union of Scotland. The correspondence included an address from the committee of the Evangelical Union to the General Assembly, in which occurred the remark that "the two bodies are agreed on the great doctrines of fatality and the atonement, and could not differ materially on minor points." Provisions were made for communicating, officially, a response on behalf of the General Assembly to this address.

The receipts of the Board of Missions were \$14,060.10; the further sum of \$10,942.01 had been expended in missionary work not connected with the Board of Missions, making a total of \$24,002.11 spent for missionary purposes. An indebtedness of \$1,500, which existed at the beginning of the year, had been nearly all provided for. The home work of missions had been prosecuted with energy in the central States of the Mississippi Valley, in Colorado, and among the Indians. The establishment of missions among the colored people was recommended. Favorable reports were received from the Cumberland University, McGee College, and Trinity University. A proposition was offered for the establishment of a separate theological seminary; but it was not acted upon. In order the better to secure property held for the Church, weak congregations, about to become extinct, were advised to convey the title to their property through their presbyteries to the General Assembly. No full and accurate report of the statistics of this Church has yet been prepared.

IX. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES IN THE BRITISH PROVINCES.—The synod of the *Presbyterian Church of Canada in connection with the*

Church of Scotland met at Kingston, June 5th. The session was much occupied with the discussion of the basis of the projected union with the Canada Presbyterian Church and with the Presbyterian Churches of the Lower Provinces. The committee to whom the subject had been referred made a report of their meetings and conferences, and submitted the basis which had been agreed upon by the joint committee, with the amendments which had been proposed by the Canada Presbyterian Church. The synod first took up the report of the name which was proposed for the church to be formed by the union, and approved as the name "The Presbyterian Church in British America." The "doctrinal basis" offered by the committee was then adopted unanimously. It is as follows:

1. That the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments, being the Word of God, are the only infallible rule of faith and manners.

2. That the Westminster Confession of Faith shall be the standard of this Church, and that the larger and shorter catechisms shall be adopted by the Church, and appointed to be used for the instruction of the people, it being distinctly understood that nothing contained in the aforesaid confession or catechisms, regarding the power and duty of the civil magistrates, shall be held to sanction any principles or views inconsistent with full liberty of conscience in matters of religion.

3. That the government and worship of this Church shall be in accordance with the recognized principles and practice of the Presbyterian Church, as laid down generally in the form of Presbyterian church government, and in the directory for the public worship of God.

4. That this Church, while entertaining Christian affection toward the whole Church of God, and desiring to hold fraternal intercourse with the several branches as opportunity offers, shall at the same time regard itself as being in such ecclesiastical relations to churches holding the same doctrine, government, and discipline with itself, as that ministers and probationers from these churches shall be received into this Church, subject to such regulations as shall from time to time be adopted.

Some other less important resolutions were adopted, and the Committee on Union were reappointed, with instructions to govern themselves by the conclusions at which the synod had arrived. The revenue of the "Temporalities Board" for the year amounted to \$30,071.25. The amount received from congregations, private contributions, etc., was \$3,970.30. The receipts of the General Board of Sustentation were \$8,900. The funded capital of the Widows and Orphans' Fund amounted to \$67,500, and had yielded a revenue of more than \$4,000. The total revenue of this fund, including congregational collections, was \$7,861.06.

The Synod of the *Canada Presbyterian Church* was formed in 1861, by the union of the bodies in Canada, which represented the Free and the United Presbyterian Churches of Scotland. The General Assembly was formed in 1870, with four distinct synods and one presbytery. The following are the statistics of this Church:

PRESBYTERIES.	Number of Stations supplied.	Ministers on the Roll.	Communicants.
1. Montreal.....	79	34	4,402
2. Ottawa.....	29	16	2,695
3. Brockville.....	13	8	1,345
4. Kingston.....	47	13	1,449
5. Coburg.....	45	17	2,734
6. Ontario.....	39	13	1,832
7. Toronto.....	52	32	4,618
8. Simcoe.....	38	10	1,212
9. Hamilton.....	53	23	4,568
10. Paris.....	23	15	3,209
11. Guelph.....	39	22	5,492
12. London.....	55	27	8,306
13. Chatham.....	32	12	1,706
14. Stratford.....	30	16	2,544
15. Huron.....	49	22	4,343
16. Owen Sound.....	35	8	1,561
17. Darham.....	23	9	1,246
18. Manitoba.....	10	5	210
Total.....	685	307	43,372
Not reported.....			1,400
Totals.....	675	307	49,772

Of the "stations supplied," 615 are classified as "in regular charge," and 70 as "not in regular charge." The members for 43 non-reporting stations are calculated from the reports of previous years and from other data. The number of families connected with the church is 28,564; number of Sunday-school teachers, 3,802; of scholars in Sunday-schools and Bible-classes, 41,590; of missionary associations, 155; of sittings in churches, 128,210. The year's increase in the number of communicants was 1,886. Amount of contributions for congregational purposes, \$398,891.39½; for college fund, \$10,601.17; for home mission fund, \$12,570.97½; for foreign mission fund, \$8,641.57; for widows and orphans' and aged ministers' funds, \$3,144.06; for French evangelization, \$4,652.21; for Kankakee Mission (in Illinois), \$2,741.41½; Sunday-school contributions for missions, \$3,677.44; contributions for benevolent objects not otherwise specified, \$19,504.03. The total contributions for congregational purposes, schemes of the Church, and benevolent objects, were \$473,115.43½. Average stipend of ministers, \$728; average contribution per member for congregational purposes, \$8.38; for missionary and benevolent purposes, \$1.

The General Assembly of the Canada Presbyterian Church met at Hamilton, June 4th. The returns of the vote of the presbyteries, on the question of the approval of the proposed basis of union with the other Presbyterian Churches of British America, showed that six presbyteries had approved *simpliciter* of the basis, eight presbyteries had approved generally of it, but proposed modifications, one presbytery had disapproved of it, and one presbytery had suggested that the consideration of the question be deferred. The four articles proposed as the doctrinal basis of union were then considered. [These articles have been given above in the review of the proceedings of the Synod of the Church in connection with the Church of Scotland.] The Committee on

Union were instructed to endeavor to secure, in addition to these articles, an expression recognizing the Headship of Christ over His Church. A clause, providing for the adjustment of the relations of the literary and theological seminaries in harmony with the plan of union, yet so that they shall preserve their separate existence, government, and functions, was adopted. Another clause in the basis, as presented to the General Assembly, in reference to the endowment of the institutions, was omitted. A declaration was added by the General Assembly expressing opposition to state grants for denominational colleges in the Provinces. The Committee on Home Missions reported that their receipts had been \$14,992.46, and their expenditures, \$15,202.12. One hundred and twenty mission-fields had been supplied, or twenty-six more than had been supplied during the previous year. The mission-stations were growing. The ministers' and orphans' fund amounted to more than \$69,000. The number of annuitants was twenty-one. Knox College reported forty-five students in theology, and twenty-seven in the literary course. Montreal College reported forty-five students.

The Synod of the *Church of Scotland in the Maritime Provinces* of British America met at Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, June 25th. The subject of union with the Presbyterian Churches of British America was discussed with much interest, upon the presentation of the report of the representatives of the synod in the joint committee which had met at Montreal the previous autumn. The desire for union, *on equal terms*, was expressed by every one who participated in the debate. The committee were reappointed, with instructions to continue the negotiations. The report of the Board of Home Missions showed continued progress. The income for the year was larger than it had been in any previous one. About \$1,600 had been drawn, in the whole synod, from the Colonial Committee. The sum of \$3,000 had been raised within the synod for foreign missions. A fund for the benefit of the widows and orphans of ministers was established, for which \$8,000 are to be raised. The roll of the synod showed a list of forty ministers, and more than forty elders.

The Synod of the *Presbyterian Church in the Lower Provinces of British America* represents the Presbyterian Church in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island. Its meeting for 1872 was held at Halifax, N. S., during the last week in June. The Committee on Union reported progress in the negotiations. The answers of the several presbyteries and sessions, to the propositions in relation to union which had been submitted to them, were generally favorable to the scheme. The foreign missions of the synod were represented as in a flourishing state. Four ordained missionaries are stationed on the New Hebrides Islands, and two on the island of Trinidad. A fifth mis-

sionary is to be sent to the New Hebrides. The Board of Home Missions presented a full and satisfactory report. The supplement fund was reported as \$2,000 in debt, with but \$300 in the treasury. A scheme for insuring churches, in sums of not more than \$4,000 each, was prepared and approved. The reports of this synod show that there are under its jurisdiction 113 ministers who are pastors, 130 churches, 116 preaching-stations, and about 18,000 communicants.

The United Presbyterians have thirteen congregations in Ontario, and the Covenanters have two small presbyteries in the Lower Provinces of British America.

X. THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.—The Assembly of the Established Church of Scotland met at Edinburgh, in the latter part of May. A motion was offered to confer with the other Presbyterian Churches on the subject of union. This gave way to a substitute expressing the willingness of the Assembly to use all means, in Christian association with other Churches, to promote the religious welfare of the nation, together with peace and harmony among the Evangelical churches. The substitute was adopted. The resolutions on the subject of education expressed, as the views of the Assembly, in substance, that the parochial schools should be retained in the hands of the Established Church, with the teaching of the Bible and shorter catechism, and that the teaching in the other public schools should be denominational. The Assembly resolved also to petition Parliament against the educational bill which was presented by the Lord Advocate. The Committee to promote the Repeal of the Patronage Act of Queen Anne was continued. The funds of the mission in India were reported to amount to £11,081, or £4,658 more than the amount reported for the previous year. The sum of £55,038 had been subscribed toward the general fund for the endowment of one hundred churches within the next ten years. The ordinary receipts of the colonial fund were £4,697 3s. 6d.; receipts from legacies, £385 6s. 11d. The income of the Committee on the Conversion of the Jews was £4,928 11s. 11d. Only a small number of conversions had taken place.

XI. THE FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.—The General Assembly of the Free Church of Scotland met at Edinburgh, toward the end of May. The question of union with other Presbyterian Churches excited a lively debate. A number of memorials were presented asking that the negotiations be dropped. A resolution was finally passed which declared that ministers of the several denominations, which are parties to the negotiations for union, shall be eligible to Free-Church pulpits, upon signing the ordination formula, provided the eligibility is made mutual. A resolution was passed to petition Parliament in favor of the school bill proposed by the Lord Advocate, on condition that no limitation is put upon the kind or amount of

religious instruction that may be given in the time set apart for it. In regard to the relations with the Established Church, a resolution was passed declaring—

That the abolition of patronage in the Scotch Establishment would not affect the grounds of separation between it and the Free Church; that the Free Church had hitherto refrained from promoting any public agitation directed against the Established Church, but that the Assembly were satisfied that questions bearing on the future relations between Church and state in Scotland, if once raised, must be determined, not according to the wishes of the courts and people of the Established Church, but in a manner conducive to the religious well-being of the nation, and to the peace and harmony of the Evangelical Churches.

A committee was appointed to give attention to the proceedings which might be taken in this matter. The contributions to the sustentation fund were reported to have been £138,194 16s. 4d. The total income of the Church, for the year, was £432,623, or nearly twenty thousand pounds more than the income of the previous year.

XII. UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.—The following are the numerical statistics of this Church:

Number of congregations.....	608
Number of elders.....	4,804
Members in full communion.....	181,426
Average Sabbath attendance.....	205,305
Number of Sunday-school teachers.....	10,574
Number of Sunday-school scholars.....	81,481

The Synod of the United Presbyterian Church of Scotland met at Edinburgh on May 13th; the Committee on Union with other Presbyterian Churches presented a report, recommending that the ministers of the Churches which are parties with this Church to the negotiations for union (the Free Church of Scotland, the Reformed Presbyterian Church, and the English Presbyterian Church) be regarded as eligible to United Presbyterian pulpits upon their signing the ordination formula—*provided* the privilege is made mutual. An overture was received from the United Presbyterian Synod in England asking that a proposition be considered for the immediate union of the latter body with the English Presbyterian Church, without waiting for the consummation of the union movement in Scotland. The synod, in reply, expressed its satisfaction at the increasing desire for union.

The synod adopted a declaration against the provision of religious education in the schools by the state, and gave its approval to the principal object and main provisions of the educational bill proposed by the Lord Advocate for Scotland. It also resolved to petition Parliament for the disestablishment and disendowment of the Established Churches of England and Scotland, and appointed a committee to promote this measure. The total income of this Church for 1871 was £325,176, or £22,084 more than the income of the previous year. The average stipend to each minister was reported to be £210 8s. 6d. This Church supports seven foreign missions. They

are in Jamaica, Trinidad, Old Calabar, Kaffra, and India. The missionary force consists of 63 European and 118 native laborers. The number of mission-stations is 53; of out-stations, 141; of communicants at the mission-stations and out-stations, 6,296; of inquirers, 694; of week-day schools, 158; of pupils, 8,430.

XIII. REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN SCOTLAND.—The Synod of the Reformed Presbyterians in Scotland met at Glasgow. Resolutions were adopted in favor of carrying on the further negotiations for the union with the non-established Presbyterian Churches in the way recommended by the joint union committee. The minimum stipend of ministers had reached a higher point than it had ever attained before—viz., £125, and a manse, or parsonage, and £145 without a manse. The amount raised within the Church during the year for all purposes was £10,389, or £944 more than the amount raised during the previous year.

The Synod of the Old Cameronians in Scotland numbers about 7,000 communicants. An advance in contributions and a small increase in membership were reported at its meeting. It is claimed for this body that it does more in foreign missionary work, in proportion to its members, than any branch of the Presbyterian Church. At its last meeting it took action condemnatory of the censure which was passed on Mr. George H. Stuart by the Reformed Presbyterian Synod of the United States in 1869.

XIV. THE IRISH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—The General Assembly of the Irish Presbyterian Church met at Belfast in June. Resolutions were adopted expressing the adherence of the General Assembly to the principle of united non-sectarian education, as opposed to the denominational system, and declaring the determination to maintain that principle in its integrity by every means in the power of the Assembly. Satisfactory reports were given of the condition of the sustentation fund. In all, 519 congregations had contributed to the fund. The total amount subscribed was £24,665. The supplementary stipend from the surplus sustentation fund, in addition to the £69 of commutation money, would be £16 to each minister, instead of £10, as in the previous year.

XV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES IN ENGLAND.—The Synod of the English Presbyterian Church met April 15th. The plan for the formation of a sustentation fund, which had been ordered to be prepared by the preceding synod, having been approved by the presbyteries, was adopted by a vote of 117 to 53. The synod's union committee were instructed to enter into immediate negotiations for union between this body and the United Presbyterians and Reformed Presbyterians of England. The proposal of the joint union committee in Scotland, to recognize the mutual

eligibility of the ministers of the negotiating Churches to calls in the English Presbyterian Church, was approved.

On the evening of April 17th, the commencement of Presbyterianism in England, at Wandsworth, in 1572, was celebrated. Visiting delegates representing the Presbyterian Churches of France and Switzerland were present and addressed the synod. The following statistics were presented: Number of churches, 132 or 133; communicants, 24,500; general receipts, £70,000; average amount of stipend, £224.

The *United Presbyterian Synod of England* met at Birkenhead in October. Two days were occupied with the discussion of a proposal for effecting a union with the English Presbyterian Church, without waiting for the accomplishment of the contemplated union by the Churches in Scotland. A wide difference of views regarding the propriety of such a proceeding was exhibited. The synod determined upon the appointment of a committee of ten ministers and five laymen, who were instructed, "in conjunction with the special committee appointed by the Supreme Synod in Edinburgh in May, to invite conference with the union committee of the English Presbyterian Church, with the view of ascertaining on what terms union with that Church may be effected, and to report to the Supreme Synod at its meeting in May, 1873."

PRISON DISCIPLINE—PRISON CONGRESSES. The question of the best methods of governing and controlling prisoners is one of great importance, and has received the thoughtful consideration of many of the most eminent statesmen and philanthropists of the past hundred years. It involves, in its larger sense—that of the administration of all punishment of crime, short of the death-penalty—three principles, all of them of great importance, viz.: 1. The removal of the offender from a position or condition where he can commit crime, and the consequent relief and protection of society. 2. The reformation of the offender, and his subsequent possible restoration to society as an honest and worthy citizen. 3. The necessity of deterring others from the commission of the same or similar crimes, by its certainty, promptness, and suitable severity. Imprisonment is the means now universally adopted throughout Christendom for the accomplishment of these results. In former times, the prison was, for the most part, only a place of detention; and though often grievous sufferings, and sometimes death, were inflicted by imprisonment, this was not intentional. The gallows, the headsman's block, the guillotine, the stake, or some other still more hideous form of inflicting the death-penalty, were the appointed retribution for all the greater, and some of the lesser, crimes; while, for those more venial, the pillory, the stocks, the whipping-post, or, in more cruel ages, the various forms of torture, scourging,

the bastinado, cropping, branding, putting out the eyes, cutting off the hand, etc., were the approved penalties. The prison was reserved for two classes—political prisoners whose offences did not quite justify the infliction of the death-penalty, and unfortunate debtors. For the political prisoners there were sometimes *oubliettes*, or bottle-shaped dungeons, where, without ventilation, and with scanty and unfrequent food, they were suffered to perish by starvation and suffocation, forgotten, it was pretended, by their jailers. It is now (1873) just a hundred years since the first efforts were made in England by John Howard to improve the character and management of prisons in Great Britain. About the same time the works of Beccaria appeared on the Continent, and Howard was reinforced by the powerful assistance of Sir William Blackstone, Jeremy Bentham, and Sir Frederick Eden. But the abuses were slow of correction; and, notwithstanding the noble and self-sacrificing labors of Howard, and, in the early part of the present century, Mrs. Elizabeth Fry and others, the condition of the prisons in England in 1813 was very little better than in Howard's time, forty-five years before. Mr. (afterward Sir) Thomas Fowell Buxton then commenced agitation for a reform in the management of prisons, which, after twenty-four years of incessant labor, accomplished greatly beneficial results. For many years, however, the British Government resorted to transportation as an alternative for imprisonment—a measure which, however beneficial it may have been to the finances of the mother-country, and perhaps advantageous in reforming some of the criminals transported, was so grossly unjust to the colonies, and so prejudicial to their interests, that it was finally abandoned. There are now penal establishments on the Andaman Islands, in the Bay of Bengal, where are gathered all the criminals under life-sentence from British India. The prison-discipline of Great Britain and Ireland is now conducted on a mixed or eclectic system. The prisoner at first undergoes solitary confinement, with hard labor, at one of the solitary prisons, seeing only the warden or superintendent, the chaplain, etc. This is continued for a longer or shorter time, according to the length of his sentence, but may be materially shortened by his own good conduct. He is next taken to some one of the congregated prisons, where he is allowed to work at farm-labor, quarrying, or at some trade, if he has one, either in the open air or in a large room, but at first remanded to a separate cell at night. By good conduct he can receive merit-marks, which will entitle him to further privileges, of instruction, the acquisition of a trade, gratuities for overwork or good conduct, etc., etc. He is eventually allowed to sleep in a dormitory with other well-behaved convicts; and finally, some time before the expiration of his sentence, is permitted to go out on what

is called a "ticket of leave," being still under the surveillance of the authorities, who do not, however, molest him if he endeavors to obtain an honest livelihood, and behaves with propriety. Many of this class emigrate, and become in a new country honorable and reputable men.

In the United States, the first efforts toward the improvement of our State or convict prisons were made in Philadelphia, in 1787, by the Society of Friends. There resulted from these efforts the erection of a prison, nominally of separate confinement, with steady labor, but so imperfectly was the system carried out that the prisoners found ways and means of communicating with each other constantly. The first impulse to remedy this was by solitary confinement *without labor*, and this was tried at Auburn, N. Y., in 1821-'22, and subsequently in Maine, New Jersey, and Virginia. A short experience demonstrated that either the health, the reason, or the moral nature of the convict was speedily ruined by this system, and it gave place everywhere, except in Pennsylvania, to the *Auburn, silent*, or, as perhaps it is more appropriately called, the *congregate* system. The peculiarity of this system is, that the convicts work in association, congregated in squads in their several work-rooms, but sleep and, in most cases, eat in their separate cells. They are required to preserve silence and to refrain from any communication with each other at their work, but in reality there is pretty free communication. In a few instances, the State furnishes employment, and reaps the advantage of it: in most cases, the labor of the convicts is farmed out to contractors, to the disadvantage both of the State and the prisoners. In two States (Kentucky and Illinois) the prison and prisoners are leased on five-year terms to the warden, who pays a stipulated sum to the State, and makes what he can from the prisoners. In Pennsylvania, a new penitentiary was built in Pittsburg, in 1826, and another in Philadelphia, in 1829, for the more effectual trial of the separate or solitary system, with labor, and these prisons are still conducted on this system, though it has been abandoned everywhere else in the United States. The State-prisons are all of them far enough from being model institutions, but they are much better managed than the county prisons or jails; and these, in their turn, are greatly superior to the municipal prisons, toms, station-houses, houses of detention, calabozos, lockups, etc., of our cities and larger towns, which are, almost without exception, disgraceful to humanity.

Several institutions or associations have been engaged, for many years past, in endeavoring to ameliorate the condition of prisoners, and improve the management of the prisons. The oldest of these is the Philadelphia Society for alleviating the Miseries of Public Prisons, founded in 1787, which has accomplished

much good, though less than it would have done but for its strongly partisan advocacy of the "separate" system. The Boston Prison Discipline Society, founded in 1826, is liable to the same censure for its activity in support of the Auburn or "congregate" system. The New York Prison Association, founded in 1844, has been more efficient than either, and has accomplished very much in improving the character of the prisons, both of New York and other States. Having a semi-official character and authority, it has inspected the county, municipal, and State prisons of New York every year, and has done what it could for their improvement. In 1866 it sent out a delegation composed of its then corresponding secretary, Rev. E. C. Wines, D. D., and Prof. Theodore W. Dwight, LL. D., to visit all the prisons and reformatories of the United States and Canada, and report upon them. They actually visited the prisons and reformatories of eighteen States and the Dominion of Canada, and their report was exhaustive, and of very great interest and value. This tour of exploration led to the calling of a prison congress, at Cincinnati, in 1870, at the instance of Rev. Dr. Wines, and eventually to the organization of a National Prison Association, of which he became corresponding secretary. In 1871 Dr. Wines commenced a movement for the assembling of an international penitentiary congress, to be held, in London, in September, 1872, and commissioners were appointed to it by the President, and by the Governors of many of the States, as well as by national and other prison associations. This congress met at the time appointed, and its doings and results were thus summarized by Dr. Wines in his preliminary report to President Grant:

This movement, inaugurated by the United States, has proved a complete success, and is destined to produce results as wide as they will be beneficent. More than twenty nationalities were officially represented in the congress by the delegates named by their respective governments, and fully one-half of the States of the American Union were there through commissioners appointed by their several executives under legislative authority. Besides the official delegates, a large number of commissioners, from many different countries, were present, under appointments from national committees, from boards of directors of prisons and reformatories, from prison societies, from special commissions on penitentiary reform, from societies of jurists, from the law departments of universities, and from the Institute of France, which deputed three of its members to represent that illustrious body of *savants* in the congress. Most of the governments represented in the congress forwarded official reports on the prison system and administrations of their respective countries, in reply to a series of interrogatories prepared and previously submitted to them. These reports embody a larger amount of information on the penitentiary question than has ever heretofore been collected. Information of the highest value and most authentic form, questions of the greatest interest and importance connected with the organization and management of prisons, came before the congress, and were discussed with a broad comprehension of their bearings, and with signal ability, as well as in the best

possible temper. These discussions at the same time supplemented by large additions the information furnished by official reports mentioned in the preceding paragraph. It was not to be expected that a body, coming together literally from the ends of the earth—for the remotest states of South America and the most distant of the British colonies were represented in the congress—could deliberate upon social problems so profound and reconde as those which fall within the purview of penitentiary science, without developing wide differences of opinion, and with a result most remarkable, and as gratifying as it was extraordinary. It was able in the end to agree, and did agree, with scarcely a dissenting vote, upon a declaration of principles, at once comprehensive and fundamental, relating to prison reform and prison discipline. One of the most important results of the Congress of London was the creation of a permanent international committee on penitentiary reform, composed of ten members from as many different nations, including the United States. This committee will hold annual sessions in different countries, and another general congress will probably be called in the course of three or four years, thus giving a character of periodicity to these international reunions, and making of them a regular institution. Dr. Wines is the chairman of this committee, which is to hold its first session at Brussels, in September, 1873.

It should be said that the Prison Congress at Cincinnati, in October, 1870, was, to a considerable extent, international in its character; papers being communicated to it from the manager of the Port Blair Penal Settlement, on Andaman's Island, already referred to, giving an account of that immense establishment, with its nearly 8,000 prisoners; from Miss Mary Carpenter, of Bristol, England, author of "Our Convicts;" from M. Bonneville de Marsangy, a Councillor of the State Imperial Court of Paris, giving an account of his ingenious "Criminal Register," and from other distinguished publicists and philanthropists abroad. Gaylord B. Hubbell, a former warden of Sing Sing Prison, and one of the very best prison-officers in the United States, in an address delivered at this congress, thus portrayed his idea of a model prison:

We will picture to ourselves a neat, plain edifice, built on a dry soil, somewhat elevated, having the means of perfect drainage, an abundant supply of pure water, and supplied with all needful appliances for thorough reformatory work. We will have our arrangements for classification, labor, discipline, rewards, promotions, trades, school-rooms, chapel, lecture-room, and library stocked with useful and entertaining books. Our board of managers is selected from the best men of the State, whose hearts are in the work. Our warden is a man of experience, integrity, humanity, judgment, and firmness. Our clerk is sober, honest, and capable. Our medical officer is kind, gentle, and skilful. Our chaplain is a man of deep-toned piety, and apt to teach, with his whole being absorbed in his work. The corps of assistants is composed of men carefully selected and intelligently and faithfully devoted to their work. And last, not least, our school-master is one of those large-hearted, patient, unselfish, sympathetic men hard to find, but we have found him. Our whole band of officers work so harmoniously together for the reformation of the prisoners that the most ignorant and degraded feel that they have their best welfare at heart. With such forces in operation success is assured, failure impossible. The prisoners must share in their earnings. They must be taught some

useful trade or business. The lectures delivered to them must have a practical bearing. The prisoners must be allowed some liberty in their choice of employment: nothing will tend more than this to develop manhood. When the work of reformation is completed, we will have a well-organized band of Christian men and women to care for the prisoner, shield him from the too violent assaults of temptation, find work for him, and, in every possible way, surround him with good influences. Who can doubt the result under such a system of training and care-taking?

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The general statistics of this Church, in 1872, were as follows:

Dioceses.....	41
Missionary jurisdictions.....	9
Bishops.....	51
Priests and deacons.....	2,988
Whole number of clergy.....	2,989
Parishes, about.....	2,700
Ordinations—Deacons in thirty-three dioceses and one missionary jurisdiction.....	133
Priests in thirty dioceses and two missionary jurisdictions.....	80
Total in thirty-six dioceses and two missionary jurisdictions.....	213
Candidates for orders in thirty-one dioceses and two missionary jurisdictions.....	317
Churches consecrated in twenty dioceses and one missionary jurisdiction.....	52
Baptisms—Infants in thirty-two dioceses and five missionary jurisdictions.....	25,889
Adults in thirty-two dioceses and five missionary jurisdictions.....	6,050
Not specified in four dioceses.....	4,269
Total in forty-one dioceses and nine missionary jurisdictions.....	38,759
Confirmations in thirty-nine dioceses and five missionary jurisdictions.....	22,127
Communicants—Number reported in forty-one dioceses and seven missionary jurisdictions.....	247,863
Marriages in thirty-six dioceses and five missionary jurisdictions.....	10,120
Burials in thirty-six dioceses and five missionary jurisdictions.....	18,223
Sunday-school teachers in thirty-seven dioceses and eight missionary jurisdictions.....	25,081
Scholars in forty-one dioceses and eight missionary jurisdictions.....	232,079
Contributions in forty-one dioceses and nine missionary jurisdictions.....	\$6,518,260.60

A special meeting of the Board of Bishops was held on the 31st of October and the 1st of November, for the purpose of electing a missionary bishop of Cape Palmas, Africa, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Bishop Paine, and a bishop of the new Diocese of Niobrara, who should have supervision of the missionary labors among the Indians. The Rev. J. G. Auer, missionary at Cavalla, Africa, was elected to the former station, and the Rev. J. William H. Hare was elected bishop over the work among the Indians.

An application was received at this meeting of the Board of Bishops from a number of ministers of the German Evangelical Church in the West, asking that a German-speaking bishop be elected, who should have diocesan care of German ministers and congregations desiring to become connected with the Protestant Episcopal Church. The petition was referred to a committee of five members of the House of Bishops, who were instructed to make a reply to it, expressing the profound interest felt by the Board of Bishops in the suggestions,

and that the German brethren might for the present avail themselves of the Episcopal services of the newly-elected Bishop Auer, who is of German birth and education, and was expected soon to arrive in the United States.

The following table gives the number of clergymen, parishes, baptisms, communicants, teachers and scholars of Sunday-schools, and the amount of missionary and charitable contributions for each diocese:

No.	DIOCESES AND MISSIONS.	Clergy.	Parishes.	Baptisms.	Communi- cants.	SUNDAY-SCHOOLS.		Contributions.
						Teachers.	Scholars.	
1	Alabama	30	42	291	3,046	273	1,943	\$66,690 47
2	Albany	104	100	1,561	8,645	910	7,437	213,080 81
3	Arkansas .....	...	...	153	715	89	426	5,264 30
4	California	51	36	787	2,741	357	3,398	50,459 98
5	Central New York	84	103	1,208	9,656	960	6,750	237,082 20
6	Central Pennsylvania	57	84	1,153	5,234	.....	8,729	246,785 66
7	Connecticut	174	144	1,785	15,969	1,595	11,236	326,513 84
8	Delaware	25	31	231	1,641	230	2,412	38,136 28
9	Easton	26	33	268	1,921	199	1,379	39,904 71
10	Florida	17	18	111	464	69	545	10,230 39
11	Georgia	33	31	517	3,424	343	2,582	85,563 43
12	Illinois	90	117	1,256	6,640	787	6,647	108,351 87
13	Indiana	36	41	402	2,804	435	3,601	73,926 75
14	Iowa	44	57	271	2,440	344	2,429	58,030 93
15	Kansas	25	28	154	1,018	103	756	9,239 87
16	Kentucky	51	37	707	3,827	305	4,212	145,302 63
17	Long Island	95	80	1,762	10,519	1,602	12,162	493,739 54
18	Louisiana	37	49	719	3,955	895	3,279	103,929 67
19	Maine	23	21	265	1,871	221	1,674	50,881 49
20	Maryland	140	107	1,911	14,392	1,317	10,082	293,971 45
21	Massachusetts	128	93	1,577	11,706	.....	10,817	330,351 73
22	Michigan	76	88	1,419	7,795	671	6,881	206,016 18
23	Minnesota	43	37	591	3,205	274	2,282	70,270 85
24	Mississippi	28	49	593	2,000	225	1,609	36,050 00
25	Missouri	48	43	724	3,706	441	3,470	95,278 15
26	Nebraska	26	23	301	1,014	113	944	17,952 80
27	New Hampshire	21	23	154	1,308	118	842	7,331 39
28	New Jersey	136	123	2,030	11,024	1,336	11,554	447,398 97
29	New York	307	138	3,919	25,327	2,514	24,360	754,352 73
30	North Carolina	45	53	644	3,821	.....	2,863	32,799 63
31	Ohio	106	116	937	9,740	1,119	9,024	204,321 55
32	Pennsylvania	176	113	3,046	19,313	2,671	27,200	550,925 80
33	Pittsburg	52	54	881	3,772	530	4,613	237,639 00
34	Rhode Island	37	39	540	5,112	664	5,694	143,953 68
35	South Carolina	52	62	489	3,720	221	1,635	52,528 66
36	Tennessee	40	33	473	2,711	252	1,824	88,109 71
37	Texas	20	36	297	2,085	174	1,428	31,457 11
38	Vermont	27	37	330	2,556	.....	1,602	42,187 16
39	Virginia	143	148	1,238	10,977	1,262	7,543	107,871 83
40	Western New York	88	100	1,015	9,200	990	7,233	270,000 00
41	Wisconsin	77	79	921	5,253	462	3,438	104,832 61
42	Oregon and Washington Missions .....	...	16	207	521	96	734	23,918 66
43	Dakota Mission	8	...	50	168	13	99	2,750 00
44	Colorado, New Mexico, and Wyoming	17	15	151	340	51	481	5,080 44
45	Nevada and Arizona	6	...	76	197	63	681	16,330 69
46	Montana, Idaho, and Utah	5	9	114	245	60	713	16,909 39
47	Nebraska (Indian Missionary Jurisdiction)	10	...	259	400	13	250	500 00
48	Mission at Hayti	5	...	78	...	4	28	211 23
49	African Missions	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
50	Chinese and Japan	10	...	70	230	15	438	6,517 23
51	Missions .....	...	...	3	...	...	...	70 00
Total		2,938	2,700	38,759	247,863	25,081	232,079	\$6,518,269 60

The anniversary meetings of the Board of Missions were held in the last week in October. The Domestic Committee reported that their receipts to the 30th of September had been \$168,252.67, and their disbursements \$158,821.67. The permanent fund amounted to \$16,000. The liabilities of the committee were \$24,394.77. The sum of \$21,249 had been gathered by means of "mite-chests." The receipts of the Foreign Committee for the year ending October 1st were \$110,732.81, and their expenditures \$115,270.62. The legacies amounted to \$17,594. The amount received from "missionary-boxes" was \$6,934.44, and the amount received from the children of the Church and Sunday-school collections was \$12,638.53. One thousand and sixty-three parishes had contributed to the Foreign Com-

mittee. Encouraging accounts of the missionary work in their several dioceses were given in the reports of the missionary bishops of Nebraska, Colorado, Montana, Dakota, and Oregon.

The foreign missions of the Board are in Africa, China, Hayti, Greece, and Japan. The entire number of missionaries is sixty-two, of whom thirty-five are employed in Africa, nineteen in China, six in Hayti, one in Greece, and one in Japan. Two clergymen were under appointment as missionaries to Japan, and were expected to sail early in December. Bishop Williams had translated the four Gospels and the Prayer-book into the Japanese language.

The receipts of the American Church Missionary Society, for the year ending November 1, 1872, were \$53,938.65. Its expenditures

were \$48,464.35. Fifty missionaries had been in commission during the year. The number of missionaries in the field at the time of making up the report was forty-four. Early in the year the Executive Committee received a communication from the Protestant Episcopal Board of Missions, bearing the date of October 20, 1871, which proposed that the Church Missionary Society terminate its existence and unite again with the Board of Missions in the prosecution of missionary work; or, in case such a step should be impossible, that the society assume the relation of an auxiliary to the Board of Missions, according to one of the provisions of the constitution of the latter organization. "After mature consultation and deliberation," the committee, in their report to the society, "came to the conclusion that neither proposition could be accepted, and therefore were compelled to decline the invitation of the Board." This society coöperates with the Mexican Missionary Association in Mexico. It supports one missionary in Costa Rica. Its other missionaries labor in various parts of the United States.

The receipts of the Evangelical Educational Society, for the year ending November 1, 1872, were \$40,008.27, being more than for any previous year. During the year \$6,500 were added to the endowment fund, making the entire amount \$11,500. The expenditures of the so-

ciety were \$28,115.82. One hundred and four students were aided and supported. The society has ordained, during the six years of its existence, 122 men.

The receipts of the Protestant Episcopal Society for the Promotion of Evangelical Knowledge, for the year ending September 30, 1872, were \$43,088.02; the expenditures were \$42,598.06. The society has an invested legacy fund which amounts to \$49,885.96. Grants were made during the year to the amount of \$20,000.

The receipts of the Society for the Increase of the Ministry, for the year ending September 1, 1872, were \$28,923.83. Its expenditures were \$40,199.05. Contributions were received from twenty-eight States and Territories, and thirty-five dioceses. One hundred and seventy-six scholars were aided, making the entire number who have been helped to the ministry, through the society since its institution, 650.

PRUSSIA, a kingdom of Europe, forming part of the German Empire. King, William I., German Emperor, and King of Prussia (*see* GERMANY). On December 3, 1871, a new census was taken in Prussia as well as in all the other States belonging to Germany. The area and population of the provinces and districts into which Prussia is divided were, according to the new census, as follows:

PROVINCES.	Square miles.	Population in 1871.
I. PRUSSIA.		
Dist. 1. Gumbinnen.....	6,309	743,485
2. Königsberg.....	8,816	1,079,724
3. Danzig.....	3,178	525,239
4. Marienwerder.....	6,769	789,012
Total.....	25,072	3,137,460
II. BRANDENBURG.		
5. Frankfurt.....	7,419	1,084,914
6. Potsdam.....	7,962	1,002,206
7. Berlin (City of).....	22	826,341
Total.....	15,403	2,863,461
III. POMERANIA.		
8. Stralsund.....	1,791	208,276
9. Stettin.....	5,010	670,868
10. Cöslin.....	5,421	552,369
Total.....	12,222	1,431,508
IV. POSEN.		
11. Bromberg.....	4,420	566,700
12. Posen.....	6,758	1,016,954
Total.....	11,178	1,583,654
V. SILESIA.		
13. Oppeln.....	5,101	1,309,661
14. Breslau.....	5,206	1,414,205
15. Liegnitz.....	5,251	983,278
Total.....	15,558	3,707,144
VI. SAXONY.		
16. Magdeburg.....	4,498	854,692
17. Merseburg.....	3,941	879,466
18. Erfurt.....	1,379	369,497
Total.....	9,758	2,103,655

PROVINCES.	Square miles.	Population in 1871.
Dist. 19. VII. SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN...	6,820	995,750
VIII. HANOVER.		
20. Stade.....	2,559	302,715
21. Lüneburg.....	4,487	384,210
22. Hildesheim.....	1,990	407,529
23. Hanover.....	2,241	404,970
24. Osnabrück.....	2,417	268,730
25. Aurich.....	1,158	189,453
Total.....	14,852	1,957,607
IX. WESTPHALIA.		
26. Münster.....	2,798	425,695
27. Minden.....	2,028	473,792
28. Arnsberg.....	2,972	865,752
Total.....	7,798	1,755,379
X. HESSEN-NASSAU.		
29. Cassel.....	3,915	707,304
30. Wiesbaden.....	2,105	682,807
Total.....	6,020	1,400,111
XI. RHINE COUNTRY.		
31. Coblenz.....	2,391	555,361
32. Cologne.....	1,534	613,500
33. Düsseldorf.....	2,110	1,328,065
34. Aix-la-Chapelle.....	1,603	490,730
35. Treves.....	2,771	591,308
Total.....	10,409	3,578,964
Hohenzollern.....	441	65,560
Jahde Territory (Oldenburg).....	5	5,941
Kingdom of Prussia.....	135,595	24,643,415
Launenburg.....	452	49,651
Grand total.....	135,987	24,693,066

According to the budget for the year 1872, the revenue was as follows:

	Thalers.
1. Ministry of Finance.....	103,274,924
2. " of Commerce and Industry.....	67,594,059
3. " of State.....	56,212
4. " of Justice.....	13,028,400
5. " of Interior.....	980,266
6. " of Agriculture.....	1,003,510
7. " of Worship, Instruction, and Medical Affairs.....	111,769
From the Hohenzollern districts.....	164,800
Grand total of revenue.....	187,058,940

The expenditures summed up as follows:

EXPENDITURES.	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.
	Thalers.	Thalers.
Charges on tax-levy and other branches of revenue.....	64,557,719	.....
Dotations, interest on public debt, and expenses of both Houses of Deputies.....	28,492,010	.....
Ministry of State.....	375,465	40,000
" of Foreign Affairs.....	132,400	.....
" of Finance.....	34,691,588	2,161,430
" of Commerce.....	10,080,044	6,909,000
" of Justice.....	17,397,155	638,000
" of the Interior.....	8,792,813	478,928
" of Agriculture.....	2,414,958	448,401
" of Worship, Instruction, and Medical Affairs.....	7,230,460	2,029,401
Administration of Hohenzollern.....	228,933	20,229
Total.....	174,333,551	12,725,339
Total expenditure.....	.....	187,058,940
Total revenue.....	.....	187,058,940

The interest-bearing public debt amounted to 428,639,420 thalers; the non-interest-bearing debt to 20,930,403 thalers; the debt in rentes to a capital of 7,527,000 thalers: making a total of 427,096,823 thalers.

The most important subject which engaged the attention of the Prussian Diet, on the opening of the year 1872, was a law on the inspection of public schools. Heretofore, the clergymen of the Evangelical and the Roman Catholic Churches had been, according to Prussian law, the superiors of the primary schools, most of which had a denominational character, and the inspectors were, therefore, chosen by the Government exclusively from among the clergy of the two state Churches. In consequence of the differences which in 1871 had arisen between the Government and the Roman Catholic Church, the Government was anxious to change the law so as to be at liberty to appoint, if necessary, laymen as inspectors. Soon after the opening of the Diet, in October, 1871, the Minister of Instruction, Von Mühler, introduced a bill which declared that the state possessed the right of superintendence over all public and private schools and educational institutions, and that it alone had the right of appointing the inspectors, and of repealing at any time the appointments which had been made. The project of the Government called forth the unanimous protest of the Catholic bishops; and, among the orthodox portion of the Evangelical state Church likewise, an animated opposition to the proposed bill showed itself. The Minister, Von Mühler, who personally sympathized more

with the churches than with the liberal reforms which he had to advocate, and who of all the members of the Prussian ministry was the most unpopular, resigned on January 12th, and was succeeded by Dr. Falk, who was known to be an earnest advocate of liberal reforms. After violent debates, the Government bill was adopted by the House of Deputies by 207 against 171 votes. The Upper House seemed to be determined to reject the bill, but when the Government strongly indicated its purpose to carry it through, and threatened the Upper House with the creation of a sufficiently large number of members to overcome all opposition, the bill was passed on March 8, 1872, by the unexpectedly large majority of 125 against 76.

Besides this bill on the inspection of public schools, it was the proposed *Kreisordnung*, or the new law on the administration of the circles into which the Prussian provinces are divided, which was the subject of violent party strife. On this question also, the Government sided with the Liberal party, while the Opposition consisted of the Ultra-conservatives and the Catholics. On March 21st, the Government bill, which greatly reduces the former privileges of the feudal aristocracy in the administration of the circles, was adopted by a vote of 236 against 61. The Upper House appeared to be almost unanimous in its opposition to the bill, and, when the spring session of the Diet was closed, there was no prospect of the Government being able to secure a majority in the Upper House.

The autumnal session of the Prussian Chambers was opened on October 22d. In the Upper House 167 members were present. On proceeding with the election of a President, Count Otto von Stolberg, a Liberal Conservative, received 84 votes, and Prince Putbus, a staunch Conservative, 81 votes. The House then began to debate the *Kreisordnung* Bill. The Minister of the Interior, Count Eulenburg, stated that the idea of reforming the administration of the circles by means of provincial legislation was antiquated and impracticable. Feudal estates were nowadays impossible, and the Government could not turn a deaf ear to the cry which had made itself heard among the people for self-government. The introduction of self-government was to transmit to the citizens the general obligation to render services to the country, as was already the case in regard to military matters, and which had made Prussia great. This general obligation to national service was the watchword of the Government, which he begged the House also to accept. The Upper House concluded, however, to persist in an uncompromising resistance to the projects of the Government. On October 31st, the Minister of the Interior, Count Eulenburg, stated that the King was fully convinced of the imperative necessity for passing the bill, and that the Government would immediately close the session in case the Upper House should throw out the measure.

A new session would then at once be convoked, and the Kreisordnung Reform Bill would be the first measure brought forward in it by the Government, which would employ all constitutional means to carry it. Notwithstanding Count Eulenburg's announcement, the bill was rejected by 145 votes against 18. On November 1st, General von Roon, Minister of War, read before the Chambers a message from the King of Prussia, proroguing the session of the Landtag. On the same day, the *Official Gazette* promulgated a royal decree, convoking both Houses of the Prussian Diet for November 12th. On November 6th, the semi-official *Provincial Press* announced that the Government, while essentially maintaining the basis of the Kreisordnung Bill, was engaged in remodelling some of its provisions, the practical application of which might be open to objection. The bill would then first be brought again before the Lower House, which it was hoped would pass the measure in its amended form with the least possible delay. During that time, steps would have been taken for insuring the passing of the measure in the Upper House. The King was fully prepared for, and had decided upon, the measures which might be necessary for the passing of the bill.

On November 12th, the session of the Prussian Landtag, which was prorogued at the close of October, was reopened. The King was not present, but the speech from the throne was read by a cabinet minister. It was brief, and to the purpose. A reduction of the income-tax was promised. The relations of the state to the religious societies were alluded to as a subject for legislation. The speech states that the Country Reform Bill would again be submitted, slightly amended, and the necessity and expediency of the measure were demonstrated. The speech concluded with a declaration that the Government was firmly resolved to carry out its intention of improving the local administration of the kingdom, and would avail itself of all the constitutional means at its disposal to effect the object. The Upper House subsequently proceeded to choose a President, and elected Baron Stolberg, a friend of the Government. Only six votes were cast against him. To break the opposition of the Upper House, the Government was not only resolved to create a sufficiently large number of new peers, to secure a majority in the House, but it was even intimated that the Upper House might be entirely reconstructed on a more liberal basis. However, in order to spare, as much as possible, the sensibilities of the landed aristocracy, they concluded to make to them some concessions. The bill was for the first time read in the Chamber of Deputies on November 20th. The Minister of the Interior stated that the reforms contemplated in the bill would not be extended to Posen, because that province was not ripe for them, and had not been dutiful in its conduct toward the Government. The minister concluded by ask-

ing that all the amendments should be withdrawn, and that the compromise offered by the Government should be accepted. The Chamber almost unanimously resolved not to refer the bill back to the committee, but to proceed to the second reading at a full sitting of the House. In accordance with the wish of the Government, the Chamber, by a large majority, rejected the amendments proposed by the Progress party and the Conservatives, and on November 26th passed the entire bill, as framed by the Government, by 288 against 91 votes. The Polish members, the majority of the Centre (Catholic party), and a small portion of the Conservative party, voted against the measure. In view of the determined attitude of the Government, which actually created twenty-five new peers, the Upper House, on December 9th, passed the bill as it had come up from the Lower House.

By a royal decree of December 21, 1872, Prince Bismarck was relieved from the position of President of the Prussian Ministry. A few days later, the Minister of War, Count Roon, was appointed Prime-Minister. Although Count Roon announced that the policy to be pursued by him would not differ from that of Count Bismarck, who remained Chancellor of the German Empire, it was a general belief that Count Roon would be more disposed than Bismarck to conciliate the Ultra-conservatives.

PRUTZ, ROBERT ERNEST, a German poet, historian, and novelist, born at Stettin, May 30, 1816; died there, June 21, 1872. Receiving his early education in Stettin, he studied philosophy at Berlin, Breslau, and Halle, and in 1838 took his degree as Doctor in Philosophy, and soon after entered upon a literary career as assistant-editor of the revolutionary paper, the *Hallische Jahrbucher*. His boldness as a liberal writer caused him to be under the constant surveillance of the police, who gave him no rest. Between 1840 and 1847 he lived successively in Dresden, Jena, Halle, Berlin, and Hamburg. He was finally arrested for publishing a stirring poem entitled "What a King!" After a short period of imprisonment he was liberated by the Prussian Government, but ordered to remain in Halle. Here he wrote several of his best works. During the Revolution of 1848 he was in Berlin, and exerted a powerful influence, as leader of the moderate wing of the democratic party. When the reaction took place, he returned to Stettin, where he met and became acquainted with Bismarck, who, in spite of his past revolutionary record, obtained for him, in 1850, the professorship of History and Literature in the University of Halle. His lectures were largely attended, and added to the reputation of the university until 1859, when he was compelled to resign in consequence of ill health, and returned once more to Stettin, where he gave courses of free lectures on history and literature, which were very popular. But the old democratic fires were not yet

burned out. In 1867 he published two poems, "May, 1866," and "July, 1866," for the first of which he was arrested and punished with a month's imprisonment, in consequence of the severity of its personal reflections on the King. He did not again offend, but retired to private life at Stettin, where his failing health soon prevented his further appearance in public. Herr Prutz was a very popular and prolific writer. His earliest work was "The Poets of Göttingen," 1841; this was followed by a volume of his own "Poems," 1844; "History of German Journalism," 1845; "Political Essays," 1845; "History of the German Theatre," 1847; "German Contemporary Literature," 1847; "Political and Literary Miscellanies," 2 vols., 1847; "Dramatic Works," 4 vols., 1847-'49; "New Poems," 1849; "History of Ten Years," 1840-'50; "The Beautiful Sister," a novel, 1851; "The Little Angel," 3 vols., 1851; "Felix," 2 vols., 1851; and the two poems we have already mentioned.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS. *Message of President GRANT at the commencement of the third session of the Forty-second Congress, December 2, 1872.*

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

In transmitting to you this, my fourth annual message, it is with thankfulness to the Giver of all good that, as a nation, we have been blessed for the past year with peace at home, peace abroad, and a general prosperity vouchsafed to but few peoples.

With the exception of the recent devastating fire which swept from the earth with a breath, as it were, millions of accumulated wealth in the city of Boston, there has been no overshadowing calamity within the year to record. It is gratifying to note how, like their fellow-citizens of the city of Chicago, under similar circumstances a year earlier, the citizens of Boston are rallying under their misfortunes, and the prospect that their energy and perseverance will overcome all obstacles, and show the same prosperity soon that they would had no disaster befallen them. Otherwise we have been free from pestilence, war, and calamities, which often overtake nations; and, as far as human judgment can penetrate the future, no cause seems to exist to threaten our present peace.

When Congress adjourned in June last, a question had been raised by Great Britain, and was then pending, which for a time seriously imperilled the settlement by friendly arbitration of the grave differences between this Government and that of her Britannic Majesty, which by the Treaty of Washington had been referred to the tribunal of arbitration which met at Geneva, in Switzerland.

The arbitrators, however, disposed of the question which had jeopardized the whole of the treaty, and threatened to involve the two nations in most unhappy relations toward each other, in a manner entirely satisfactory to this Government, and in accordance with the views and the policy which it had maintained.

The tribunal, which had convened at Geneva in December, concluded its laborious session on the 14th day of September last, on which day having availed itself of the discretionary power given to it by the treaty to award a sum in gross, it made its decision, whereby it awarded the sum of \$15,500,000 in gold, as the indemnity to be paid by Great Britain to the United States for the satisfaction of all the claims referred to its consideration.

This decision happily disposes of a long-standing difference between the two Governments, and, in connection with another award made by the German

Emperor, under a reference to him by the same treaty, leaves these two Governments without a shadow upon the friendly relations which it is my sincere hope may forever remain equally unclouded.

The report of the agent of the United States appointed to attend the Geneva tribunal, accompanied by the protocols of the proceedings of the arbitrators, the arguments of the counsel of both Governments, the award of the tribunal, and the opinions given by the several arbitrators, is transmitted herewith.

I have caused to be communicated, to the heads of the three friendly powers who complied with the joint request made to them under the treaty, the thanks of this Government for the appointment of arbitrators made by them respectively, and also my thanks to the eminent personages named by them, and my appreciation of the dignity, patience, impartiality, and great ability with which they discharged their arduous and high functions.

Her Majesty's Government has communicated to me the appreciation by her Majesty of the ability and indefatigable industry displayed by Mr. Adams, the arbitrator named on the part of this Government, during the protracted inquiries and discussions of the tribunal. I cordially unite with her Majesty in this appreciation.

It is due to the agent of the United States before the tribunal to record my high appreciation of the marked ability, unwearied patience, and the prudence and discretion with which he has conducted the very responsible and delicate duties committed to him, as it is also due to the learned and eminent counsel who attended the tribunal on the part of this Government, to express my sense of the talents and wisdom which they brought to bear in the attainment of the result so happily reached.

It will be the province of Congress to provide for the distribution, among those who may be entitled to it, of their respective shares of the money to be paid. Although the sum awarded is not payable until a year from the date of the award, it is deemed advisable that no time be lost in making a proper examination of the several cases in which indemnification may be due. I consequently recommend the creation of a board of commissioners for the purpose.

By the thirty-fourth article of the Treaty of Washington, the respective claims of the United States and of Great Britain, in their construction of the treaty of June 15, 1846, defining the boundary-line between their respective territories, were submitted to the arbitration and award of his Majesty the Emperor of Germany, to decide which of those claims is more in accordance with the true interpretation of the treaty of 1846.

His Majesty the Emperor of Germany, having been pleased to undertake the arbitration, has the earnest thanks of this Government and of the people of the United States for the labor, pains, and care, which he has devoted to the consideration of this long-pending difference. I have caused an expression of my thanks to be communicated to his Majesty. Mr. Bancroft, the representative of this Government at Berlin, conducted the case, and prepared the statement on the part of the United States, with the ability that his past services justified the public in expecting at his hands. As a member of the Cabinet at the date of the treaty which has given rise to the discussion between the two Governments, as the minister to Great Britain when the construction now pronounced unfounded was first advanced, and as the agent and representative of the Government to present the case and to receive the award, he has been associated with the question in all of its phases, and in every stage has manifested a patriotic zeal and earnestness in maintenance of the claim of the United States. He is entitled to much credit for the success which has attended the submission.

After a patient investigation of the case and of the statements of each party, his Majesty the Emperor, on the 21st day of October last, signed his award in

writing, decreeing that the claim of the Government of the United States, that the boundary-line between the territories of her Britannic Majesty and the United States should be drawn through the Haro Channel, is most in accordance with the true interpretation of the treaty concluded on June 15, 1846, between the Governments of her Britannic Majesty and of the United States.

Copies of the "case" presented on behalf of each Government, and of the "statement in reply" of each, and a translation of the award, are transmitted herewith.

This award confirms the United States in their claim to the important archipelago of islands lying between the continent and Vancouver's Island, which for more than twenty-six years (ever since the ratification of the treaty) Great Britain has contested, and leaves us, for the first time in the history of the United States as a nation, without a question of disputed boundary between our territory and the possessions of Great Britain on this continent.

It is my grateful duty to acknowledge the prompt, spontaneous action of her Majesty's Government in giving effect to the award. In anticipation of any request from this Government, and before the reception in the United States of the award signed by the Emperor, her Majesty had given instructions for the removal of her troops which had been stationed there, and for the cessation of all exercise or claim of jurisdiction, so as to leave the United States in the exclusive possession of the lately-disputed territory. I am gratified to be able to announce that the orders for the removal of the troops have been executed, and that the military joint occupation of San Juan has ceased. The islands are now in the exclusive possession of the United States.

It now becomes necessary to complete the survey and determination of that portion of the boundary-line (through the Haro Channel) upon which the commission which determined the remaining part of the line were unable to agree. I recommend the appointment of a commission to act jointly with one which may be named by her Majesty for that purpose.

Experience of the difficulties attending the determination of our admitted line of boundary, after the occupation of the territory, and its settlement by those owing allegiance to the respective Governments, points to the importance of establishing, by natural objects or other monuments, the actual line between the territory acquired by purchase from Russia, and the adjoining possessions of her Britannic Majesty. The region is now so sparsely occupied that no conflicting interests of individuals or of jurisdiction are likely to interfere to the delay or embarrassment of the actual location of the line. If deferred until population shall enter and occupy the territory, some trivial contest of neighbors may again array the two Governments in antagonism. I therefore recommend the appointment of a commission, to act jointly with one that may be appointed on the part of Great Britain, to determine the line between our Territory of Alaska and the continuous possessions of Great Britain.

In my last annual message I recommended the legislation necessary on the part of the United States to bring into operation the articles of the Treaty of Washington, of May 8, 1871, relating to the fisheries, and to other matters touching the relations of the United States toward the British North American possessions, to become operative so soon as the proper legislation should be had on the part of Great Britain and its possessions.

That legislation on the part of Great Britain and its possessions had not then been had, and during the session of Congress a question was raised which for the time raised a doubt whether any action by Congress in the direction indicated would become important. This question has since been disposed of, and I have received notice that the Imperial Parliament and the Legislatures of the provincial Gov-

ernments have passed laws to carry the provisions of the treaty on the matters referred to into operation. I therefore recommend your early adoption of the legislation in the same direction necessary on the part of this Government.

The joint commission for determining the boundary-line between the United States and the British possessions, between the Lake of the Woods and the Rocky Mountains, has organized and entered upon its work. It is desirable that the force be increased in order that the completion of the survey and determination of the line may be the sooner attained. To this end I recommend that a sufficient appropriation be made.

With France, our earliest ally, Russia, the constant and steady friend of the United States, Germany, with whose Government and people we have so many causes of friendship and so many common sympathies, and the other powers of Europe, our relations are maintained on the most friendly terms.

Since my last annual message the exchange has been made of the ratification of a treaty with the Austro-Hungarian Empire, relating to naturalization; also of a treaty with the German Empire respecting consuls and trade-marks; also of a treaty with Sweden and Norway, relating to naturalization; all of which treaties have been duly proclaimed.

Congress, at its last session, having made an appropriation to defray the expense of the commissioners on the part of the United States to the International Statistical Congress at St. Petersburg, the persons appointed in that character proceeded to their destination, and attended the sessions of the congress. Their report will in due season be laid before you. This congress meets at intervals of about three years, and has held its sessions in several of the countries of Europe. I submit to your consideration the propriety of extending an invitation to the congress to hold its next meeting in the United States. The centennial celebration, to be held in 1876, would afford an appropriate occasion for such meeting.

Preparations are making for an international exposition, to be held during the next year at Vienna, on a scale of very great magnitude. The tendency of these expositions is in the direction of advanced civilization, and of the elevation of industry and of labor, and of the increase of human happiness, as well as of greater intercourse and good-will between nations. As this exposition is to be the first which will have been held in Eastern Europe, it is believed that American inventors and manufacturers will be ready to avail themselves of the opportunity for the presentation of their productions, if encouraged by proper aid and protection.

At the last session of Congress authority was given for the appointment of one or more agents to represent this Government at the exposition. The authority thus given has been exercised; but, in the absence of any appropriation, there is danger that the important benefits which the occasion offers will, in a large degree, be lost to citizens of the United States. I commend the subject strongly to your consideration, and recommend that an adequate appropriation be made for the purpose.

To further aid American exhibitors at the Vienna exposition, I would recommend, in addition to an appropriation of money, that the Secretary of the Navy be authorized to fit up two naval vessels to transport between our Atlantic cities and Trieste, or the most convenient port to Vienna, and back, their articles for exhibition.

Since your last session the President of the Mexican Republic, distinguished by his high character and by his services to his country, has died. His temporary successor has now been elected with great unanimity by the people, a proof of confidence on their part in his patriotism and wisdom, which it is believed will be confirmed by the results of his administration. It is particularly desirable that nothing should be left undone by the Government of

either republic to strengthen their relations as neighbors and friends.

It is much to be regretted that many lawless acts continue to disturb the quiet of the settlements on the border between our territory and that of Mexico, and that complaints of wrongs to American citizens in various parts of the country are made. The revolutionary condition in which the neighboring republic has so long been involved has in some degree contributed to this disturbance. It is to be hoped that, with a more settled rule of order through the republic, which may be expected from the present government, the acts of which just complaint is made will cease.

The proceedings of the commission under the convention with Mexico of the 4th of July, 1868, on the subject of claims, have unfortunately been checked by an obstacle, for the removal of which measures have been taken by the two Governments which it is believed will prove successful.

The commissioners appointed, pursuant to the joint resolution of Congress of the 7th of May last, to inquire into depredations on the Texan frontier, have diligently made investigations in that quarter. Their report upon the subject will be communicated to you. Their researches were, necessarily, incomplete, partly on account of the limited appropriation made by Congress. Mexico, on the part of that Government, has appointed a similar commission to investigate these outrages. It is not announced officially, but the press of that country states that the fullest investigation is desired, and that the coöperation of all parties concerned is invited to secure that end. I therefore recommend that a special appropriation be made at the earliest day practicable, to enable the commissioners on the part of the United States to return to their labors without delay.

It is with regret that I have again to announce a continuance of the disturbed condition of the island of Cuba. No advance toward the pacification of the discontented part of the population has been made. While the insurrection has gained no advantages, and exhibits no more of the elements of power or of the prospects of ultimate success than were exhibited a year ago, Spain, on the other hand, has not succeeded in its repression, and the parties stand apparently in the same relative attitude which they have occupied for a long time past.

This contest has lasted now for more than four years. Were its scene at a distance from our neighborhood, we might be indifferent to its result, although humanity could not be unmoved by many of its incidents wherever they might occur. It is, however, at our door.

I cannot doubt that the continued maintenance of slavery in Cuba is among the strongest inducements to the continuance of this strife. A terrible wrong is the natural cause of a terrible evil. The abolition of slavery, and the introduction of other reforms in the administration of government in Cuba, could not fail to advance the restoration of peace and order. It is greatly to be hoped that the present liberal Government of Spain will voluntarily adopt this view.

The law of emancipation, which was passed more than two years since, has remained unexecuted in the absence of regulations for its enforcement. It was but a feeble step toward emancipation; but it was the recognition of right, and was hailed as such, and exhibited Spain in harmony with sentiments of humanity and of justice, and in sympathy with the other powers of the Christian and civilized world.

Within the past few weeks the regulations for carrying out the law of emancipation have been announced, giving evidence of the sincerity of intention of the present Government to carry into effect the law of 1870. I have not failed to urge the consideration of the wisdom, the policy, and the justice of a more effective system for the abolition of the great evil which oppresses a race, and continues a bloody and destructive contest close to our border, as well

as the expediency and the justice of conceding reforms of which the propriety is not questioned.

Deeply impressed with the conviction that the continuance of slavery is one of the most active causes of the continuance of the unhappy condition in Cuba, I regret to believe that citizens of the United States, or those claiming to be such, are large holders in Cuba of what is there claimed as property, but which is forbidden and denounced by the laws of the United States. They are thus, in defiance of the spirit of our own laws, contributing to the continuance of this distressing and sickening contest. In my last annual message I referred to this subject, and I again recommend such legislation as may be proper to denounce, and, if not prevent, at least to discourage American citizens from holding or dealing in slaves.

It is gratifying to announce that the ratifications of the convention concluded under the auspices of this Government, between Spain on the one part, and the allied republics of the Pacific on the other, providing for an armistice, have been exchanged. A copy of the instrument is herewith submitted. It is hoped that this may be followed by a permanent peace between the same parties.

The difficulties which at one time threatened the maintenance of peace between Brazil and the Argentine Republic, it is hoped, are in the way of satisfactory adjustment.

With these states, as with the republics of Central and of South America, we continue to maintain the most friendly relations.

It is with regret, however, I announce that the Government of Venezuela has made no further payments on account of the awards under the convention of the 25th of April, 1866. That republic is understood to be now almost, if not quite, tranquilized. It is hoped, therefore, that it will lose no time in providing for the unpaid balance of its debt to the United States, which, having originated in injuries to our citizens by Venezuelan authorities, and having been acknowledged, pursuant to a treaty, in the most solemn form known among nations, would seem to deserve a preference over debts of a different origin and contracted in a different manner. This subject is again recommended to the attention of Congress for such action as may be deemed proper.

Our treaty relations with Japan remain unchanged. An imposing embassy from that interesting and progressive nation visited this country during the year that is passing; but, being unprovided with powers for the signing of a convention in this country, no conclusion in that direction was reached. It is hoped, however, that the interchange of opinions which took place during their stay in this country has led to a mutual appreciation of the interests which may be promoted when the revision of the existing treaty shall be undertaken.

In this connection I renew my recommendation of one year ago, that, "to give importance and to add to the efficiency of our diplomatic relations with Japan and China, and to further aid in retaining the good opinion of those peoples, and to secure to the United States its share of the commerce destined to flow between those nations and the balance of the commercial world, an appropriation be made to support, at least, four American youths in each of those countries, to serve as a part of the official family of our ministers there. Our representatives would not even then be placed upon an equality with the representatives of Great Britain and of some other powers. As now situated, our representatives in Japan and China have to depend, for interpreters and translators, upon natives of those countries, who know our language imperfectly, or procure for the occasion the services of employés in foreign business-houses, or the interpreters to other foreign ministers."

I renew the recommendation made on a previous occasion, of the transfer to the Department of the Interior, to which they seem more appropriately to belong, of all the powers and duties in relation to

the Territories with which the Department of State is now charged by law or by custom.

Congress, from the beginning of the Government, has wisely made provision for the relief of distressed seamen in foreign countries. No similar provision, however, has hitherto been made for the relief of citizens in distress abroad, other than seamen. It is understood to be customary with other Governments to authorize consuls to extend such relief to their citizens or subjects in certain cases. A similar authority, and an appropriation to carry it into effect, are recommended in the case of citizens of the United States destitute or sick under such circumstances. It is well known that such citizens resort to foreign countries in great numbers. Though most of them are able to bear the expenses incident to locomotion, there are some who, through accident or otherwise, become penniless, and have no friends at home able to succor them. Persons in this situation must either perish, cast themselves upon the charity of foreigners, or be relieved at the private charge of our own officers, who usually, even with the most benevolent dispositions, have nothing to spare for such purposes.

Should the authority and appropriation asked for be granted, care will be taken so to carry the beneficence of Congress into effect that it shall not be unnecessarily or unworthily bestowed.

TREASURY.

The moneys received and conveyed into the Treasury during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872, were:

From customs.....	\$216,370,286 77
From sales of public lands.....	2,575,714 19
From internal revenue.....	180,642,177 72
From tax on national bank circulation, etc.....	6,523,396 39
From Pacific railway companies.....	749,861 87
From customs fines, etc.....	1,136,442 34
From fees, consular, patent, land, etc.....	2,284,095 92
From miscellaneous sources.....	4,412,254 71

Total ordinary receipts.....	\$364,694,229 91
From premium on sales of coin.....	9,412,637 65

Total net receipts.....	\$374,106,867 56
Balance in Treasury June 30, 1871 (including \$18,228.35 received from "unavailable").....	109,935,705 59

Total available cash.....	\$484,042,573 15
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The net expenditures by warrants during the same period were:

For civil expenses.....	\$16,187,059 20
For foreign intercourse.....	1,839,369 14
For Indians.....	7,061,728 82
For pensions.....	28,593,402 76
For military establishment, including fortifications, river and harbor improvements, and arsenals.....	35,372,157 20
For naval establishments, including vessels and machinery, and improvements at navy-yards.....	21,249,809 99
For miscellaneous civil, including public buildings, light-houses, and collecting the revenue.....	42,658,329 08
For interest on the public debt.....	117,357,839 72

Total, exclusive of principal and premium on the public debt.....	\$270,559,695 91
For premium on bonds purchased.....	\$6,958,266 76
For redemption of the public debt.....	99,960,253 54

Total net disbursements.....	\$377,478,216 21
Balance in the Treasury June 30, 1872.....	106,564,356 94

Total.....	\$484,042,573 15
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From the foregoing statement it appears that the net reduction of the principal of the debt during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872, was \$99,960,253.54.

The source of this reduction is as follows:

Net ordinary receipts during the year.....	\$364,694,229 91
Net ordinary expenditures, including interest on the public debt.....	270,559,695 91
Leaving surplus revenue.....	\$94,134,534 00
Add amount received from premium on sales of gold, in excess of the premium paid on bonds purchased.....	2,454,370 89
Add the amount of the reduction of the cash balance at the close of the year, accompanied with same at commencement of the year.....	3,371,243 65
Total.....	\$99,960,253 54

This statement treats solely of the principal of the public debt.

By the monthly statement of the public debt, which adds together the principal, interest due and unpaid, and interest accrued to date, not due, and deducts the cash in the Treasury as ascertained on the day of publication, the reduction was \$100,544,491.28.

The source of this reduction is as follows:

Reduction in principal account.....	\$99,960,008 54
Reduction in unpaid interest account.....	3,330,932 96
	\$103,290,956 50
Reduction in cash on hand.....	2,746,465 22
	\$100,544,491 28

On the basis of the last table the statements show a reduction of the public debt, from the 1st of March, 1869, to the present time, as follows:

From March 1, 1869, to March 1, 1870.....	\$87,134,782 84
From March 1, 1870, to March 1, 1871.....	117,619,630 25
From March 1, 1871, to March 1, 1872.....	94,895,343 94
From March 1, 1872, to November 1, 1872 (eight months).....	64,047,237 84
Total.....	\$363,696,999 87

With the great reduction of taxation by the acts of Congress at its last session, the expenditure of the Government in collecting the revenue will be much reduced for the next fiscal year. It is very doubtful, however, whether any further reduction of so vexatious a burden upon the people will be practicable for the present. At all events, as a measure of justice to the holders of the nation's certificates of indebtedness, I would recommend that no more legislation be had on this subject, unless it be to correct errors of omission or commission in the present laws, until sufficient time has elapsed to prove that it can be done and still leave sufficient revenue to meet current expenses of Government, pay interest on the public debt, and provide for the sinking-fund established by law. The preservation of our national credit is of the highest importance; next in importance to this comes a solemn duty to provide a national currency, of fixed, unvarying value, as compared with gold, and, as soon as practicable, having due regard for the interests of the debtor class, and the vicissitudes of trade and commerce, convertible into gold at par.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

The report of the Secretary of War shows the expenditures of the War Department, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871, to be \$85,799,991.82, and for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872, to be \$85,372,157.20, showing a reduction in favor of the last fiscal year of \$427,834.62.

The estimates for military appropriations for the next fiscal year, ending June 30, 1874, are \$33,801,378.78.

The estimates of the Chief of Engineers are submitted separately for fortifications, river and harbor improvements, and for public buildings and grounds, and the Washington Aqueduct.

The affairs of the Freedmen's Bureau have all been transferred to the War Department, and regula-

tions have been put into execution for the speedy payment of bounty, pay, etc., due colored soldiers, properly coming under that bureau. All war accounts, for money and property, prior to 1871, have been examined, and transmitted to the Treasury for final settlement.

During the fiscal year there has been paid for transportation on railroads \$1,800,000, of which \$800,857 was over the Pacific railroads; for transportation by water, \$626,373.52, and by stage, \$48,975.84; for the purchase of transportation animals, wagons, hire of teamsters, etc., \$924,650.64.

About \$370,000 have been collected from Southern railroads during the year, leaving about \$4,000,000 still due.

The Quartermaster has examined, and transmitted to the accounting officers for settlement, \$367,172.72 of claims, by loyal citizens, for quartermasters' stores taken during the war.

Subsistence supplies to the amount of \$89,043.12 have been issued to Indians.

The annual average mean strength of the Army was 24,101 white, and 2,494 colored soldiers. The total deaths for the year reported, were 367 white and 54 colored.

The distribution of the "Medical and Surgical History of the War" is yet to be ordered by Congress.

There exists an absolute necessity for a medical corps of the full number, established by act of Congress of July 23, 1866; there being now fifty-nine vacancies, and the number of successful candidates rarely exceeds eight or ten in any one year.

The river and harbor improvements have been carried on with energy and economy. Though many are only partially completed, the results have saved to commerce many times the amount expended. The increase of commerce, with greater depth of channels, greater security in navigation, and the saving of time, adds millions to the wealth of the country, and increases the resources of the Government.

The bridge across the Mississippi River at Rock Island has been completed, and the proper site has been determined upon for the bridge at La Crosse.

The able and exhaustive report made by the commission appointed to investigate the Sutro Tunnel has been transmitted to Congress.

The observations and reports of the Signal-Office have been continued. Stations have been maintained at each of the principal lake, seaport, and river cities. Ten additional stations have been established in the United States, and arrangements have been made for an exchange of reports with Canada, and a similar exchange of observations is contemplated with the West India Islands.

The favorable attention of Congress is invited to the following recommendation of the Secretary of War:

A discontinuance of the appointment of extra lieutenants to serve as adjutants and quartermasters; the adoption of a code providing specific penalties for well-defined offenses, so that the inequality of sentences adjudged by courts-martial may be adjusted; the consolidation of accounts under which expenditures are made, as a measure of economy; a reappropriation of the money for the construction of a depot at San Antonio, the title to the site being now perfected; a special act placing the cemetery at the city of Mexico on the same basis as other national cemeteries; authority to purchase sites for military posts in Texas; the appointment of commissary sergeants from non-commissioned officers, as a measure for securing the better care and protection of supplies; an appropriation for the publication of the catalogue and tables of the anatomical section of the Army Medical Museum; a reappropriation of the amount for the manufacture of breech-loading arms, should the selection be so delayed by the board of officers as to leave the former appropriation unexpended at the close of the fiscal year; the sale of such arsenals east of the Mississippi as can be

spared, and the proceeds applied to the establishment of one large arsenal of construction and repair upon the Atlantic coast, and the purchase of a suitable site for a proving and experimental ground for heavy ordnance; the abrogation of laws which deprive inventors in the United States service from deriving any benefit from their inventions; the repeal of the law prohibiting promotions in the staff-corps; a continuance of the work upon coast defenses; the repeal of the seventh section of the act of July 13, 1866, taking from engineer soldiers the per diem granted to other troops; a limitation of time for presentation of old war claims for subsistence supplies under act of July 4, 1864; and a modification in the mode of the selection of cadets for the Military Academy, in order to enhance the usefulness of the Academy, which is impaired by reason of the large amount of time necessarily expended in giving new cadets a thorough knowledge of the more elementary branches of learning which they should acquire before entering the Academy. Also an appropriation for philosophical apparatus and an increase in the numbers and pay of the Military Academy band.

The attention of Congress will be called, during the present session, to various enterprises for the more certain and cheaper transportation of the constantly-increasing surplus of Western and Southern products to the Atlantic seaboard. The subject is one that will force itself upon the legislative branch of the Government sooner or later, and I suggest, therefore, that immediate steps be taken to gain all available information to insure equitable and just legislation.

One route to connect the Mississippi Valley with the Atlantic at Charleston, S. C., and Savannah, Ga., by water, by the way of the Ohio and Tennessee Rivers, and canals and slack-water navigation to the Savannah and Ocmulgee Rivers, has been surveyed, and report made by an accomplished engineer officer of the Army. Second and third, new routes will be proposed for the consideration of Congress; namely, by an extension of the Kanawha & James River Canal to the Ohio, and by extension of the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal.

I am not prepared to recommend Government aid to these or other enterprises, until it is clearly shown that they are not only of national interest, but that, when completed, they will be of a value commensurate with their cost.

That production increases more rapidly than the means of transportation in our country, has been demonstrated by past experience. That the unprecedented growth in population and products of the whole country will require additional facilities, and cheaper ones, for the more bulky articles of commerce to reach tide-water, and a market will be demanded in the near future, is equally demonstrable. I would therefore suggest either a committee or a commission to be authorized to consider this whole question, and to report to Congress at some future day for its better guidance in legislating on this important subject.

The railroads of the country have been rapidly extended during the last few years to meet the growing demands of producers, and reflect much credit upon the capitalists and managers engaged in their construction.

In addition to these, a project to facilitate commerce by the building of a ship-canal around Niagara Falls, on the United States side, which has been agitated for many years, will, no doubt, be called to your attention at this session.

Looking to the great future growth of the country, and the increasing demands of commerce, it might be well, while on this subject, not only to have examined and reported upon the various practicable routes for connecting the Mississippi with tide-water on the Atlantic, but the feasibility of an almost continuous land-locked navigation from Maine to the Gulf of Mexico. Such a route along our coast would

be of great value at all times, and of inestimable value in case of a foreign war. Nature has provided the greater part of this route, and the obstacles to overcome are easily within the skill of the engineer.

I have not alluded to this subject with the view of having any further expenditure of public money at this time than may be necessary to procure and place all the necessary information before Congress in an authentic form, to enable it hereafter, if deemed practicable and worthy, to legislate on the subject without delay.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy, herewith accompanying, explains fully the condition of that branch of the public service, its wants and deficiencies, expenses incurred during the past year, and appropriations for the same. It also gives a complete history of the services of the Navy for the past year, in addition to its regular service.

It is evident, unless early steps are taken to preserve our Navy, that in a very few years the United States will be the weakest nation upon the ocean, of all great powers. With an energetic, progressive business people like ours, penetrating and forming business relations with every part of the known world, a navy strong enough to command the respect of our flag abroad is necessary for the full protection of their rights.

I recommend careful consideration by Congress of the recommendations made by the Secretary of the Navy.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

The accompanying report of the Postmaster-General furnishes a full and satisfactory exhibit of the operations of the Post-Office Department during the year. The ordinary revenues of the Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872, amounted to \$21,915,426.37, and the expenditures to \$26,658,192.31. Compared with the previous fiscal year the increase of revenue was \$1,878,330.95, or 9.37 per cent., and the increase of expenditures \$2,268,088.23, or 9.29 per cent. Adding to the ordinary revenues the annual appropriation of \$700,000 for free matter, and the amounts paid to the subsidized mail-steamship lines from special appropriations, the deficiency paid out of the general Treasury was \$3,317,765.94, an excess of \$389,707.23 over the deficiency for the year 1871.

Other interesting statistical information relating to our rapidly-extending postal service is furnished in this report. The total length of railroad mail-routes on the 30th of June, 1872, was 57,911 miles, 8,077 additional miles of such service having been put into operation during the year. Eight new lines of railway post-offices have been established, with an aggregate length of 2,909 miles. The number of letters exchanged in the mails with foreign countries was 24,362,500, an increase of 4,066,502, or 20 per cent. over the number in 1871; and the postage thereon amounted to \$1,871,257.25. The total weight of the mails exchanged with European countries exceeded 820 tons. The cost of the United States transatlantic mail-steamship service was \$220,301.70. The total cost of the United States ocean-steamship service, including the amounts paid to the subsidized lines of mail-steamers, was \$1,027,020.97.

The following are the only steamship lines now receiving subsidies for mail service under special acts of Congress: The Pacific Mail Steamship Company receive \$500,000 per annum for conveying a monthly mail between San Francisco, Japan, and China, which will be increased to \$1,000,000 per annum for a semi-monthly mail on and after October 1, 1873; the United States & Brazil Mail Steamship Company receive \$150,000 per annum for conveying a monthly mail between New York and Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; and the California, Oregon, and Mexico Steamship Company receive \$75,000 per an-

num for conveying a monthly mail between San Francisco and Honolulu (Hawaiian Islands), making the total amount of mail-steamship subsidies, at present, \$725,000 per annum.

Our postal communications with all parts of the civilized world have been placed upon a most advantageous footing by the improved postal conventions and arrangements recently concluded with the leading commercial countries of Europe and America; and the gratifying statement is made that with the conclusion of a satisfactory convention with France, the details of which have been definitely agreed to by the head of the French postal department, subject to the approval of the Minister of Finance, little remains to be accomplished by treaty for some time to come, with respect either to reduction of rates or improved facilities of postal intercourse.

Your favorable consideration is respectfully invited to the recommendations made by the Postmaster-General for an increase of service from monthly to semi-monthly trips on the mail-steamship route to Brazil; for a subsidy in aid of the establishment of an American line of mail-steamers between San Francisco, New Zealand, and Australia; for the establishment of post-office savings-banks; and for the increase of the salaries of the heads of bureaus. I have heretofore recommended the abolition of the franking privilege, and see no reason now for changing my views on that subject. It not having been favorably regarded by Congress, however, I now suggest a modification of that privilege to correct its glaring and costly abuses. I would recommend also the appointment of a committee or commission to take into consideration the best method (equitable to private corporations who have invested their time and capital in the establishment of telegraph-lines) of acquiring the title to all telegraph-lines now in operation, and of connecting this service with the postal service of the nation. It is not probable that this subject could receive the proper consideration during the limits of a short session of Congress; but it may be initiated, so that future action may be fair to the Government and to private parties concerned.

There are but three lines of ocean-steamers—namely: the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, between San Francisco, China, and Japan, with provision made for semi-monthly service after October 1, 1873; the United States and Brazil line, monthly; and the California, New Zealand, and Australian line, monthly—plying between the United States and foreign ports, and owned and operated under our flag. I earnestly recommend that such liberal contracts for carrying the mails be authorized with these lines as will insure their continuance.

If the expediency of extending the aid of Government to lines of steamers which hitherto have not received it should be deemed worthy of the consideration of Congress, political and commercial objects make it advisable to bestow such aid on a line under our flag between Panama and the Western South American ports. By this means much trade, now diverted to other countries, might be brought to us, to the mutual advantage of this country and those lying in that quarter of the continent of America.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury will show an alarming falling off in our carrying-trade for the last ten or twelve years, and even for the past year. I do not believe that public treasure can be better expended in the interest of the whole people than in trying to recover this trade. An expenditure of \$5,000,000 per annum for the next five years, if it would restore to us our proportion of the carrying-trade of the world, would be profitably expended.

The price of labor in Europe has so much enhanced within the last few years that the cost of building and operating ocean-steamers in the United States is not so much greater than in Europe, and I believe the time has arrived for Congress to take this subject into serious consideration.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Detailed statements of the disbursements through the Department of Justice will be furnished by the report of the Attorney-General, and, though these have been somewhat increased by the recent acts of Congress, "to enforce the rights of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of the Union," and "to enforce the provisions of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States," and the amendments thereto, I cannot question the necessity and salutary effect of those enactments. Reckless and lawless men, I regret to say, have associated themselves together, in some localities, to deprive other citizens of those rights guaranteed to them by the Constitution of the United States, and to that end have committed deeds of blood and violence; but the prosecution and punishment of many of these persons have tended greatly to the repression of such disorders. I do not doubt that a great majority of the people in all parts of the country favor the full enjoyment by all classes of persons of those rights to which they are entitled under the Constitution and laws; and I invoke the aid and influence of all good citizens to prevent organizations whose objects are by unlawful means to interfere with those rights. I look with confidence to the time, not far distant, when the various advantages of good order and peace will induce an abandonment of all combinations prohibited by the acts referred to, and when it will be unnecessary to carry on prosecutions or inflict punishment to protect citizens from the lawless doings of such combinations.

Applications have been made to me to pardon persons convicted of a violation of said acts, upon the ground that clemency in such cases would tend to tranquillize the public mind, and, to test the virtue of that policy, I am disposed, as far as my sense of justice will permit, to give to these applications a favorable consideration; but any action thereon is not to be construed as indicating any change in my determination to enforce with rigor such acts so long as the conspiracies and combinations therein named disturb the peace of the country. It is much to be regretted, and it is regretted by no one more than myself, that necessity has ever existed to execute the enforcement act. No one can desire more than I that the necessity of applying it may never again be demanded.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

The Secretary of the Interior reports satisfactory improvement and progress in each of the several bureaus under the control of the Interior Department. They are all in excellent condition. The work, which in some of them for some years has been in arrears, has been brought down to a recent date, and in all the current business is being promptly dispatched.

INDIANS.

The policy which was adopted at the beginning of this Administration with regard to the management of the Indians has been as successful as its most ardent friends anticipated within so short a time. It has reduced the expense of their management, decreased their forays upon the white settlements, tended to give the largest opportunity for the extension of the great railways through the public domain and the pushing of settlements into more remote districts of the country, and, at the same time, improved the condition of the Indians. The policy will be maintained without any change, excepting such as further experience may show to be necessary to render it more efficient.

The subject of converting the so-called Indian Territory south of Kansas into a home for the Indian, and erecting therein a territorial form of government, is one of great importance as a complement of the existing Indian policy. The question of removal to that Territory has, within the past year, been pre-

sented to many of the tribes resident upon other and less desirable portions of the public domain, and has generally been received by them with favor. As a preliminary step to the organization of such a Territory, it will be necessary to confine the Indians, now resident therein, to farms of proper size, which should be secured to them in fee; the residue to be used for the settlement of other friendly Indians. Efforts will be made in the immediate future to induce the removal of as many peaceably-disposed Indians to the Indian Territory as can be settled properly, without disturbing the harmony of those already there. There is no other location now available, where a people, who are endeavoring to acquire a knowledge of pastoral and agricultural pursuits, can be as well accommodated as upon the unoccupied lands in the Indian Territory. A territorial government should, however, protect the Indians from the inroads of whites for a term of years, until they become sufficiently advanced in the arts and civilization to guard their own rights, and from the disposal of the lands held by them for the same period.

LANDS.

During the last fiscal year there were disposed of, out of the public lands, 11,864,975 acres, a quantity greater by 1,099,270 acres than was disposed of the previous year. Of this amount, 1,370,320 acres were sold for cash; 839,460 acres located with military warrants; 4,671,332 acres taken for homesteads; 693,613 acres located with college scrip; 3,554,887 acres granted to railroads; 465,347 acres granted to wagon-roads; 714,255 acres given to States as swamp land; 5,760 acres located by Indian scrip. The cash receipts from all sources in the Land-Office amounted to \$3,218,100. During the same period, 22,016,608 acres of the public lands were surveyed, which, added to the quantity before surveyed, amounts to 583,364,780 acres, leaving 1,257,633,628 acres of the public lands still unsurveyed.

The reports from the subordinates of the Land-Office contain interesting information in regard to their respective districts. They uniformly mention the fruitfulness of the soil during the past season, and the increased yields of all kinds of produce. Even in those States and Territories where mining is the principal business, agricultural products have exceeded the local demand, and liberal shipments have been made to distant points.

PATENTS.

During the year ending September 30, 1872, there were issued from the Patent-Office 13,626 patents; 232 extensions; and 556 certificates and registries of trade-marks. During the same time 19,587 applications for patents, including reissues and designs, have been received, and 3,100 caveats filed. The fees received during the same period amounted to \$700,954.86, and the total expenditures to \$623,553.90, making the net receipts over the expenditures \$77,400.96.

Since 1836, 200,000 applications for patents have been filed, and about 133,000 patents issued. The office is being conducted under the same laws and general organization as were adopted at its original inauguration, when only from one hundred to five hundred applications were made per annum. The Commissioner shows that the office has outgrown the original plan, and that a new organization has become necessary. This subject was presented to Congress in a special communication in February last, with my approval and the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, and the suggestions contained in said communication were embraced in the bill that was reported to the House, by the Committee on Patents, at the last session. The subject of the reorganization of the Patent-Office, as contemplated by the bill referred to, is one of such importance to the industrial interests of the country, that I commend it to the attention of Congress.

The Commissioner also treats the subject of the separation of the Patent-Office from the Department of the Interior. This subject is also embraced in the bill heretofore referred to. The Commissioner complains of the want of room for the model-gallery, and for the working force and necessary files of the office. It is impossible to transact the business of the office properly without more room in which to arrange files and drawings, that must be consulted hourly in the transaction of business. The whole of the Patent-Office building will soon be needed, if it is not already, for the accommodation of the business of the Patent-Office.

PENSIONERS.

The amount paid for pensions, in the last fiscal year, was \$30,169,340, an amount larger by \$8,708,434 than was paid during the preceding year. Of this amount, \$2,313,409 were paid, under the act of Congress of February 17, 1871, to survivors of the War of 1812. The annual increase of pensions by the legislation of Congress has more than kept pace with the natural yearly losses from the rolls. The act of Congress of June 8, 1872, has added an estimated amount of \$750,000 per annum to the rolls, without increasing the number of pensioners. We cannot, therefore, look for any substantial decrease in the expenditures of this Department for some time to come, or so long as Congress continues to so change the rates of pension.

The whole number of soldiers enlisted in the war of the rebellion was 2,688,523. The total number of claims for invalid-pensions is 176,000, being but six per cent. of the whole number of enlisted men. The total number of claims on hand, at the beginning of the year, was 91,689; the number received during the year was 26,574; the number disposed of was 39,178, making a net gain of 12,604. The number of claims now on file is 79,085.

On the 30th of June, 1872, there were on the rolls the names of 95,405 invalid military pensioners, 113,518 widows, orphans, and dependent relatives, making an aggregate of 298,923 Army pensioners. At the same time, there were on the rolls the names of 1,449 Navy pensioners, and 1,730 widows, orphans, and dependent relatives, making the whole number of naval pensioners 3,179. There have been received, since the passage of the act to provide pensions for the survivors of the War of 1812, 36,551 applications, prior to June 30, 1872. Of these, there were allowed, during the last fiscal year, 20,126 claims; 4,845 were rejected during the year, leaving 11,580 claims pending at that date. The number of pensions, of all classes, granted, during the last fiscal year, was 38,838. During that period, there were dropped from the rolls, for various causes, 9,104 names, leaving a grand total of 232,229 pensioners on the rolls on the 30th of June, 1872.

It is thought that the claims for pensions on account of the War of 1812 will all be disposed of by the 1st of May, 1873. It is estimated that \$30,480,000 will be required for the pension service during the next fiscal year.

THE CENSUS.

The ninth census is about completed. Its early completion is a subject of congratulation, inasmuch as the use to be made of the statistics therein contained depends very greatly on the promptitude of publication.

The Secretary of the Interior recommends that a census be taken in 1875, which recommendation should receive the early attention of Congress. The interval at present established between the Federal census is so long, that the information obtained at the decennial periods, as to the material condition, wants, and resources of the nation, is of little practical value after the expiration of the first half of that period. It would probably obviate the constitutional provision regarding the decennial census, if a census taken in 1875 should be divested of all political char-

acter, and no reapportionment of congressional representation be made under it. Such a census, coming as it would in the last year of the first century of our national existence, would furnish a noble monument of the progress of the United States during that century.

EDUCATION.

The rapidly-increasing interest in education is a most encouraging feature in the current history of the country, and it is, no doubt, true that this is due, in a great measure, to the efforts of the Bureau of Education. That office is continually receiving evidences, which abundantly prove its efficiency, from the various institutions of learning, and educators of all kinds throughout the country.

The report of the Commissioner contains a vast amount of educational details of great interest. The bill now pending before Congress, providing for the appropriation of the net proceeds of the sales of public lands for educational purposes, to aid the States in the general education of their rising generation, is a measure of such great importance to our real progress, and is so unanimously approved by the leading friends of education, that I commend it to the favorable attention of Congress.

TERRITORIES.

Affairs in the Territories are generally satisfactory. The energy and business capacity of the pioneers who are settling up the vast domains not yet incorporated into States are keeping pace, in internal improvements and civil government, with the elder communities. In but one of them, Utah, is the condition of affairs unsatisfactory, except so far as the quiet of the citizen may be disturbed by real or imaginary danger of Indian hostilities. It has seemed to be the policy of the Legislature of Utah to evade all responsibility to the Government of the United States, and even to hold a position in hostility to it.

I recommend a careful revision of the present laws of the Territory by Congress, and the enactment of such a law (the one proposed in Congress at its last session, for instance, or something similar to it) as will secure peace, the equality of all citizens before the law, and the ultimate extinguishment of polygamy.

Since the establishment of a territorial government for the District of Columbia, the improvement of the condition of the city of Washington and surroundings, and the increased prosperity of the citizens, are observable to the most casual visitor. The nation, being a large owner of property in the city, should bear, with the citizens of the District, its just share of the expense of these improvements.

I recommend, therefore, an appropriation to reimburse the citizens for the work done by them along and in front of public grounds during the past year; and liberal appropriations in order that the improvement and embellishment of the public buildings and grounds may keep pace with the improvements made by the territorial authorities.

AGRICULTURE.

The report of the Commissioner of Agriculture gives a very full and interesting account of the several divisions of that department—the horticultural, agricultural, statistical, entomological, and chemical—and the benefits conferred by each upon the agricultural interests of the country. The whole report is a complete history, in detail, of the workings of that department, in all its branches, showing the manner in which the farmer, merchant, and miner are informed, and the extent to which they are aided in their pursuits.

The Commissioner makes one recommendation—that measures be taken by Congress to protect and induce the planting of forests, and suggests that no part of the public lands should be disposed of, without the condition that one-tenth of it should be re-

served in timber, where it exists, and, where it does not exist, inducements should be offered for planting it.

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

In accordance with the terms of the act of Congress, approved March 3, 1871, providing for the celebration of the one-hundredth anniversary of American independence, a commission has been organized, consisting of two members from each of the States and Territories. This commission has held two sessions, and has made satisfactory progress in the organization and in the initiatory steps necessary for carrying out the provisions of the act, and for executing also the provisions of the act of June 1, 1872, creating a centennial board of finance. A preliminary report of progress has been received from the president of the commission, and is herewith transmitted. It will be the duty of the commission, at your coming session, to transmit a full report of the progress made, and to lay before you the details relating to the exhibition of American and foreign arts, products, and manufactures, which, by the terms of the act, is to be held, under the auspices of the Government of the United States, in the city of Philadelphia, in the year 1876.

This celebration will be looked forward to by American citizens with great interest, as marking a century of greater progress and prosperity than is recorded in the history of any other nation, and as serving a further good purpose in bringing together, on our soil, peoples of all the commercial nations of the earth, in a manner calculated to insure international good feeling.

CIVIL SERVICE.

An earnest desire has been felt to correct abuses which have grown up in the civil service of the country, through the defective method of making appointments to office. Heretofore, Federal offices have been regarded too much as the reward of political services. Under authority of Congress, rules have been established to regulate the tenure of office and the mode of appointments. It cannot be expected that any system of rules can be entirely effective, and prove a perfect remedy for the existing evils, until they have been thoroughly tested by actual practice, and amended according to the requirements of the service. During my term of office, it shall be my earnest endeavor to so apply the rules as to secure the greatest possible reform in the civil service of the Government; but it will require the direct action of Congress to render the enforcement of the system binding upon my successors, and I hope that the experience of the past year, together with appropriate legislation by Congress, may reach a satisfactory solution of this question, and secure to the public service, for all time, a practical method of obtaining faithful and efficient officers and employes.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, December 2, 1872.

PUTNAM, GEORGE PALMER, A. M., an American publisher, author, and art connoisseur, born in Brunswick, Me., February 21, 1814; died in New York City, December 20, 1872. He was of Revolutionary stock, being a grandson of General Joseph Palmer, the brave Massachusetts commander in the attempt to rescue Rhode Island from British aggression, and a grand-nephew of the famous General Israel Putnam. His early advantages of education were but meagre, but his love of reading was intense, and, when at the age of twelve years he went to Boston as a clerk in a store, he employed every leisure moment in reading. In 1823 he came to New York and entered the bookstore of Daniel and Jonathan

Leavitt as a clerk. The same year he commenced a compilation of dates, at first for his own benefit, but finally for publication, which was the foundation of his well-known "The World's Progress," though first issued when he was but nineteen years old as a "Chronology." After remaining with the Messrs. Leavitt for some years, he entered the employ of Mr. John Wiley, then as now an honored publisher and bookseller of New York, and in 1837 or 1838 was sent to Europe on business for Mr. Wiley. On his return he published "The Tourist in Europe." In 1840 he became a partner in the house of Wiley & Putnam, and in 1841 went to London and established there a branch of the firm in Paternoster Row, and a pleasant home in St. John's Wood, which many Americans still remember with delight. During the seven years of his residence in London he built up a fair trade in American books, and at the same time established as a regular business the trade in English books in this country. He published while there "The American Bookseller," 1843, and a compilation intended as a partial reply to Mr. Dickens's "American Notes," with the title of "American Facts." This little book was of great service in giving the English people clearer ideas of our country and its people. Mr. Putnam returned to New York from London in 1848, and soon afterward dissolved the partnership with Mr. Wiley, and engaged in business by himself. He soon began the publication of Washington Irving's works—his most important enterprise, if the character and number of the volumes, their extensive sale and wide influence, are considered, and this proved a very successful venture. Among other various standard works which he subsequently published were the writings of J. Fenimore Cooper, Bayard Taylor, Charles Lamb, Thomas Hood, John P. Kennedy, Edgar A. Poe, and others. One of his early publishing enterprises was a library of choice reading, in 25-cent volumes, selected from the best authors, whereby he hoped to bring them within the reach of all classes. This undertaking was not very successful in a business point of view, but he was partial to the idea till his death. Mr. Putnam early interested himself in the production of fine illustrated books, publishing, among others, the "Artists' Edition of Irving's Sketch Book," the "Book of American Scenery," and "The Homes of American Authors." In 1852, with the assistance of George William Curtis, James Briggs, and some others, he established *Putnam's Magazine*, the aim of which was to be, what no other monthly in this country then was, a strictly American magazine. It met with immediate success, and in 1856, while still prospering greatly, was sold to other publishers, who failed in the financial crisis of 1857, when the publication of the magazine was suspended. In 1863 Mr. Putnam retired from active business, to become Collector of

Internal Revenue, a position which he held till 1866, when, in conjunction with his sons, he formed the publishing house of G. P. Putnam & Sons. The *Magazine* was reestablished in 1867 and continued till 1870, when it was sold to Scribner & Co., and merged in *Scribner's Monthly*. In 1853 Bowdoin College, situated at Brunswick, Maine, the home of his childhood, honored itself by conferring on him the honorary degree of A. M. In social and club life Mr. Putnam had been for many years a leader. His literary receptions in the earlier days at his pleasant home, where any and every one dropped in for a sure and kind welcome, and where Irving, Bryant, and the other leaders of literature were often to be met, will always be remembered. He was one of the early members of the Century and Union League Clubs, serving for many years on the Art Committee of the latter. His art tastes were always strong, and it was to him a labor of love to encourage young and struggling artists, and to procure for them public recognition of their works. It was this feeling, far more than any hope of profit (which was very moderately realized), which led him to undertake the publication of the costly illustrated works which he issued, and prompted him to secure from his friend Tuckerman the preparation of his work on American Artists. He was one of the founders of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, of which he was, during the year 1872, Honorary Superintendent, giving his services freely and largely, without charge. His position in American art clubs was worth-

ly recognized by General Van Buren in his appointment of Mr. Putnam as chairman of the Committee on Art in connection with the Vienna Exposition. He was also the recognized leader in all movements for the progress and extension of literature and literary culture throughout the country, and had done more than almost any other individual to diffuse a love for books among the community. Ever kind and genial, he was perhaps too gentle and too much an optimist to achieve great financial success. It was very hard for him to decline to publish a book when the author appealed to his sympathies; and, when he was compelled to do so, the fear that he might wound the feelings of the author, by what he was wont to call "ungraciousness," was always manifest. No business-man in the city was more universally beloved, and to hundreds, if not thousands, his death was felt as a deep personal affliction. Eminently social in his disposition, he had the gift of facile and forcible utterance, and had long been in the habit of addressing public or festive reunions with dignity and effect. His counsels were always sought on occasions of difficulty, and every intelligent man among his acquaintance attached peculiar value to his opinions. Modest and retiring in his manners, he cherished a singular self-respect, and never receded from his ground but through the force of conviction. He was a man of the rarest purity and sweetness of life, of strong religious sentiment, and a model of excellence in the social and domestic relations.

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RAMSAY, Very Rev. EDWARD BANNERMAN, M. A., LL. D., F. R. S. E., Dean of St. John's Chapel, Edinburgh, born in Balmain, Scotland, in March, 1793; died in Edinburgh, December 28, 1872. He was the fourth son of the late Sir Alexander Ramsay, Bart., and was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, whence he graduated B. A. in 1815, and M. A. in 1831. On completing his university course, he entered the Episcopal Church, taking charge of a curacy in Somersetshire, England, from which he was called, in 1831, to St. John's Chapel, Edinburgh, with which he was connected as rector until his decease. He was appointed dean of the diocese in 1849. He was a profound thinker, and a prolific writer. In 1859, on the occasion of the installation of Mr. Gladstone as Lord Rector of the University of Edinburgh, the degree of LL. D. was conferred by it on Dean Ramsay. The Established Church of Scotland is, as is well known, Presbyterian, and the Episcopal Church there, like the Presbyterian in England, is ranked among the dissenting sects. Mr. Ramsay was decidedly Evangelical, and his sympathies with other denominations were very cordial and

hearty. The late Dr. Hunter, and Drs. Lindsay, Alexander, and Candlish, eminent members of the Scottish Kirk, were his warmest and dearest friends, and so intimate was their intercourse that, in 1865, Dr. Alexander dedicated to him his recent work on "St. Paul in Athens." He was the prime mover in the effort to erect a monument to the memory of Dr. Chalmers, and had succeeded in raising over \$20,000 for that purpose. He had also been active in the promotion of charities for the poor, the sick, and the suffering. The following are Dean Ramsay's principal works: "Manual of Catechetical Instruction," about 1845; "Sermons for Advent," 1850; "Two Lectures on Some Changes in Social Life and Subjects," 1857; "Scripture Doctrine of the Eucharist," 1857; "Reminiscences of Scottish Life and Character," First Series, 1857; Second Series, 1861. This, the most admirable of his works, had a most remarkable success, having passed through twenty editions in Great Britain (the last in 1872), and two or three in this country. "Diversities of Christian Character Illustrated in the Lives of the Four Great Apostles," 1858; "Present State of our Canon

Law considered," 1859; "Diversities of Faults in Christian Believers," 1859; "Pastoral Letters," 1861-'62; "Christian Life," 1862; "Episcopal Church of Scotland," 1862; "Two Lectures on Handel," 1862; "Proposals for providing a Peal of Bells for Edinburgh," 1863; "Christian Responsibility," 1864; "Thomas Chalmers, D. D., a Biographical Notice," 1867; "Pulpit Table-Talk, containing Remarks and Anecdotes," 1868. The last seems to be nearly as successful as the "Reminiscences."

RANDALL, ALEXANDER WILLIAMS, ex-Governor of Wisconsin, and ex-Postmaster-General of the United States, born in Montgomery County, N. Y., October, 1819; died at Elmira, N. Y., July 25, 1872. In early life he emigrated, with his parents, to Wisconsin, where he chose the profession of the law. His devotion to the interests of the State marked him as a fitting representative of that growing Territory, and he was accordingly chosen, by a large majority, as a member of the Territorial Convention, in 1847, which framed a constitution that is now, in its essential elements, the fundamental law of the State of Wisconsin. In 1856 he was chosen Governor by a very large majority, and from that period became identified with the West as one of its representative men. Before his term of office expired, the signs of war began to thicken. The Legislature had convened on the 10th of January, 1861, and there was much concern among its members as to the policy which should be pursued by the State. Wisconsin, always Democratic previously, had given 20,000 majority for Abraham Lincoln, in November, 1860. The message of Governor Randall said that the election of Mr. Lincoln was legal; that the Government was one of the people; and that immediate action should be taken to place the State on a war-footing. Notwithstanding this message, the Legislature, on the 15th of April, 1861, passed a resolution to adjourn on the 17th. On that memorable 15th of April, President Lincoln issued his proclamation calling for troops. An emergency had arisen to which the Governor was fully equal. He had the trains stopped which were on the point of leaving Madison, heedless of threats of penalties "for obstructing the mails of the United States." He was determined, if within his power to do so, to keep the flying representatives to their duty. His endeavors failed, however, and the only resource was to call an extra session of the Legislature, which did not convene until the 10th of June. In the mean time, the Governor "took the responsibility," and caused 23,000 men of Wisconsin to be placed in the field; and the Legislature responded fully to the interests of the people as expressed through the Governor, going even beyond him in their endeavors, by providing for five regiments in addition to those already raised. Upon retiring from the gubernatorial chair, in 1861, he was nominated by President Lincoln as minister to

Rome, which appointment was duly confirmed by the Senate. Though he filled that position but a short time, his record was a good and honorable one. Having resigned his diplomatic mission, and returned to his home, he devoted himself to the duties of his profession until he was appointed First Assistant Postmaster-General, in 1862. In July, 1866, he was nominated, by President Johnson, Postmaster-General, and served in that capacity till March, 1869. Since the close of that Administration, he had devoted himself to the duties of his profession, having taken up his residence in Elmira in 1869.

READ, THOMAS BUCHANAN, an American poet and painter, born in Chester County, Pa., March 12, 1822; died in New York City, May 11, 1872. His tastes for art were manifest at a very early age, and, having removed to Cincinnati, he became the pupil of Clevenger, the sculptor, when but seventeen years of age, intending to make that his profession for life. The departure of this artist for Europe, soon after, changed his plans, and he turned his attention to painting, in which he soon acquired a reputation, although, in after-life, he occasionally indulged in the practice of sculpture as an amateur—among the fruits of which was an admirable portrait-bust of General Sheridan. In 1841 he removed to New York, and, soon after, to Boston, where he occupied himself chiefly in portrait-painting. Establishing himself in Philadelphia, in 1846, he occasionally turned aside from his brush to indulge in his fine poetic tastes, and, the following year, published his first volume of poems, which was succeeded by a volume of "Lays and Ballads," in 1848. He also edited "The Female Poets of America, with Portraits, Biographical Notices, and Specimens of their Writings," which has passed through many editions. In 1850 he visited Europe, passing a year in Florence, and, soon after his return, published "The Pilgrims of the Great St. Bernard: a Prose Romance;" and, in 1852, an illustrated edition of his poems, with additions. Subsequent editions of these followed. In 1853 he again went to Italy, and resided some years in Florence and Rome; but, since 1858, he had divided his time mostly between Philadelphia and Cincinnati, practising his favorite profession with increasing reputation and success. In 1855 he brought out his most elaborate poem, "The New Pastoral," written while in Italy, and consisting of thirty-seven sketches of rustic and domestic life. He was also the author of "The House by the Sea," a poem, 1856; "Sylvia; or, the Lost Shepherd," 1857; "Rural Poems," the same year; "A Voyage to Iceland," etc., 1857; "Complete Poetical Works," 1860; "The Wagoner of the Alleghanies," 1862; "A Summer Story, Sheridan's Ride, and other Poems," 1865; and "Good Samaritans," a poem, 1867. The productions of his pencil were characterized by vividness and delicacy of execution. Among the most

popular of them were his "Undine," "The Lost Pleiad," "Longfellow's Children," and "The Star of Bethlehem." His vigorous portrait of "Sheridan and his Horse" attained almost equal celebrity with his singularly popular poem "Sheridan's Ride." Mr. Read had been spending the last few years in Italy, and was returning home for the benefit of his health, when he was attacked with pleuropneumonia upon his voyage, and survived but a few days after his arrival in New York.

REFORMED CHURCH.—I. REFORMED CHURCH IN AMERICA. The following are the statistics of this Church:

CLASSES.	Churches.	Ministers.	Communi- cants.
Albany.....	17	17	2,901
Arco (in India).....	31	7	713
Bergen.....	13	16	1,572
Bergen, South.....	9	11	1,263
Cayuga.....	12	10	1,157
Grand River.....	10	7	1,313
Geneva.....	19	15	1,916
Greene.....	10	12	1,267
Holland.....	16	14	1,730
Hudson.....	10	13	1,611
Illinois.....	19	21	1,516
Kingston.....	13	10	2,046
Long Island, North.....	18	22	2,651
Long Island, South.....	14	19	3,313
Michigan.....	9	8	553
Monmouth.....	8	10	1,158
Montgomery.....	23	15	1,650
Newark.....	10	14	1,738
New Brunswick.....	10	20	2,043
New York.....	17	33	4,669
New York, South.....	7	9	1,562
Orange.....	25	26	2,469
Paramus.....	18	18	2,410
Passaic.....	13	15	1,726
Philadelphia.....	13	14	2,050
Poughkeepsie.....	11	15	2,066
Raritan.....	15	19	2,724
Rensselaer.....	13	14	2,056
Saratoga.....	16	18	1,623
Schenectady.....	13	16	2,230
Schoharie.....	12	9	912
Ulster.....	13	14	2,005
Westchester.....	15	16	1,653
Wisconsin.....	19	17	1,772
Total.....	491	509	64,214

The number of families recorded as in connection with the church is 41,335; the number of baptisms during the year was 4,296; the number of Sunday-school scholars was 49,758. The amount of contributions for religious and benevolent purposes was \$357,216.86; for congregational purposes, \$1,066,492.45.

The General Synod of the Reformed Church in America met in Brooklyn, N. Y., June 5th. The Rev. J. T. Elmendorf, D. D., of Albany, was elected President. The most prominent topic of discussion concerned the Theological Seminary at New Brunswick, N. J. The committee having the matter in charge reported that the Rev. Dr. Shedd, who at a special meeting of the General Synod, held in the fall of 1871, had been elected Professor of Didactic and Polemic Theology in that institution, had declined to serve. The committee also called attention to the gradual diminution which was taking place in the number of students attend-

ing the seminary. They recommended the enlargement and improvement of the course of instruction, and an increase of the force of professors, to the end that the seminary might offer every reasonable attraction to the students of the Church "to prefer its own institutions to all others." In making these recommendations, the committee used language which was regarded by some members of the synod as reflecting unfavorably upon the present professors. A long debate took place, after which the language of the report was amended so as to do away with the objectionable expressions, and its recommendations were adopted. The Rev. A. B. Van Zandt, D. D., was elected to the vacant professorship. Delegates were received from the Eastern Synod and the Synod of Ohio of the Reformed Church in the United States. The address of the representative of the Eastern Synod was very cordial. The Rev. Dr. Van Zandt had attended the General Assembly of the Southern Presbyterian Church as a corresponding delegate. He reported that he had been received with great cordiality, and that his suggestions toward bringing the two churches into closer relations with each other had met with marked favor. The committee on correspondence with the Classis of North Carolina reported that a warm desire had been expressed by that body for union with the General Synod, but that no steps had been taken in the matter, because it was found that the Classis belonged to the Reformed Church in the United States. The committee on the revision of the constitution reported that they had completed their work. The committee on the revision of the liturgy reported progress. The treasurer of the Centennial Fund presented the following schedule of contributions received up to the time of the meeting of the General Synod:

For the Building Fund.....	\$16,363 59
" Board of Foreign Missions.....	23,557 75
" Domestic Missions.....	12,346 24
" Education.....	6,730 45
" Publication.....	3,755 86
" Sustentation.....	631 35
Special gifts, including contributions for Hol- land sufferers.....	76,981 48
Home objects—Church debt paid, new build- ings and repairs.....	543,103 19
General Centennial purposes.....	751 77
Total.....	\$684,251 21

The time for taking contributions to this fund was extended to January 1, 1873. The receipts of the widows' fund, for 1872, were \$1,815.58. The total amount of this fund was \$34,515.90. The fund for the endowment of Hope College amounted to \$22,300.89. The whole amount of the disabled ministers' fund for the year was \$3,869.82; of this amount \$1,800 had been paid on appropriations, leaving a balance of \$2,069.82. The increase in the benevolent contributions over those of the previous year was \$31,182.86; the increase in contributions for congregational purposes was \$108,875.62. The receipts of the Board of Publication were, from collections, \$10,133.06;

from sales, \$15,143.79. The value of stock had increased \$3,552.37. The amount of the permanent fund was \$16,156.84.

The receipts of the Board of Foreign Missions, for the year ending April 30, 1872, were \$65,273.26. The following is the general summary of the missions under the care of the Board:

MISSIONS.	China.	India.	Japan.	Total.
Stations.....	1	8	3	12
Out-stations.....	11	38	..	49
Missionaries.....	4	7	5	16
Assistant Missionaries....	3	9	6	18
Native Missionaries.....	3	9	..	6
Catechists or Preachers....	11	26	1	38
Assistant Catechists.....	..	4	..	4
Bible Readers.....	..	25	..	25
School-masters.....	7	21	..	28
School-mistresses.....	..	12	..	12
Colporteurs.....	..	22	..	22
Academies.....	..	2	..	2
Academies, scholars in....	..	98	..	98
Day-schools.....	7	37	3	47
Day-schools, scholars in..	119	550	60	729
Medical students.....	..	5	..	5
Theological students.....	7	..	..	7
Churches.....	7	17	..	25
Communicants.....	495	712	11	1,220
Added on confessions in 1871	69	60	9	138
Number in congregations..	2,000	2,274	60	4,334
Dispensaries, with beds..	1	1	..	2
Patients treated in 1871..	5,000	7,070	..	12,070
Benevolent contributions of native churches.....	\$964	\$650	..	\$1,614

The Board of Missions had also, under the direction of the Government of the United States, the care, in Arizona Territory, of the Gila River Indian Reservation agency, containing about four thousand Pima and Maricopa Indians, the Colorado Reservation agency, occupied by about eight hundred Mohaves, and of the Apache Indians upon the Camp Grant, Camp Apache, and Camp Verde Reservations in Arizona, numbering about three thousand souls, in all, about eight thousand Indians.

II. REFORMED CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES.—The following is a summary of the statistics of the Reformed Church in the United States, for 1872: Synods, 4, viz., the Eastern, Ohio, Northwestern, and Pittsburg Synods. Classes, 34; ministers, 586; members, 130,299; unconfirmed members, 73,288; Sunday-schools, 1,021; Sunday-school scholars, 58,538; amount of benevolent contributions, \$86,651.58.

The following is an exhibit of the growth of the ministry in this Church from 1820 to 1871:

YEARS.	Ministers.	Absolute Increase in 10 Years.	Increase per cent.
1820.....	60	..	..
1830.....	99	39	65
1840.....	172	73	73
1850.....	280	108	63
1860.....	391	111	40
1870.....	548	157	40
1871.....	567	..	..

The fourth triennial meeting of the General Synod was held at Cincinnati, Ohio, commencing November 27th. The proceedings were

invested with more than the usual interest by reason of the action taken upon topics on which material differences of opinion exist within the Church. These differences concern doctrines, and the order of worship, and have led to a classification of parties within the church as "High Church," or "Liturgical," and "Low Church" parties. The majority of the churches and members of the Eastern Synod were classed as "High Church," while those of the Western Synods are "Low Church."

A case prominently involving the points of difference was presented in the appeal of Dr. J. H. A. Bomberger, of Ursinus College, from the decision of the Synod of the United States (Eastern Synod), which had met at Martinsburg, W. Va., in October. It is known in the minutes of the General Synod as the "Super Appeal case." Ursinus College, at Freeland, Pa., was established and is conducted by the "Low Church," or non-liturgical party, and is not under the control of any synod. Dr. Bomberger, the president of this institution, without seeking the sanction of any of the Church assemblies, had caused to be inserted in its annual circular an announcement that a full theological course had been added to its departments of instruction for the free use of those who might wish to avail themselves of it. For this, the Synod at Martinsburg had passed the following resolutions of censure against Dr. Bomberger:

Resolved, That the conduct of the said member of the Philadelphia Classis, in assuming the office of teacher of theology, and in giving theological instruction independently of any proper ecclesiastical supervision and direction, is contrary to the constitution and government of the Reformed Church, and therefore disorderly.

Resolved, That this Synod hereby enjoins upon the aforesaid member of the Philadelphia Classis, forthwith to desist from this disorder.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to communicate an official copy of this action to the Rev. Dr. Bomberger, and, in case he does not respect this injunction, it shall be their duty, and they are hereby directed, to institute such constitutional proceedings as shall be necessary to maintain the order of the Church.

The appeal was brought before the General Synod by Prof. H. W. Super. The case was carefully discussed, and decided in favor of the appellant, by a vote of 100 to 78. A minute was adopted, defining the points which were decided, as follows:

1. That the General Synod has decided that the conduct of the Rev. Dr. J. H. A. Bomberger, and those associated with him, in Ursinus College, in giving theological instruction at the request of the Board of Directors, is not disorderly nor contrary to the constitution of the Reformed Church, although they have not been invested with the office of Teacher of Theology by, nor are conducting their theological teaching under, the direction of the Eastern Synod.

2. That the General Synod has decided that the Synod of the Reformed Church in the United States acted unconstitutionally in assuming original jurisdiction in the case of one of the ministers of the Classis of Philadelphia.

An amendment which had been proposed to the constitution to allow the formation of German classes on territory occupied by English classes, was declared adopted, a sufficient number of classes having approved it. The General Synod formally signified its consent to the organization of a German Synod whenever any four or more adjacent German classes, having first obtained the consent of the synods to which they belong, may desire to constitute themselves as such. The Rev. Dr. Bausman, who had visited the General Synod of the Reformed Church in America as a corresponding delegate from this synod, reported that he had been cordially received by that body, and, in response to his address, they had expressed willingness to coöperate with the Reformed Church in the United States, in advancing the kingdom of Christ. The Rev. Dr. Pelz appeared as a corresponding delegate from the General Synod of the Reformed Church in America, and spoke at some length in reference to the relations which the two Churches sustain to each other, especially as regards the subject of Church union. The question of union was referred to a committee, who presented a report, in which they said:

The subject has been before the mind of the Church for several years, and thoroughly discussed in all its bearings, and the conclusions reached have found utterance in the actions of several Church Courts. The General Assembly at Philadelphia, in 1869, had already said that a close union between the two bodies so intimately related in doctrine, cultus, and name, would be both natural and desirable, so soon as the consummation could be reached with the cordial consent of both parties. It is believed that the action of our Church courts is not only in harmony with the common feeling of Protestant Christendom regarding the necessity for unity in the body of Christ, but it is further held that it is expressive of the sincere desire of the Church which the General Synod represents; that it would be a matter for rejoicing throughout its congregation to be brought into the closest relations for which the providence of the great Head of the Church may prepare the way. The union of these two members of the Reformed Church would realize the accomplishment of a hope long cherished.

The following resolution was proposed by the committee, and was unanimously adopted by the Synod:

Resolved, That this General Synod is in full accord with the prevailing sentiment in the Church as it regards the desirableness of Christian unity; looks forward with pleasure to a union with the Reformed Church in America that may be accomplished on a basis satisfactory to both Churches. Believing the time to be at hand when negotiations looking to this end should be initiated, it is resolved by the General Synod to appoint a committee of three from each of the five synods comprising the General Synod, who shall confer with a like committee of the Reformed Church of America on the proposed union between that Church and our own, and report the results of their conference to the General Synod at the next meeting.

The several synods were directed to appoint the committees named in this resolution at their next annual meetings. The Board of Foreign Missions were instructed to select and

take charge of a suitable foreign field at as early a day as possible. The pastors and congregations were advised to coöperate with the German Evangelical Missionary Society of New York, and to pay to it the interest of the foreign mission funds in their hands, until the Church is prepared to commence a mission of its own. A correspondence is to be opened with the Board of Foreign Missions of the Reformed Church in America with a view of making arrangements for sending a missionary from this Church to India or China, who shall labor in sympathy with the missionaries of that Board already in the field. The Board of Home Missions reported that there were under their charge 76 missions, scattered over seventeen States; 41 missions were west of the Alleghany Mountains. The appropriations for the year were \$15,000. Eight missions had become self-supporting during the year. The number of congregations in the missions was 125; of members, 7,000; of Sunday-schools, 160; of scholars, 4,000. The committee on the state of the Church presented a report, in which they made especial remark upon its steady progress and growth since the previous meeting of the General Synod:

The number of ministers has grown from 526 to 586, a net increase of 60; the number of classes from 31 to 34, an increase of 3; the congregations from 1,179 to 1,312, an increase of 133; the membership from 117,910 to 130,299, an increase of 12,389; the additions by certificate and confirmation from 28,962 to 32,809, an increase of 3,847; and the contributions from \$228,517.94, the sum total for the three years ending with November, 1869, to \$247,386.12, the sum total for the three years ending in 1872, the increase being \$18,868.18.

The report refers also, in the following terms, to the differences of sentiment concerning the forms of worship, and some points of doctrine, which prevail within the Church:

That there are two tendencies was distinctly recognized by the General Synod of Philadelphia. This division of sentiment has ripened into antagonism, the adherence of one tendency being arrayed in their practical church-work directly against the adherents of the opposite tendency. While the present state of things exists, there can be no unity, peace, and concord. Instead of concentrating our energies in the way of harmonious action against the common foe, much of our time and strength is expended in maintaining the conflict within our own organization, and in seeking to achieve victory over the other. What is to be done? The status is abnormal. We do not report it in order to attempt to solve the problem, but simply as a matter of fact.

III. REFORMED CHURCH OF FRANCE.—The last meeting of the Reformed Synod of France, previous to that of 1872, was held in 1659, when King Louis XIV. sent a communication to the body demanding its permanent dissolution. It is said that he assigned, as a reason for his order, that the synod "cost the state too much money, and wasted too much of the time of its ministers." The Government had never granted permission since to hold another synod until 1872. Napoleon III. professed an

intention to restore the Reformed Church to its ancient privileges, but never carried it into effect. On the 19th of November, 1871, M. Thiers, President of the Republic, signed a decree restoring to the Church the function of holding provincial and national synods, and authorizing the election of delegates to a synod which was to meet on the 6th of June, 1872.

The meeting of the synod was anticipated with great interest by the Protestants not only of France, but of other states of Europe, and of America. During the period which had elapsed since the meeting of any body which could speak with authority for the Reformed Church, a diversity in faith had been developed among its pastors and members. A "liberal" or Unitarian party had grown up, and acquired much strength under the championship of its leader, M. Athanase Coquerel. The increasing influence of this party gave great offence to the "Evangelical" members of the Reformed Church, and to the orthodox denominations generally. A disruption had already occurred in the body, about twenty-five years before, when a portion of the Church, led by Mr. Frederick Monod, seceded on account of the laxity in doctrine which was allowed, and formed the union of the Evangelical Churches of France. The Evangelical party, believing themselves to be still the stronger party in the Church, hoped, if the synod were held, to be able to commit it to a fixed basis of doctrine, which would exclude all Unitarianism and rationalism, and place the Church among those of pronounced orthodox faith. This subject was fully discussed during the months which elapsed between the calling and the meeting of the synod, and was the most important feature in the programme of the orthodox party.

The synod met in the *Temple du Saint-Esprit*, Paris, on the 6th of June, 1872. The division of parties was made manifest from the beginning of the session, when the members of the synod, following the fashion of the National Assembly, seated themselves according to their affiliations, on the Right and Left, and in the Centre. The orthodox members occupied the Right and Right Centre, and the Liberal members the Left and Left Centre. Pastor Bastie, of Bergerac (orthodox), was elected moderator by a majority of eleven votes over Pastor Viguier, of Nîmes (liberal). An address of thanks was voted to M. Thiers for issuing the decree by which the meeting of the synod was authorized. The first three days were spent mainly in settling the minor arrangements. The vote on the election of a moderator had shown that the orthodox party were in the ascendant in the synod, and that, if any determination were made on doctrine, it would be in favor of their views. In order to prevent this, a motion was made in behalf of the Left, declaring "that the synod, as it does not really represent the Church, since some consistories are larger than others, be

regarded only as a consultative assembly, with no powers to make any organic or constitutional law." This motion was rejected, and the competency of the synod to legislate for the Church was declared by a vote of 61 to 45.

M. le Professeur Blois proposed a profession of faith in the following terms:

At the moment of renewing the series of her synods, interrupted during so many years, the Reformed Church of France feels, before all else, the need to return thanks to God, and to testify her love to Jesus Christ, her Divine Head, who has sustained and consoled her throughout so many trials. She declares herself to remain faithful to those principles of faith and liberty on which she was founded. With her fathers and martyrs of the Confession of Rochelle, with all the churches of the Reformation under their different creeds, she proclaims: The sovereign authority of the Holy Scriptures in matters of faith and salvation, by faith in Jesus Christ, only Son of God, who died for our offences and rose again for our justification. She preserves, therefore, and she maintains, as the basis of her teaching, her public worship and her discipline, the great Christian facts represented in her sacraments, celebrated in her religious solemnities, and expressed in her liturgies, more especially in the confession of sins, in the Apostles' Creed, and the liturgy of the Holy Supper.

An animated debate of ten days' duration ensued upon this confession, at the end of which it was adopted by a vote of 61 to 45, as the basis of the doctrine of the Church. Motions by the liberals that the confession should be simply communicated to the churches under the form of a synodical letter; that it should be simply recommended to the churches, and not obligatory upon them; and that no disciplinary consequences should follow its promulgation, were voted down by the same majority as that by which the confession was adopted.

The following rule regarding the qualification of electors was adopted:

"An elector in the Church must declare himself heartily attached (*de cœur*) to the Protestant Reformed Church of France, and to the revealed truth, as it is contained in the sacred books of the Old and New Testaments." This rule received 77 votes. No votes were recorded against it, but 24 members abstained from voting, and 7 were absent. Proposals were made to the Left for the representation of minorities in churches in the various bodies, but they were not acceded to.

The following rule was adopted in reference to the admission of candidates for the ministry: "Every candidate for the ministry in the Reformed Church of France must adhere to the faith of the Church as defined by the General Synod at the beginning of the session." This received 62 votes to 39 cast against it. Seven members were absent.

The general effect of the action of the synod is to permit the Unitarian members and ministers to remain in the Church and to vote, upon declaring attachment to the Church and the revealed truth of the Old and New Testaments, but to prevent the ordination, in the

future, of ministers who will not subscribe to the Confession of Faith.

The following resolution on the separation of Church and state was agreed to :

The synod, considering that the reciprocal independence of the Churches and of the state ought to be introduced into modern public law ; considering that the Reformed Church of France is disposed, for its part, to accept with confidence its separation from the state, when the Government shall deem it necessary for all religious bodies, the synod deems it well to urge the Church to prepare for this separation.

The synodal presbyterian form of government was decided upon. The pastors are to be nominated by a presbyterial council. The consistory is to have the right of veto. When this right is exercised, the case may be referred to the Provincial Synod, and to the General Synod as the highest authority. A resolution prescribing the ability to read and write as an essential qualification for votes after the 1st of January, 1875, was adopted unanimously.

The synod was visited by representatives of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, who congratulated it on its resuming its meetings under a liberal government. It is represented that the Unitarian party is stronger in the churches than it appeared in the synod.

RHODE ISLAND. After an unprecedentedly long session of seventeen weeks, the General Assembly holding its session in Providence adjourned, without having passed any measures of general public interest. The revision of the statutes was completed, and two congressional districts of the State were reformed. A new apportionment of the House of Representatives was also made. The number of members will be 72, as heretofore ; but there will be one representative for every 2,794 inhabitants, instead of 1,875. Each town shall be entitled to at least one representative, and no town will be entitled to more than twelve.

The subject of politics attracted more than usual attention during the year, owing to the interest felt in the coming presidential canvass, and to the singular attitude of parties in relation thereto. The Republican State Convention assembled in Providence, March 14th, with General Burnside as president, and chose a State ticket and delegates to the National Republican Convention. The State ticket consisted of Seth Padelford, of Providence, for Governor ; Pardon W. Stevens, of Newport, for Lieutenant-Governor ; Joshua M. Addeman, of Providence, for Secretary of State ; Willard Sayles, of Providence, for Attorney-General ; and Samuel Clark, of Lincoln, for General Treasurer. The resolutions adopted were as follows :

Whereas, The annual convention of the National Union Republican party of Rhode Island is now in session for the purpose of nominating to the people of the State suitable candidates for their support for general affairs, and for the selection of delegates to the National Convention of the party, to be held in Philadelphia in June next, to nominate candidates

for the offices of President and Vice-President of the United States for the next presidential term, it is fitting now, before we proceed further with the work of the convention, that we should give expression to our views of the principles and policy of the party which we represent : it is, therefore—

Resolved, That the National Union Republican party of Rhode Island adheres to and here reaffirms the principles of the party announced at the various national conventions thereof, and illustrated by the glorious and patriotic records of the Administrations of Presidents Lincoln and Grant.

Resolved, That we highly appreciate the distinguished services of the eminent soldier, the upright and practical civilian, who is now the Chief Magistrate of this great republic, and that we earnestly favor his renomination and reelection to the office of President of the United States.

Resolved, That in Schuyler Colfax we recognize an experienced statesman, a fit presiding officer of the Senate of the United States, and an upright and intelligent magistrate, and that we cordially favor his renomination and reelection to the office of Vice-President of the United States.

Resolved, That we especially commend the efforts of President Grant to secure integrity and economy in the administration of the Government, to reduce the burdens of taxation imposed upon the industries of the country by the late war, and to honorably discharge the debt which was incurred in the salvation of the nation.

On the 20th of March the Democratic Convention was held in Providence. Candidates for State offices were nominated, and delegates were elected to the National Democratic Convention ; but the subject of resolutions was referred to the State Central Committee. The election was held April 3d, and resulted in the success of the Republican ticket, except the Lieutenant-Governor, Charles R. Cutler, the Democratic candidate, having been elected to that office. The majorities of the different candidates elected varied greatly, on account of local issues. The highest majority on the Republican ticket was 3,869 ; that of Governor Padelford was 1,075.

The General Assembly convened at Newport on the 28th of May, and, after organizing the State government for the ensuing year, adjourned on the 31st to the second Monday of January. The new Legislature consists of 56 Republicans in the House and 25 in the Senate, and 16 Democrats in the House and 11 in the Senate.

On the 8th of October the Democratic party and the Liberal Republican party each held a convention in Providence. The two parties united upon an electoral ticket. The following resolutions were adopted by the Democratic convention :

Resolved, That we, the representatives of the Democratic party of Rhode Island, in convention assembled, do approve, ratify, and adopt the platform and resolutions of the Democratic Convention held at Baltimore, and the Liberal Republican Convention at Cincinnati.

Resolved, That we will heartily support the candidates nominated at these conventions, and will unite with all persons who sympathize with us in our efforts to establish a permanent reform, and the establishment of peace and good-will toward the people of all sections of the country.

At the election, the whole number of votes

cast for President was 18,994, of which 13,665 were for Grant and 5,329 for Greeley, giving the former a majority of 8,336.

The State debt amounts to \$2,627,500, it having been reduced to that amount from \$4,000,000 since the close of the war. A part of the State bonds are due in 1882; but more of them are due in 1893 and 1894. The present condition of the State finances is as follows:

Balance in the Treasury April 30, 1873.....	\$171,127 00
Estimated receipts from the usual sources of revenue for the fiscal year ending April 30, 1873.....	671,665 00
	<hr/> \$842,792 00

Estimated payments to be made up to the same time.....	725,158 00
	<hr/> \$117,634 00

Balance in the Treasury.....

The income of the State is derived from the direct tax of $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 per cent. on the valuation of the different towns for 1866, the total amount of which valuation for that year was \$189,687,591, giving an income of \$474,218. The valuation of the towns for 1871 was \$221,345,035, an increase in five years of \$39,657,444. The increased valuation for 1872 over that of 1866 cannot be much less than \$50,000,000, which, with the increased revenue derived from the deposits in the savings-banks, the tax on which is to be $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 per cent., instead of $\frac{1}{100}$ per cent. as heretofore, will, if the valuation of 1872 is adopted, swell the receipts of the General Treasurer over former years to more than \$150,000.

The reformatory institutions of the State are in a satisfactory condition. In the Work-house and House of Correction on the State farm are 148 males and 50 females, and in the Insane Asylum 70 males and 83 females. Sixty-five convicts are confined in the State-prison, and 110 in the jail. The earnings of the prison during the year amounted to about \$5,000 above the expenses.

According to the report of the Commissioners of Public Schools, the total expenditures for school purposes for the year ending April 30, 1872, amounted to \$465,623, and the receipts to \$496,906. There are in the State 423 school districts, the attendance in which averages 21,805 in summer and 23,052 in winter. The per cent. of average attendance on total school population is 53. In the summer schools the number of male teachers is 93, and of female teachers 612; in winter schools the male teachers number 177, and the female teachers 579. The average wages per month, including board, is \$34.85 in summer schools and \$39.72 in winter schools. The length of school-year ranges from 30 to 39 weeks, being shortest in Washington County, where it amounts to 30 weeks and 3 days, and longest in Bristol County, where it amounts to 32 weeks and 1 day.

The Commissioners of Inland Fisheries continued their exertions during the year in promoting the important work of fish-culture in the inland waters, with encouraging results.

The ova of salmon and trout have been procured, hatched, and placed in the waters natural to them. The ova of shad have been introduced into the Blackstone, Pawtuxet, and Pawcatuck Rivers, in which streams these fish were formerly found. A pond in Newport and another in Tiverton have been stocked with black bass of the northern lakes, an excellent fish, well adapted to such waters; and arrangements have been made for stocking other ponds with the same fish.

Important public improvements have been in progress during the year by means of appropriations made by the General Government. Chief among these is the breakwater on Block Island. For this work Congress has already appropriated \$155,000, including an appropriation of \$50,000 made in June, 1872. This sum will enable the contractors to extend the pier or breakwater so as to afford protection to vessels seeking a refuge. Steam-dredges are employed in deepening the harbor within the pier.

The appropriations for improving the navigation of Pawtucket River, made by Congress since the year 1867, amount in the aggregate to \$42,000, of which sum \$10,000 was appropriated in June last. Formerly this river was almost useless for navigation, but, by the recent dredging, the water has been so deepened that vessels drawing eleven feet of water can ascend at high tide. When the dredging now contemplated is completed, it is estimated that there will be seven feet at low water.

An appropriation of \$10,000 was also made for straightening and deepening the channel of Providence River. The appropriations for improvements within the borders of Rhode Island made by the United States Government, from 1866 to 1872, amount to more than \$500,000.

"But these improvements in our navigable waters," says Governor Padefford, "are not all for which the United States Government has made appropriations within our borders, and for our particular benefit. Light-houses have been built and repaired; beacons, to guide the mariner and keep him from dangerous shoals, have been constructed at a great expense; sea-walls have been built to protect certain shores; fog-signals have been put up, and provisions made for keeping them in operation, at Point Judith and Beaver-Tail; and a life-saving station has been established on Narragansett Beach, and one also on the south side of Block Island."

According to the census of 1870, of the total population (173,751) ten years old and over, there were engaged in all classes of occupations 88,574 persons, of whom 66,859 were males and 21,715 females. There were engaged in agriculture 11,780, including 11,767 males and 13 females; in professional and personal services, 19,679, including 12,349 males and 7,330 females; in trade and transportation, 10,108, including 9,878 males and 230 females; in manufactures and mechanical and

mining industries, 47,007, including 32,865 males and 14,142 females.

The State contained 289,030 acres of improved land, 169,399 of woodland, and 43,879 of other unimproved land. The cash value of farms was \$21,574,968, of farming implements and machinery, \$786,246; total amount of wages paid during the year, including value of board, \$1,124,118; total (estimated) value of all farm productions, including betterments and additions to stock, \$4,761,163; orchard-products, \$43,036; produce of market-gardens, \$316,133; forest-products, \$254,683; value of home-manufactures, \$37,847; of animals slaughtered or sold for slaughter, \$755,552; of all live-stock, \$3,135,132. There were 7,770 horses, 43 mules and asses, 18,806 milch-cows, 5,821 working-oxen, 9,748 other cattle, 23,938 sheep, and 14,607 swine. The chief productions were 588 bushels of spring, and 196 of winter, wheat, 20,214 of rye, 311,957 of Indian-corn, 157,010 of oats, 33,559 of barley, 1,444 of buckwheat, 796 pounds of tobacco, 77,328 of wool, 9,920 bushels of peas and beans, 669,408 of Irish, and 142 of sweet, potatoes, 765 gallons of wine, 941,199 pounds of butter, 81,976 of cheese, 1,944,044 gallons of milk sold, 89,045 tons of hay, 954 bushels of clover-seed, 1,938 of grass-seed, 249 pounds of hops, 20 gallons of sorghum molasses, 629 pounds of honey, and 498 of wax.

The total number of manufacturing establishments was 1,850, using 402 steam-engines of 23,546 horse-power, and 456 water-wheels of 18,481 horse-power, and employing 49,417 hands, of whom 28,804 were males above sixteen, 14,752 females above fifteen, and 5,861 youth.

The total amount of capital invested was \$66,557,322; wages paid during the year, \$19,354,256; value of materials consumed, \$73,154,109; of products, \$111,418,354.

The whole number of newspapers and periodicals was 32, having an aggregate circulation of 82,050, and issuing annually 9,781,500 copies. There were 6 daily, with a circulation of 23,250; 1 semi-weekly, circulation 1,200; 19 weekly, circulation 43,950; 6 monthly, circulation 13,650.

There were 759 libraries, having 693,387 volumes. Of these 425, with 383,691 volumes, were private, and 334, with 309,696 volumes, were other than private, including 32 circulating libraries, with 65,750 volumes.

The total number of religious organizations was 295, having 283 edifices, with 125,183 sittings, and property valued at \$4,117,200.

The leading denominations were:

DENOMINATIONS.	Organizations.	Sittings.
Baptist.....	109	34,886
Christian.....	12	3,050
Congregational.....	27	18,500
Episcopal.....	43	17,175
Friends.....	17	5,514
Methodist.....	33	14,605
Roman Catholic.....	22	19,103
Second Advent.....	17	3,370

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The condition of pauperism and crime is shown by the following statistics:

Total population.....	217,853
Number of persons receiving support during the year ending June 1, 1870.....	1,046
Cost of annual support.....	\$97,702
Total number receiving support, June 1, 1870..	684
Native.....	442
Colored.....	407
Foreign.....	35
Number of persons convicted during the year.....	192
Total number of persons in prison, June 1, 1870.....	209
Native.....	180
White.....	125
Colored.....	113
Foreign.....	12
Foreign.....	55

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH. During the year 1872 the Catholic Church experienced no little opposition in its head and its members. The Pope remained in the Vatican under the same circumstances as in the preceding year, relying entirely on the contributions of Catholics throughout the world, and declining all recognition of the acts of the Italian Government. He issued no bull or brief of important bearing; the official acts relating to local matters. On the anniversary of his accession to the Pontificate, and on other occasions, Pius IX. received delegations of Catholics from Rome, various parts of Italy, and from other countries, and his replies to the addresses made him on these occasions attracted, in many cases, general attention. His reply to the address of two German clubs, June 24, 1872, gave great offence to the Government of the German Empire. The important portion of the reply is as follows:

Behold, then, a persecution already prepared and commenced in Germany; the Prime-Minister of a Government, after its victorious successes, is the chief author thereof, but we have sent to tell him—and you may likewise publicly proclaim it—that triumph unaccompanied by modesty is but fleeting, that triumph united with opposition to the Church is the utmost madness. This very persecution which Catholics suffer at the hands of the persecutor will hasten the diminution of that triumph.

I have sent to inform that Prime-Minister that hitherto Catholics have been favorable to the Germanic Empire. I have informed him that I have always received from bishops, from priests, and Catholics at large, continued accounts of the contentment they experienced at the cordial manner in which they were treated by Government, and of the freedom preserved to the Church. And the Government itself appeared satisfied with the Catholics. How, then, after these declarations and confessions of the German Government itself, how is it that the Catholics are suddenly transformed into people who disobey and who conspire? This is the question I have had put to him, to which I have received no answer; nor shall I have a reply just yet, since truth is unanswerable. Be that as it may, let us elevate our eyes toward God, let us be confident and united, and, ere long, some pebble rolling down from the mountain will bruise the heel of the Colossus.

But should the Lord will that further persecutions come, the Church knows no fear; on the contrary, persecutions purify her, strengthen her, and increase her beauty and her loveliness; since even in the Church there are subjects for purification, and persecutions from the great ones of the earth better serve that end.

Let us then quietly await God's will, but be ever

filled with faith; have respect and entire docility toward the Government—not, however, toward laws contrary to the Church.

He had, on the 16th of the same month, in a letter addressed to Cardinal Antonelli, protested against the proposed law of the Italian Government for suppressing all houses of religious orders in Rome, and said :

Who can deny that to suppress the religious orders at Rome, or to limit, arbitrarily, their existence, is not only to attack the liberty and independence of the Roman Pontiff, but to take out of his hands one of the most powerful and effectual means for the government of the Universal Church?

Every one knows that, as the centre of Christendom is at Rome, so the religious houses that have been long established here are, so to say, the centres of all these orders and congregations respectively, that are spread through the Catholic world. They are like so many special seminaries built by the indefatigable care of Roman Pontiffs, endowed by the generosity of pious founders—even foreigners—and governed by the supreme authority of the Sovereign Pontiff, from whom they receive life, counsel, and direction. These houses have been founded with the purpose of furnishing laborers and missionaries for all parts of the world. Without reverting to history, it suffices, at this day, to run the eye over the different countries of Europe and the farther and more inhospitable fields of Asia, Africa, America, and Oceania, to appreciate the advantages for the Christian republic, and for the whole human race, procured by these followers of the evangelical counsels. In all those regions these zealous servants of God are consecrating their strength, their health, their very life, with an admirable self-denial, to the good of the people.

But, with the religious orders suppressed at Rome, or their existence in any manner hindered, the world will no longer reap the advantages, as now, of these pious and charitable institutions. For at Rome are established, so to say, the principal novitiates for furnishing fresh soldiers of the faith. It is to Rome that the religious of every nation flock, to retemper their dispositions, and to give account of their missions. It is at Rome that are discussed, under the shadow of the Apostolic See, all the principal interests, even those of distant lands, belonging to these communities of religious. It is at Rome that are elected, in assemblies of religious of many nations, the superiors-general, the dignitaries of the orders, and the provincial heads.

How, then, can it be expected that, without these great centres, established as they now are, the life-giving and beneficent work of these evangelical laborers can be productive of the same results? It cannot be. To suppress the religious houses at Rome is to leave without life the communities of religious scattered all over the world. And to rob them of their properties at Rome, is to strip each order throughout the world of its legitimate possessions.

Thus, then, the suppression, at Rome, of the religious orders is, not simply an open wrong done to the well-deserving individuals of each; but, much more, it is a real attack on the international rights of the whole Catholic world. It is, besides, a duty of obligation for us to declare that the suppression of religious houses at Rome might be, at given times, very prejudicial to the Apostolic See; for it is among the more distinguished subjects of these houses that useful collaborators are chosen for the holy ministry, assistants of the different ecclesiastical congregations, who serve the Church most usefully, in giving information in regard to the different missions confided to their care, or in bestowing profound study on refutations of error, or in rendering wise advice on divers questions of discipline relating to the various churches of the Catholic world.

It is, then, manifest, cardinal, what is the object sought by the usurping government, in its proposed law preparing for the suppression of the religious orders at Rome. Ay, it is but the continuation of the injurious and revolutionary plan that has been pursued, hypocritically, from the day of the forcible occupation of Rome, and by means of which they wish to attack not only our temporal authority, but especially, and above all, our supreme Apostolate, for the advantage of which, said they, the annexation of the patrimony of the Church was made—a patrimony bestowed on the Roman Pontiffs by an admirable disposition of Divine Providence, and possessed by the Popes for more than eleven centuries, by titles the most legitimate and sacred; and for the good of all.

This letter defined his position, in regard to the Italian Government, in these words :

And how, in fact, since the new order of things, can the Pope style himself free and independent? It suffices not that he may, for the moment, call himself materially free as to his person; he should be, and should appear in the eyes of all, free and independent in the exercise of his supreme authority. Now, the Pope neither is, nor can be, free and independent, so long as his supreme power is subjected to the arrogance and caprice of an adverse power; so long as his elevated ministry is made a mark for the influence and for the predominance of political passions; so long as his laws and his decrees cannot pass exempt from suspicion of partiality or of offence toward the respective nations. In the new condition of things, forced on the Pontificate since the usurpation of the patrimony of the Church, conflict between the two powers is inevitable; concord and harmony cannot depend upon the will of men; relations between the two powers, based upon an absurd system, can have no other effect save those naturally resulting from opposing elements, which must necessarily keep them in continuous and painful contention.

History itself is filled with collisions between the two authorities, and of examples of commotions within the Christian family, every time the Roman Pontiffs were even momentarily subordinated to the authority of foreign power. The reason thereof is but too clear. The world being subdivided into a very considerable number of states, each independent of the others, some strong and powerful, some weak and small, peace and tranquillity could not exist in the consciences of the faithful, otherwise save in proportion to their certainty and secure conviction of the entire impartiality of the common Father of the faithful, and of the independence of his actions. Now, how could that be at present, if the action of the Roman Pontiff be continually exposed to party agitation, to governmental despotism, and to the danger of finding, at every turn, his repose disturbed, as also the tranquillity of his counsellors and of his ministers themselves?

Likewise the freedom of the sacred congregations, whose duty it is to resolve questions, and to respond to all the consultations of the Catholic world, is of immense importance to the security of the Church, and to the legitimate imperious needs of all Christian nations. It is requisite, in short, that none, ever upon earth, can doubt the liberty and independence of the decisions and decrees emanated from the common Father of the faithful. It is necessary that no one be disturbed by the fear of extraneous pressure in Pontifical resolutions. It is incumbent that the Pope, the congregations, the conclave itself, not only be free in fact, but that said liberty appear manifest and evident, and that neither doubt nor suspicion arise in this respect. Now, the religious liberty of Catholics having, as an indeclinable condition, the freedom of the Pope, it follows that, if the Pope, supreme judge and living organ of the faith and of the laws of Catholics, be not free, they can

never feel reassured as to the freedom and independence of his acts. * * *

What avails it that the door of our domicile be not closed against our exit, once we could not issue forth without witnessing impious and revolting scenes, without exposing ourselves to insult at the hands of people gathered hither to foment immorality and disorder, without incurring the peril of rendering ourselves an involuntary cause of contention amid citizens! What matters promising personal guarantees to the high dignitaries of the Church, when they are obliged even to conceal, when in the streets, the insignia of their dignity, in order not to be liable to every style of bad treatment; when the ministers of God and the most sacred things are objects of derision and of mockery, so that it be not frequently even expedient to perform, in public, the most august ceremonies of our holy religion; when, finally, the sacred pastors of the Catholic world, who are, from time to time, obliged to come to Rome to report upon the affairs of their respective churches, may find themselves exposed, without any royal guarantee, to the like insults and, possibly, even to similar dangers!

The following allocution of the Pope to the Cardinals, delivered December 22, 1872, is the great official act of the year:

VENERABLE BROTHERS: The just and merciful Lord, whose judgments are inscrutable, and whose ways are not to be scanned, permits this Apostolic See, and the whole Church in union with it, to groan under a long and cruel persecution. Our and your condition, venerable brothers, has not been changed, but rather is daily aggravated since the occupation of our provinces, and especially since, two years ago, this glorious city was withdrawn from our paternal rule. The experience of our yoke has taught us how correctly, from the beginning of this persecution promoted by the machinations of wicked sects, and perpetrated and carried on by their disciples at the head of public affairs, we frequently, in our allocutions and apostolic letters, have asserted openly that the sovereign rights of our secular principedom were attacked with so much force, for no other reason than that so a way might be laid toward abolishing, if that could be done, the spiritual authority in which the successors of Peter are glorious, and to obliterate the Catholic Church, and the very name of Christ Himself, living and reigning in it. Very clearly, indeed, has that been shown by the hostile acts of the sub-Alpine Government, especially by those iniquitous laws, by which even the clerics, torn from the foot of the altars and deprived of their immunity, have been summoned to the military service; by which even bishops have been deprived of the right of teaching youth, and their seminaries have been closed. Still this purpose of theirs shall be made still more clear by us. In this very city the religious congregations are disturbed under our own eyes, or violently driven out from their houses, and the property of the Church subjected to an enormous tribute, and handed over to the disposition of the civil authority. Even now there has been proposed in the Legislative Chamber, as they call it, a law not wholly dissimilar from that which, notwithstanding our protest and solemn condemnation, has already been put into execution in other parts of Italy, which must extinguish, even here in the centre of Catholic faith, the religious congregations, and confiscate the goods of the Church and offer them at public auction. But this law—if, indeed, we can honor by such a name a decree so repulsive to natural, divine, and social right—is much more iniquitous and criminal in Rome and the adjacent provinces. It injures more deeply and sorely the rights and possessions of the universal Church. It attacks the very foundation of the true social civilization, which the religious orders, with unceasing labor and equal courage and constancy, have pro-

moted and perfected, not only in our territory, but which they have brought and still bring to foreign and barbarous nations, despising difficulties, dangers, losses, even life itself. In fine, this law attacks the rights and privileges of our Apostolate, since, if the religious houses were obliterated or notably reduced, and the secular clergy reduced to destitution and gradually diminishing in numbers owing to the military conscription, not only here as elsewhere would there be wanting those who should break the bread of life to the people, who should administer the sacraments to the faithful, who should teach the young and strengthen them against the innumerable snares daily laid for them, but the Roman Pontiff would be deprived of those aids which, as the universal master and pastor, he so much needs for the government of the entire Church.

The spoliation of the Roman Church would include those treasures which have been gathered here and placed in this centre of unity by the generosity of all Catholics rather than by the gift of our own people. And so those treasures which were brought here for the use and increase of the universal Church will be impiously converted to the use of others. Scarcely had we learned that one of the ministers of the sub-Alpine Government had signified to the Legislative Assembly his purpose of submitting to it a law of this kind, than we exposed its monstrous character through a letter of the 16th day of June of this year (1872), addressed to our Cardinal Secretary of State, and we commanded him that he should make known to the ambassadors of the foreign princes near the Holy See this new danger impending over us. Nevertheless, as the threatened law has been proposed, the duty of our Apostolate requires that we should renew with a louder voice the expostulations already made in your presence, venerable brothers, and before the universal Church. Execrating this nefarious crime, in the name of Jesus Christ, whose vicar we are on earth, we condemn it by the authority of the holy apostles Peter and Paul, and by our own, together with any scheme of law which shall arrogate to itself the power of disturbing the religious orders in Rome and the adjacent provinces, and of depriving the Church there of its property and disposing of it for the benefit of the treasury or otherwise. We therefore pronounce invalid whatever is done against the rights and patrimony of the Church. We declare absolutely void and null any acquisition, by any title, of the stolen goods, against alienation of which this Apostolic See will never cease to protest. Let the authors and supporters of this law remember the censures and spiritual punishments which, *ipso facto* incurred, the apostolic constitutions inflict on the invaders of the rights of the Church, and, pitying their souls bound by these spiritual chains, let them cease to lay up treasures of anger against the day of wrath, and of the revelation of the just judgment of God.

The very bitter grief with which we are afflicted, on account of these and the other injuries wrought against the Church throughout Italy, has been not lightly increased by the cruel persecutions to which it is subject elsewhere, especially in the new German Empire, where not only by secret machinations, but also by open force, they attempt to subvert it from the very foundation, since men who not only do not profess our holy religion, but do not even know it, claim for themselves the right of defining the dogmas and rights of the Catholic Church, and while they disturb her they have the audacity to declare that they do her no injury. Moreover, adding calumny and derision to injury, they do not hesitate to attribute this cruel persecution to the fault of the Catholics, forsooth; that their prelates and priesthood, together with the faithful, refuse to prefer the laws and will of the civil empire to the holy laws of God and the Church, and to abstain from their religious duty.

Would that the guides of public affairs, taught by a long experience, might be persuaded that none

of their subjects would with greater exactness than Catholics render to Caesar the things that were Caesar's, and this precisely because they desire religiously to render to God the things that are God's!

The civil authorities of some of the cantons of the Swiss Republic appear to have entered upon the same path as the German Empire in deciding on the dogmas of the Catholic faith in favoring apostates and interrupting the exercise of episcopal authority. The Government of Geneva, although bound by a solemn treaty to guard and protect in its territory the Catholic religion, has in the past years enacted laws injurious to the authority and liberty of the Church, and more recently has suppressed the Catholic schools, has banished religious orders, and deprived others of the right of teaching. Lately it has endeavored to destroy the authority which for many years past our venerable brother Gaspar, Bishop of Hebron, legitimately exercises, and to deprive him of his parochial benefice; it has even gone so far as to invite, by public solicitation, the inhabitants to schismatically subvert the ecclesiastical government.

Not less grave is what the Church suffers in Catholic Spain from the hands of the civil power. We have learned that a law concerning the endowment of the clergy has been proposed and ratified, by which not only are the solemn treaties and conventions broken, but absolutely every rule of right and justice is trampled under foot. This law, which is calculated to increase the destitution and servitude of the clergy, and to augment and increase the evils done to that illustrious nation, in these later years, in the injury of faith and ecclesiastical discipline, by a deplorable series of acts of the Spanish Government, has called for the just and emphatic complaints of our venerable brothers the Bishops of Spain, as it now calls for our solemn expostulation.

Sadder things are also to be told of that small but impudent band of Armenians, who, especially at Constantinople, have endeavored by audacious fraud and violence to overwhelm the much greater number who remain faithful in their duty and faith. Belying their Catholic name, they continue in opposition to our supreme authority and their legitimate Patriarch, who, expelled by their artifices, has been compelled to fly, an exile, to us. By their craftiness they have found favor with the civil power, so that, notwithstanding the exertions of our legate extraordinary sent thither to arrange this affair, and our own letter addressed to the most serene Emperor of the Turks, by force of arms they have converted to their own use some of the Catholic churches; they have assembled in a caucus (*conciliabulum*) and have appointed a schismatical patriarch, and have succeeded in depriving the Catholics of the rights which they always up to this enjoyed through public agreements. Concerning these troubles of the Church we shall, perhaps, deal more explicitly if our just protests are despised.

But among so many causes for grief we rejoice, venerable brothers, that you can be consoled, as ourselves have been raised up from our affliction, by the constancy and indefatigableness of the bishops of these regions and elsewhere; bishops who, girt round the loins in truth and clad with the breastplate of justice, and closely bound to this chair of Peter, frightened by no dangers, cast down by no affliction, both singly and in a body, by word and writing, by expostulations and pastoral letters, together with their clergy and faithful people, bravely and with alacrity defend the rights of the Church, of this Holy See, and of themselves. They restrain unjust violence, refute calumnies, discover plots, defeat the audacity of the impious, and show to all the light of truth. They strengthen the good, and they oppose, to the assaults of the enemy attacking them on all sides, the strength of a compact unity. To us, afflicted with so many evils of the Church, they afford a most comforting consolation and a powerful help, which will certainly be greater if they take care that the bonds of faith and charity, in which

their minds and affections are joined, should become daily closer. To secure this, let no one think it inopportune that those who, with the authority of metropolitans, preside over the ecclesiastical provinces, should confer with their suffragans in the best manner that circumstances will permit on those measures which will mutually unite and strengthen them all in one mind and sentiment, and let them prepare themselves to undergo with a unanimous effort the difficult contest against the assaults of the impious.

The Lord has truly smitten us, venerable brothers, with His sword, hard, great, and strong; the smoke of His anger ascends, and the fire burns from His face. But will God cast us down forever, or will He not be appeased? No! for the Lord does not forget to have mercy, and He will not stay His mercies in His anger, for He is mighty to pardon, and He may be propitiated by those invoking Him in truth, and He shall pour out on us the riches of His mercy. Let us endeavor to appease the divine anger in this acceptable time of the advent of our Lord. Humbly walking in newness of life, let us go to the King of Peace who is about to come to announce peace to man and good-will. The just and merciful God by whose mysterious purpose we are permitted to see the sorrow of our people, and the sorrow of our holy city, and to sit there when it is given into the hands of the enemy. He will incline His ear to hear; He will open His eyes and see our desolation and the city upon which His name is invoked.

The troubles between the new German Empire and the Roman Catholic Church arose primarily out of the support given by Government to the few Catholic priests and professors who refused to acknowledge the decrees of the Vatican Council.

Bishop Krentenz, of Ermeland, having declared Dr. Wollmann and Dr. Michelis, professors of theology, excommunicated, the Prussian Minister of Worship on the 28th of March called the bishop to account, denying the right of any religious denomination to cut off any members from its communion without leave of the state. The bishop, in reply, adhered to his act as one of absolute duty on his part, involving no civil rights, and in so far not under the state control. The Government, however, punished him by depriving him of the usual salary paid to Catholic bishops.

Another cause of dispute arose soon after, in consequence of the appointment by the Emperor of Cardinal Hohenlohe as ambassador to the Pope. Pius IX. declined to receive a cardinal as ambassador from any power, as it was against sound principle, constant usage, and the express direction of the Council of Basle, because the cardinals forming the Pope's Council cannot at the same time represent another government.

The excitement consequent on these collisions of the spiritual and temporal powers led the German Empire to a course of open hostility. On July 4, 1872, the Reichstag passed the following law:

We, William, by the grace of God, Emperor of Germany, King of Prussia, etc., in the name of the German Empire, with the assent of the Federal Council, and of the Parliament, ordain as follows:

I. The Order of the Society of Jesus, as well as the monastic Orders and Congregations affiliated to the said Society, are excluded from the territory of the German Empire. The creation of establish-

ments by them is forbidden. Establishments of theirs at present existing shall be suppressed within a period to be settled by the Federal Council, but not later than six months.

II. The members of the Order of the Society of Jesus, or of Orders and Congregations affiliated, may, if aliens, be expelled from the territory of the Confederation. If they are natives, their residence in certain districts, or certain places, may be forbidden, or prescribed, to them.

III. The Federal Council will take the measures necessary for securing the execution of this law.

In faith of which we have set our hand and seal imperial.

Done at Ems, July 4, 1872.

WILLIAM.

PRINCE BISMARCK.

NOTICE CONCERNING THE ABOVE.

In virtue of paragraph III., of the law of the 4th inst., regarding the Order of the Society of Jesus (*Bulletin of Imperial Laws*, p. 258), the Federal Council has decided:

1. The Order of the Society of Jesus, being excluded from the German Empire, the exercise of every function of their ministry, especially in the Church, and in the School, and the giving of Missions, is interdicted to the members of this Order.

2. The establishments of the Order of the Society of Jesus shall be suppressed, at latest in six months from the going into effect of this law.

3. The proper measures, in each special case, for the execution of the law, will be arranged by the police authorities of each locality.

For the Chancellor of the Empire, DELBRÜCK.

BERLIN, July 5, 1872.

The law, though naming the Jesuits only, was interpreted by the Government in the widest sense, and not only Jesuits, but Redemptorists, Brothers of the Christian Schools, and even Sisters of Charity, were expelled and their establishments closed.

The German bishops, in a memorandum drawn up at Fulda, September 26, 1872, protested against this act, and the other proceedings, while the bodies to which the law applied, and in some cases individual members claiming rights as nobles, protested, but the law was rigorously carried out. A general association of German Catholics met at Mayence, but only drew down prosecutions by its protests. The law extended not only to Prussia proper, but also to Baden, Bavaria, where the King was unable to retain one of his own family. The excitement produced by these measures continued throughout the year. In December the Catholic churches in the Diocese of Gnesen and Posen (Polish Prussia) were closed, and many clergy prosecuted for reading a pastoral letter of Bishop Ledochowski, appointing the 8th of December for devotions to the Sacred Heart of Jesus, under whose protection he placed his diocese, imploring a suspension of the hostility against the Church.

The allocation already given contributed to continue the excitement in Germany.

Following the example of Germany, the canton of Geneva expelled the Christian Brothers and the Sisters of Charity, who had for some years conducted the free schools of the Catholic population. The canton of Geneva is made up in part of territory taken from France and Savoy in 1814. The Catholic population of the

new canton were, by the brief of Pius VII., in 1819, placed under the Bishop of Lausanne, who was made also Bishop of Geneva. In 1865 M. Mermillod, who had been appointed *curé* of Geneva, was appointed and consecrated by the Pope Bishop of Hebron *in partibus infidelium*, and Bishop auxiliary of Geneva, Monseigneur Marilley, Bishop of Lausanne and Geneva, at the same time nominating him vicar-general of the latter diocese. Bishop Mermillod's appointment was never formally recognized by the cantonal authorities, although he has hitherto appointed the *curés* or pastors of the various parishes, and given confirmation on them, and exercised other episcopal acts. In the excitement arising out of the expulsion of the religious communities, the canton refused, by decree of September 20, 1872, to recognize him any longer as *curé*, cut off his salary, and forbade him to exercise any episcopal functions at Geneva. They also called upon Monseigneur Marilley to recall any powers conferred upon him; but that prelate formally resigned all jurisdiction in the Diocese of Geneva. The Bishop of Hebron, on the 28th, protested against their action, appealing to article 15 of the treaty of Turin, and protocol of the Congress of Vienna, article 387. A protest of the clergy was also made, and the Catholic bishops of Switzerland, on the 24th of September, sustained his position, and encouraged him to remain firm; but the Government proceeded to new measures, and somewhat later expelled Bishop Mermillod from the Swiss soil, upon which he retired to Paris. Upon the occasion of his arrest by the chief of police at Geneva, Monsignor Mermillod drew up the following protest: "I protest in the name of the rights of the Catholic Church, in the name of the liberty of Catholic consciences violated in my person, in the name of my rights as a free citizen of the Helvetic Republic, against the decree of banishment by which the Federal Council puts me outside the territory of my country without having heard me in person, without judging me, and without any violation on my part of any law of the Constitution."

Another Swiss bishop, Monseigneur Lachat, of Basle, had been forbidden by the government of Soleure to publish the canons and decrees of the Vatican Council, under threat of proceedings against him. In October, 1872, however, he pronounced the pastor of Starkirschen excommunicated. The government directed the authorities to prevent by force any other priest from taking the position of *curé*. At a later date they withdrew their recognition of Monseigneur Lachat as Bishop of Basle, declared the see vacant, and requested the chapter to elect a new bishop.

Among the Armenians in the Turkish Empire who recognized the Pope, troubles arose in 1872, at the head of which was Kasangian, Bishop of Antioch. Hassoun, patriarch of the Catholic Armenians, in carrying out the de-

cisions of the Holy See, was exiled by the Sultan.

During the year the dissidents from the Council of the Vatican, whose support by the German Government had been followed by severe action against the bishops and religious orders, maintained their attitude, but without any striking increase in the number of priests, who amounted in all to less than fifty. With a view of effecting an organization, they called a second Old Catholic Congress at Cologne. It met on Saturday, September 20th. It was attended by the Jansenist Archbishop of Utrecht, two bishops of the Established Church of England, the Bishops of Ely and Lincoln, one Protestant Episcopal bishop from the United States, the Bishop of Maryland, and 250 delegates from various parts of Germany. No definite confession of faith was adopted; but, in view of the fact that no bishop had joined them, a committee was appointed to consider the means to be adopted to supply the want by electing one or more bishops.

Fifteen resolutions, adopted by them, on the repose of the theological and juristic committees, maintained: 1, the right of excommunicated old Catholic priests to officiate; 2, that any of them could administer the sacrament of penance without faculties; 3, in any diocese; 4, that congregations may elect their own pastors; 5 and 6 dispensed them from the necessity of using Catholic churches, consecrated altars, etc.; 7 retains liturgical usages "as nearly as possible;" 8 proposes reform; 9, to avoid religious and political questions; 10 leaves setting up of a new organization to the local necessities; 11 provides for reports to central committee; 12 favors civil marriage; 13 declares marriage dispensations unnecessary; 14 declares it lawful to apply to foreign bishops, especially of the Utrecht Church and the Armenian, for ordination; 15 elects a committee of three theologians, two canonists, and two laymen, to arrange the election of bishops, their residence, salary, relation to government and the congregations.

Three other resolutions related to the reunion of Christian churches, and ten others to the rights of the old Catholics as against the state, and the Catholics who accepted the Vatican decrees, claiming recognition and the church property as the only real Catholic body.

The year 1872 was remarkable for a renewal of pilgrimages to various shrines, one of the most important being that to our Lady of Lourdes, in the Pyrenees, to which thousands of pilgrims flocked from all parts of France.

During the year there was no new promotion of cardinals, and four members of the Sacred College died: Cardinal Cyril Alameda, O. S. F., Archbishop of Toledo; Cardinal Nicholas Clarelli, Bishop of Frascati; Cardinal Angelo Quaglia; and Cardinal Aloysius Amat, Bishop of Palestrina. Among other eminent dignitaries who died during the year, was the Aus-

trian Bishop Fessler, secretary of the late council.

RUSSIA (Empire of all the Russias), an empire in Europe and Asia. Emperor, Alexander II., born April 17 (April 29, new style), 1818; succeeded his father, February 18 (March 2), 1855; crowned at Moscow, August 26 (September 7), 1856. Heir-apparent, Grand-duke Alexander, born February 26 (March 10), 1845; married November 4, 1866, to Maria Dagmar (born November 26, 1847), daughter of King Christian IX., of Denmark. Offspring of the union are two sons: Nicholas, born May 6, 1868; and George, born April 28, 1871.

The administration of the empire is intrusted to four great boards or councils, possessing separate functions, but centring in the private cabinet of the Emperor. The first of these boards is the *Council of the Empire*, which has to superintend the general administration of affairs, and propose alterations whenever necessary. It was established by Alexander I., in 1810, and in 1872 consisted of 36 members, exclusive of the ministers who have a seat *ex officio*, and of the princes of the imperial house, who can claim the right to be present at the deliberations. The president, in 1872, was Grand-duke Constantine, the brother of the Emperor. This Council is divided into three departments, namely, of Legislation, of Civil Administration, and of Finance. Each department has its own president, and a separate sphere of duties, but there are meetings together of the three sections. The second board is the *Senate* (Directing Senate), which is the high-court of justice for the empire, controlling all inferior tribunals, and examining into the state of public revenue and expenditure, and having power to appoint to a great variety of offices, and to make remonstrances to the Emperor. It is divided into seven (before 1869 into eight) sections or committees, of which five sit in St. Petersburg and two in Moscow. In the *plenum*, or general meeting of the sections, the Minister of Justice takes the chair, as high procurator for the Emperor. The third board is the Holy Synod, established by Peter I., in 1721, which has the superintendence of all the religious affairs of the empire. The President of the Holy Synod is the Metropolitan of Novgorod. The fourth board is the Council of Ministers. It is divided into eleven departments, namely:

Ministry of	Incumbent.
Imperial House....	Count Alex. Adlerberg (app. 1870).
Foreign Affairs....	Prince Alexander Michael Gortchakoff (app. 1856).
War.....	General Count Millertin (1862).
Navy.....	Admiral Crabbe (1860).
Interior.....	General Timascheff (1868).
Public Instruction.	Count Tolstoy (1866).
Finance.....	Privy-Councillor M. von Rentrern (1862).
Justice.....	Count Pahlen (1868).
Imperial Domains.	Privy-Councillor D. Valoniew (1872).
Public Works.....	Lieut.-Gen. Count Bobrinsky (1871).
General Comptrol.	Privy-Councillor M. Abaza.

The area and population of the several governments into which Russia is divided were, in 1872, as follows:

GOVERNMENTS.		Area.	Population.	GOVERNMENTS.		Area.	Population.
I. EUROPEAN RUSSIA.				EUROPEAN RUSSIA.—(Continued.)			
A. Russia Proper.				c. Inland Lakes.....		20,443
1. Archangel.....	286,739	275,779		d. Nova Zembla.....		32,679
2. Astrukhan.....	28,914	319,278		European Russia.....		1,924,382	69,364,541
Astrakhan Calmucks.....	33,124	130,676		II. GRAND-DUCHY OF FINLAND.			
Astrakhan Kirgheez.....	22,975	134,000		1. Åbo-Björneborg.....	9,895	319,784	
3. Bessarabia.....	14,014	1,062,018		2. Kuopio.....	16,437	226,670	
4. Charkov.....	21,016	1,681,486		3. Nyland.....	4,453	174,388	
5. Cherson.....	27,481	1,497,995		4. St. Michael.....	8,890	161,926	
6. Province of the Army of the Don.....	61,932	1,010,135		5. Tawastehus.....	6,937	170,264	
7. Esthonia.....	7,611	322,668		6. Uleaborg.....	59,256	184,758	
8. Grodno.....	14,960	958,852		7. Wasa.....	15,533	313,169	
9. Yaroslavl.....	13,757	999,383		8. Viborg.....	13,428	279,941	
10. Yekaterinoslav.....	26,141	1,281,482		Total.....		134,829	1,830,853
11. Kaluga.....	11,878	984,255		III. CAUCASUS.			
12. Kazan.....	23,727	1,670,337		Governments, Provs, and Districts.			
13. Kiev.....	19,682	2,144,276		1. Kuban District.....	84,887	599,969	
14. Kostroma.....	30,812	1,101,099		2. Government of Stavropol.....	27,298	371,422	
15. Kovno.....	15,687	1,131,248		3. District Ter.....	23,845	447,307	
16. Courland.....	10,556	597,288		4. Daghestan.....	11,039	449,096	
17. Koorsk.....	18,801	1,366,859		5. District Sakatal.....	1,537	52,215	
18. Livonia.....	17,302	990,734		6. Government of Tiflis.....	15,582	596,784	
19. Minsk.....	85,295	1,125,588		7. Government of Kutais.....	8,039	653,294	
20. Mohilev.....	18,545	908,858		8. Military Dist. of Suchum-Kale.....	2,826	66,468	
21. Moscow.....	12,854	1,678,784		9. District Tschernomor.....	2,041	?	
22. Nijni-Novgorod.....	19,631	1,262,913		10. Government of Elisabethpol.....	17,039	503,282	
23. Novgorod.....	46,302	1,016,414		11. Government of Baku.....	14,923	486,229	
24. Olonez.....	50,495	802,490		12. Government of Erivan.....	10,577	435,658	
25. Orel.....	18,034	1,578,013		Caucasia.....		169,633	4,661,824
26. Orenburg.....	73,985	840,704		IV. SIBERIA.			
27. Pensa.....	15,035	1,197,393		Coast Province.....	716,200	43,320	
28. Perm.....	128,216	2,173,501		Province of the Amoor.....	109,046	22,297	
29. Podolia.....	16,341	1,946,761		" " Yakutsk.....	1,518,454	228,363	
30. Poltava.....	19,235	2,002,118		" " Transbaikalia.....	213,823	419,843	
31. Pskov.....	16,880	717,816		Government of Irkutsk.....	271,852	372,833	
32. Riazan.....	16,249	1,438,292		" Yenisseisk.....	971,789	350,548	
33. Samara.....	64,986	1,743,432		" Tomsk.....	333,544	784,268	
34. St. Petersburg.....	17,065	1,160,930		" Tobolsk.....	569,363	1,105,855	
35. Saratov.....	32,613	1,725,473		Inland Lakes.....	13,919	.....
36. Simbirsk.....	19,103	1,192,510		Siberia.....		4,717,990	3,327,627
37. Smolensk.....	21,548	1,163,594		V. CENTRAL ASIA.			
38. Tambov.....	25,527	2,055,778		A. Kirgheez-Steppe.			
39. Tauria.....	23,608	658,549		Province Akmoillinek.....	244,281	226,778	
40. Tschernigov.....	20,249	1,560,378		" Semipalatinsk.....	138,194	208,904	
41. Tula.....	11,947	1,154,292		" Turgai.....	171,127	338,802	
42. Tver.....	25,855	1,521,577		Lake Tschalkar.....	481	.....
43. Ufa.....	47,018	1,297,577		Province Uralsk.....	123,397	499,264	
44. Wilna.....	16,407	973,574		Lake Balkash.....	9,188	.....
45. Vitebsk.....	17,434	838,046		B. General Government, Toorkistan.			
46. Viatka.....	59,173	2,347,746		Province Syr-Darja.....	197,831	865,461	
47. Vladimir.....	18,807	1,239,051		" Semiretschensk.....	144,998	486,937	
48. Volhynia.....	27,723	1,643,270		Kuldscha.....	27,500	114,337	
49. Vologda.....	155,050	974,535		Central Asia.....		1,056,996	2,740,583
50. Voronesch.....	25,440	2,068,998		Russian Empire.....		8,003,830	81,925,428
Russia Proper.....		1,824,147	63,658,934				
B. Kingdom of Poland.							
51. Kalisch.....	4,200	601,029					
52. Kjeletz.....	3,623	470,300					
53. Lomsha.....	4,400	456,429					
54. Ljublin.....	6,263	639,483					
55. Piotrkow.....	4,486	635,473					
56. Plock.....	3,997	442,626					
57. Radom.....	4,758	498,852					
58. Sjedletz.....	5,298	504,606					
59. Senwalki.....	4,652	511,170					
60. Warsaw.....	5,436	925,639					
Poland.....		47,113	5,705,607				

The area and population of the great divisions of the Russian Empire were, according to the latest dates (1867), as follows:

COUNTRIES.	Square Miles.	Population.
European Russia (in Poland) ..	1,924,382	69,364,541
Grand-duchy of Finland.....	134,829	1,830,853
Countries of the Caucasus.....	169,633	4,661,824
Siberia.....	4,717,990	3,327,627
Central Asia.....	1,056,996	2,740,583
Total.....	8,003,890	81,925,428

The most densely peopled portion of the

empire is the ten Polish provinces. In a territory of 107,221 square versts, or 47,113 English square miles, there are 5,705,607 souls, which gives an average of 53 inhabitants per square verst, or 121 per English square mile. Of the Russian provinces, those in which industry has attained its highest degree of progress, and those in which the cultivation of the soil or its more favorable conditions enable it to insure the means of subsistence to a larger number, are the most thickly populated. Thus, Moscow shows an average of 126 inhab-

itants per square mile; Kiev, 114; Poltawa, 104; Koorsk, 98; Tula, 97. Another point of some interest is the population of Russian towns. A large number that are officially named such are only villages. About 100 of these have less than 1,000 inhabitants each; some 150 vary from 1,000 to 2,000; and about an equal number are under 3,000. Most of the Russian towns, about 230, have from 5,000 to 10,000 inhabitants. There are only 140 towns in Russia with a population over 10,000. Of this number, only six have over 100,000 inhabitants; three from 75,000 to 100,000; five from 50,000 to 75,000; six from 40,000 to 50,000; nine from 30,000 to 40,000; 22 from 20,000 to 30,000; and, finally, 89 from 10,000 to 20,000 inhabitants.

The religious statistics of the empire, according to the "Statistical Year-Book of the Russian Empire" (vol. ii., Petersburg, 1871), are as follows:

I. EUROPEAN RUSSIA AND POLAND.

DENOMINATIONS.	European Russia.	To 1,000 Pop'n.	Poland.	To 1,000 Pop'n.
Orthodox Gr'k Church	53,139,247	835	29,932	5
Rascolniks	922,079	14	4,552	1
Gregorian Armenians	37,136	0.6	..	..
United Greeks	..	..	229,260	40
Roman Catholics	2,582,991	45	4,326,473	753
Protestants	2,234,112	35	331,253	59
Israelites	1,529,100	29	733,079	137
Mohammedans	2,358,766	37	606	..
Pagans	255,509	4	473	..
Total	63,653,934	1,000	5,705,607	999

II. FINLAND.

Nearly the entire population of the Grand-duchy of Finland belongs to the Lutheran Church. In 1867 it contained, besides the 1,759,359 Lutherans, 35,538 Orthodox Greeks, and about 800 Roman Catholics.

III. CAUCASUS AND SIBERIA.

DENOMINATIONS.	Caucasus.	To 1,000 Pop'n.	Siberia.	To 1,000 Pop'n.
Orthodox Greek	1,929,925	421	2,875,533	864
Sectarians	58,876	13	65,505	20
Gregorian Armenians	560,675	122	9	..
Catholic Armenians	17,807	4	..	..
Roman Catholics	11,056	2	24,754	7
Protestants	10,575	2	5,722	2
Total Christians	3,588,914	564	2,971,529	893
Mohammedans	1,960,531	423	61,033	13
Israelites	23,227	5	11,400	3
Pagans	10,915	2	283,621	85
Total	4,583,640	1,000	3,327,627	999

IV. CENTRAL ASIA.

The large majority of the population are Mohammedans. The number of the Greek Catholics is estimated, in Akmollinsk, at 20,603, in Semipalatinsk at 50,355, in Semiretchensk at 2,000, in Ural'sk at 40,503 (exclusive of 42,443 Rascolniks).

The "Statistical Year-book of Russia" gives the following account of the different nationalities of the empire:

I. EUROPEAN RUSSIA, 1867.

NATIONALITIES.	Population.	To 1,000 Popula'n.
Russians	50,730,000	797
Poles	1,000,000	16
Bulgarians	44,000	0.7
Germans	688,000	11
Greeks	51,000	0.8
Moldavians	910,000	14
Lithuanians	2,438,000	38
Fins	3,158,000	50
Armenians	32,000	0.5
Tartars	1,362,000	21
Bashkeers	1,076,000	17
Kirgheez	153,000	2.4
Calmucks	89,000	1.4
Israelites	1,829,000	29
Samoleds	4,000	..
Gypsies	30,000	0.5
Other nations	70,000	1

II. KINGDOM OF POLAND.

NATIONALITIES.	Population.	To 1,000 Popula'n.
Poles	3,700,000	649
Russians	640,000	112
Israelites	733,000	137
Germans	290,000	51
Other nations	290,000	51
	3,000	..

III. FINLAND.

The large majority of the population are Fins, who are divided into Tavasts and Kardes. Of the non-Finnish inhabitants, about 125,000 are Swedes, 8,000 Russians, 1,000 Gypsies, and 400 Germans.

IV. CAUCASUS.

Nationalities.	Population.	Nationalities.	Population.
Russians	925,210	Mountaineers	897,945
Grusonians	832,319	Calmucks	..
Armenians	561,734	Nogafans	111,673
Greeks	3,557	Others	146,597
Germans	9,649		
Jews	21,676		4,507,556
Tartars	977,191		

V. SIBERIA.

The number of Russians in Siberia is estimated at 2,300,000; that of Israelites at 7,000, that of Germans at 3,000.

The official estimate of revenue and expenditure for the year 1872, as sanctioned by the Emperor, is as follows: revenue, 497,197,802 rubles; expenditure, 496,813,581 rubles; surplus, 384,221 rubles.

The public debt of Russia, on January 1, 1871, amounted to 2,000,414,345 rubles.

According to the project of the transformation of the army, as elaborated by an imperial commissioner, the Russian army is to consist, in future, of 801,707 men on the peace-footing, and of 1,653,393 on the war-footing.

The Russian fleet consisted, in 1872, of 263 vessels, having 34,277 horse-power, with 1,535 guns. The greater and more formidable part of this navy was stationed in the Baltic. The Black-Sea fleet numbered 32; the Caspian, 31; the Siberian, or Pacific, 39; and the Lake Aral, or Toorkistan squadron, 6 vessels. The rest of the ships were either stationed at

Cronstadt or engaged in cruising in European waters.

The movement of commerce in 1869 was as follows (value expressed in rubles): imports, 169,940,000; exports, 121,280,000.

The merchant navy, in 1869, was composed as follows: sailing-vessels, 2,534; steamers, 114; total, 2,648.

The length of railroads in operation, on January, 1872, amounted to 13,944 kilometres. On January 1, 1872, the telegraph-lines in operation had an aggregate length of 50,848 kilometres, while the length of wire was 88,901 kilometres.

On January 22, 1872, an imperial decree was issued, which subjects all male citizens of Russia to military service. It was a few days later followed by another, making the use of the Russian language compulsory in the primary schools of Poland. The efforts of the Russian Government to substitute in the Polish and Baltic provinces the Russian language for the Polish and German, in the schools of all grades, continued throughout the year.

At the meeting of the nobility of the province of Moscow, which was held in February, Prince Mestchersky, who was reelected to the office of marshal, brought forward a scheme for the establishment of a charitable asylum for children of the poorer nobility unable to meet the expenses of education at the Gymnasium of Moscow. An elaborate draught of regulations for the protection of minors and lunatics, and for the appointment of guardians, was discussed and adopted by the assembly. But the most important of the questions debated was the one brought forward by M. George Samarin, an eminent writer of the Pan Slavist school. He submitted to the assembly the draught of a petition to his Imperial Majesty, praying that all persons exiled or imprisoned by the administrative authorities (i. e., the secret police) should have the power of claiming to be brought to public trial within a fortnight after their arrest. The motion was adopted, owing, in a great measure, to the support it received from Count Orloff Davidoff, one of the principal and most enlightened landed proprietors in Russia. The count urged that the grant of the right demanded by the nobility of Moscow would have a beneficial effect on the Government itself, since it would in future protect it from the accusation of abusing an arbitrary power in matters relating to the liberty of the subject. The necessity for advocating such an elementary reform proves the existence of a state of things somewhat incompatible with the reform of the law courts, the emancipation of the serfs, and other liberal measures introduced during the present reign. Under a charter granted by Catherine II. the noble classes possessing a property qualification have the right of holding a triennial Parliament for the purpose of electing officers for the administration of certain funds belonging to the nobility, as well as,

generally, for the purpose of considering matters connected with the welfare of their body, and this convention can make representations to the sovereign with respect to the needs and wishes of the nobility. The meetings are presided over by a marshal of the nobility, who is generally the most influential and distinguished landed proprietor in the province.

On June 12th (old style May 30th) all Russia celebrated the two-hundredth anniversary of the birth of Peter the Great. In all the inhabited places of the vast empire, from the two capitals down to the most insignificant villages, the civil, military, and ecclesiastical authorities united with the people in commemorating the day which gave to the largest empire in the world its greatest man.

The operations of the Russians in Central Asia appeared to reach a crisis in 1872, in the campaign against the Khan of Khiva. The fullest preparations were made for this expedition. So far as was possible, all the impediments which had before stood in the way of an energetic advance, were removed. To make success more probable, it was necessary that the Russians should be in a position of complete security in the two khanates already subjected to their control. This was not difficult to accomplish, for the extension of Russian rule into the centre of the formerly Independent Tartary has struck the Central Asiatics with a terror from which they are not likely to recover for many years. Bokhara had for two years accommodated itself with remarkable equanimity to its inevitable fate. A large fraction of the malcontent mollahs had been made quiet by the premature and evidently violent death of the rebellious Kette Toré, or crown-prince; and the order and subjection to law, prevailing in the parts of the border districts of the Zereschau, which had been annexed to Russia, could not fail to produce a good effect upon the agricultural, as well as the trading class in Bokhara. Expressions of enmity had become less frequent in the current speech of the country; the individual tribes of Ozbecks and Toorkomans found themselves less free to indulge their warlike tastes. Mosaffar-ed-din-Khan, the ruler of Bokhara, notwithstanding his apparently friendly attitude toward the Governor-General of Russian Toorkistan, was not at all pleased with this state of affairs. He still entertained faint hopes of regaining his former power, as was indicated by his sending embassies to Cabul and Constantinople for sympathy. Yet, mindful of the experience he had already had of Russian strength, it could be assumed that he would be on his guard against giving an actual manifestation of his unfriendliness. In Khokan affairs had, during the two years, been shaping themselves still more favorably for the Russians. Khudajan Khan—who had been stupid and dissolute in his youth—seemed in his more mature age to be quite at ease under

the shadow of Russian suzerainty, and was living quite contentedly, without care for the future of his throne. Liquors, which were scarce and hard to get in the old days of Bokharan rule, were now within easy reach. The Khan could amuse himself at will with photography and Swiss clocks, in freedom from all care concerning the rebellious Kipt Schacks and Kirgheez, or the safety of his life and throne. He had the Russians to thank for the easy life he was leading, and might well be cautious how he forfeited their favor by any disorderly conduct. Affairs wore a very different aspect with his eastern neighbor, the warlike and ambitious Yakooob Kushbegi. The advance of the Russian outposts on the Navin appeared more and more menacing to him. He sought to find some opportunity to get rid of them. The latest Russian occupation beyond the Thian Shan, however, and the acquisition of the Eelee district, had deprived him of all prospect of effecting this end. The faintness of the friendship shown him by the Anglo-Indian Government was also very depressing to him. The East Indian Government had, indeed, while Lord Mayo was Viceroy, sent an able and skilled diplomatic agent to Yarkand, but had so restricted him in time and means that he was able actually to accomplish nothing; and Yakooob Kushbegi found his situation no better than it had been before. Thus Russia had no reason to anticipate effective hostility from that quarter.

Against a Russian advance under these favorable circumstances, Khiva could oppose her own military force of about 30,000 horsemen—a force composed, for the most part, of Ozbecks, the dominant and most settled class of people in the land. Although their arms are of a very primitive character, they are brave and, in a certain sense, effective troops. A ruler of ability might have enlisted in his behalf the nomadic tribes on the borders of the khanate, chiefly the Jomuts on the western border, and the Ischadors of the midland between the Aral and the Caspian Seas, with their several family stems, who could have furnished him with additional corps of about 10,000 men each, and thus have given him an entire force of 50,000 men. The Khan does not appear, however, to have effected any alliance with these tribes. More serious obstacles than any military force which Khiva could present against an invading army, are offered by the character of the country which such an army would have to traverse to reach the territory of the khanate. Khiva is surrounded on almost every side by steppes of a dangerous and almost impassable character. By whatever road an army could march upon it from the west, the north, or northeast, it would have to pass large stretches of desert, in which neither grass nor water fit to drink can be found, or would be embarrassed by extensive and deep swamps. The intense cold and heavy snows which prevail on the steppes

during the winter are matched by the heat and drought of summer. On the southwest the khanate is protected by the Hyrcanian steppe.

The reason alleged by Russia for commencing hostilities against Khiva was, that the Khivans held as slaves about forty Russian subjects, whom the khan had refused to give up after the Russian Government made a demand upon him to set them free. The captives so held consisted for the most part of fishermen and merchants whom the nomadic Tartars had captured in their inroads into the Russian territory, and had sold to the Khivans. Ulterior motives also, probably, had their influence upon the course of the Russian Government. Among them, the desire to secure commercial advantages and to complete the conquest of that part of Central Asia, was, doubtless, not insignificant.

When the Khan of Khiva learned that the Russians were preparing to attack him, he lost no time in sending ambassadors to sue for peace. One embassy reached Fort Alexander on the 27th of February (old style, March 10th, new style), bringing with it one of the Russian prisoners. The embassy was addressed to the Government of the Caucasus, and was composed of six princes, with Mahmet Amin, the first ecclesiastic of the khanate, as chief. The Khivans presented a written paper to Colonel Lomakin, setting forth that the Khan was prepared to treat with Russia on the following bases: 1. Establishment of peaceful relations; 2. Restoration of all the Russian prisoners; 3. Complete liberty of trading for the caravans; 4. Full and entire submission to the grand-duke, lieutenant of the empire in the Caucasus.

The ambassadors declared that they were not acquainted with the purport of a sealed letter which they brought with them for the Lieutenant of the Caucasus; but they stated the character of the instructions they had received, and these accorded with the contents of the written paper. They had been told to promise restoration of the captives, and the other concessions, on condition of peace being guaranteed. It was afterward found that there were some important discrepancies between the paper presented to Colonel Lomakin and the letter reserved for the grand-duke.

Before the arrival at Fort Alexander of the embassy to the Lieutenant of the Caucasus, the approach of another embassy from Khiva, addressed to the Emperor himself, had been announced at Orenburg. The chief of this embassy was Atalik Imazar, the lieutenant of the Khan among the Karakalpaks, a tribe subject to Khiva; and the ambassadors brought with them numerous presents, including two magnificent horses, but no Russian prisoners. Believing that the object in sending these embassies was merely to gain time, the Russians resolved to stop their further progress, and to tell the ambassadors at once on what condi-

tions Russia would remain at peace with them. The embassy which had reached Fort Alexander, and had afterward embarked on one of the Caspian steamers, was not allowed to proceed beyond Temir Khan Chousa, a port on the east coast of Daghestan. The embassy expected at Orenburg was detained on its arrival. Two conditions were then communicated to the embassies as those on which Russia would agree to remain at peace. They were—1. The immediate restoration of all the prisoners; 2. That the Khan should make explanations to the Governor-General of Toorkistan in regard to the uncourteous replies which he had made to the friendly overtures of that officer. The terms having been made known to Mahmet Amin, he replied that he would send his son to inform the Khan of the Russian demands. Mahmet Amin then returned to Fort Alexander, leaving with Prince Melikoff the letter from the grand-duke. The ambassadors detained at Orenburg were sent back, taking with them the letter of the Khan to the Emperor, which had not been accepted. The Khan afterward dispatched an embassy to the Viceroy of India, to ask for his intervention. A similar embassy had been sent, under similar circumstances, in 1839, to Major Todd, at Herat, and the aid which was asked had then been refused. But the Khan, who labored under the impression, common to the Tartar tribes, that the English and Russians are bitter enemies, was not deterred by this fact, and acted in the fullest confidence that the English would not neglect an opportunity to check a further advance of their rivals for supremacy in Asia. Lord Northbrook received the embassy, but answered their request with a rebuff which is described as very blunt and disheartening. He advised the Khan to accede to the righteous demand of the Czar, by releasing the prisoners, and warned him that England would not allow her friend, Russia, to be injured by him.

In preparing for the campaign, the Russians established their base of operations at Krasnowodsk, a well-fortified military colony situated on the creek of the same name on the east side of the Caspian Sea. The contemplated commercial road to the Oxus, by which it is expected that the time of transportation from the interior of Russia to Central Asia will be shortened one-half, is to start from this point. A railroad is also projected to connect the Oxus with the Caspian Sea, which will be substantially a continuation of the road spanning the Caucasus from Poti to Baku. This route is practicable in fall, winter, and spring; and by it, a Russian army, if not opposed by a hostile force, could reach the banks of the Oxus in ten days. But very few details have been made public of the progress of the campaign. A report which was circulated in October, that the city of Khiva and the Khan had been captured, proved to be false. The expedition was unsuccessful, and its recall and

return were announced in November. Since that time, the Russian Government has been busy with preparations for an expedition on a more extensive and formidable scale, to be commenced as early as possible in 1878. Since the failure of the expedition against Khiva became known, the Russian Government has announced officially that it has completed treaties with the Khan of Khokan, the Ameer of Bokhara, and Yakoob Kushbegi, the ruler of Kashgar, and that any breach of these treaties will be punished with force.

An elaborate narrative of Russian dealings in Central Asia, and statement of the policy of the Imperial Government, appeared in the *St. Petersburg Official Gazette* of November 18th. It held up the accomplishment of the expedition against Khiva as the one necessary condition remaining, should negotiations fail, to the fulfilment of a grand design for civilizing the whole interior of Central Asia. The direct instruments in this scheme are to be the Russian merchants, whose operations the empire is bound in honor to protect. Free intercourse on both sides for the traders of Russia and for those of the khanates—if such there be; protection to be afforded to the caravans by regularly-organized and responsible agents; leave to import into each of the states of Central Asia such quantities of Russian goods as are fairly proportioned to their respective populations: these conditions constitute the programme which Russia would undeviatingly press upon her neighbors. The Khan of Khokan had accepted the conditions early in 1868, under the conviction of his inability to hold out against them. The Ameer of Bokhara, late in the same year, submitted, after his defeats, to the imposition of a similar treaty. In the direction of the borders of China, the country of Chinese Toorkistan was first opened to Russian trade under the treaty of Peking, it being then, at least nominally, a province of the Celestial Empire; and Yakoob Kushbegi, its new, independent ruler, had frankly accepted this part of his obligations. There remained only Khiva to be brought to reason, in order at once to complete the security and develop by trade the full resources of the Russian possessions beyond the Caspian Sea. General Kauffman, who had been so successful with the other petty sovereigns, would insist on the necessary terms being early accepted. This he hoped to accomplish by peaceful means, but, if these failed, force would certainly be used for this highly-necessary object.

The prompt and decided refusal given by the Viceroy of India to the application of the Khan of Khiva for aid against the Russian advance called forth much comment in the English papers. The opposition journals assailed the ministry for what they considered the want of decision and cowardice of its attitude toward Russia. The steady progress of Russian influence in the districts southeast of the

Caspian Sea was regarded as fraught with danger to the English empire in India and to English influence in Persia and Afghanistan. Apprehension was freely expressed, not only that Russia might eventually reach a point from which an actual attack upon some British possession would be practicable, but also that the mere fact of the gradual approach of Russia toward the British lines might encourage the discontented in India to revolt. The news that the Russians had secured from the Shah of Persia a cession of the territory lying on the north side of the river Attreck served to increase these apprehensions.

The English Government was also mindful of the effect of the Russian movement upon its interests in the East, and in due season opened a correspondence with the Russian Government, with a view of coming to an understanding as to what should be the limit of the Russian annexations. On the 8th of October, Lord Granville addressed a dispatch to the British ambassador at St. Petersburg, asking assurances from the Russian Government

that it would not encroach upon territory claimed by the Ameer of Cabul as belonging to Afghanistan. This dispatch contained also a very distinct description of the lines and points which the English Government regarded as marking the northern boundary of Afghanistan. Prince Gortchakoff replied, on the 7th of December, on behalf of the Russian Government, admitting generally the reasonableness of the English demands, but expressing doubts as to the right of the Ameer of Cabul to some parts of the territory claimed by the English as belonging to him. Toward the end of December, the Russian Government dispatched Count Schouvaloff to London, to represent more fully its views to the British Government, and endeavor to secure a modification of the demands made by Earl Granville in his dispatch of October 18th. This was the condition in which affairs stood at the close of 1872. It is proper to add here that the British demands were subsequently conceded, and an agreement was entered into upon the basis proposed by Earl Granville.

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SANDWICH ISLANDS, OR HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, a chain of islands situated in the North-Pacific Ocean, formerly the kingdom of Hawaii. They consist of 13 islands, eight of which are inhabited. Area, 7,416 square miles; population in 1866, 62,959; in 1872, 57,145. The number of foreigners, in 1866, was 4,194, among whom there were 1,206 children. The largest islands are Honolulu, with 13,521, Hilo, with 4,655, and Lahaina, with 3,501 inhabitants. The revenue for the term from April 1, 1870, to March 31, 1872, amounted to \$964,959, and the expenditures to \$969,784. The public debt on March 31, 1872, was \$177,971. The imports in 1871 were valued at \$1,626,000; the exports at \$1,892,000. The number of commercial vessels entering the ports of the kingdom amounted to 171, of an aggregate burden of 105,993; the number of whalers, 31. The principal articles of export, in 1871, were: sugar, 21,761,000 pounds; rice, 1,284 pounds; coffee, 47 pounds; tallow, 185 pounds; palm, 293 pounds. The principal port is Honolulu; of the 151 vessels entering the port in 1870, 95 were North American, 31 English, 14 Hawaiian, and 11 German.

The population of the islands, since their discovery by Captain Cook, has been decreasing at a fearful rate. In 1779, their number was estimated at 400,000; now they number less than 60,000; and, during each year, the most distressing accounts have come in from the country districts of excessive mortality among the natives. In 1872, from one school district, the agent stated that the deaths for the first quarter were forty-seven; births, eight. From another district a report came in, unofficial,

that the deaths were nearly one hundred against six births.

The King of the islands, Kamehameha V., died in Honolulu on December 11, 1872. He died childless, and, as he failed to avail himself of the privilege conferred by the Constitution, of naming his successor, there was a short *interregnum*. Prince William Lunalilo, who was naturally one of the claimants to the vacant throne, issued a *plebiscitum*, calling on the people to vote for him, and promising them, in the event of his election, to restore the old Constitution of 1852. This Kamehameha had overturned in 1864, and set up a new and usurping one of his own manufacture, according to which the choice of a new ruler, in the event of his failure to appoint a successor, fell to the Legislature. Thus the *plebiscitum* of Lunalilo was entirely informal, put forth only as a means to gain an expression of the people's wishes. A vote was taken in all the districts of the island on January 1, 1873. Over 12,000 ballots were cast, all but 19 of them being for Lunalilo. In the capital district, that of Honolulu, 3,049 were cast, every one of them being for Lunalilo. Another claimant, David Kalakana, had appeared, asking the suffrages of the people, but so firm were they in their attachment to Lunalilo, that hardly any one could be found to espouse his cause. The Legislature was convened on the 8th of January, according to Kamehameha's Constitution, to vote for his successor, or, rather, to ratify in a constitutional way the popular voice which had already declared so unanimously for Lunalilo. In spite of his crushing defeat at the polls a week previous, Kalakana had attempted to

bribe some of the assemblymen by promising them offices in case of his election. On the morning of the 8th of January, the day set for the election by the Assembly, the natives began at a very early hour to surround the Assembly hall, provided amply with sticks and clubs of all sizes, and many with stones and other convenient missiles. A report had obtained very extensive credence that the Assembly, after meeting, would adjourn over a day, as a compliment to the new King, for such Lunalilo really was, needing only the formal ratification of the Legislature to make him *so de jure* as well as *de facto*. But the Kanakas were determined that he should be elected, and that too on that day, and the somewhat mobbish preparations above described were simply intended as a forcible suggestion to the Assembly that such was their will. In spite of this formidable array, through which the members were compelled to pass to gain the hall, one of them had the boldness to rise and move an adjournment, but as soon as this was known outside, and before the motion could be put to a vote, the angry Kanakas shouted out: "Put a rope around that man's neck, and give us the end of it!" Two or three remarks of a nature similar to this had the desired effect, and the motion was not put. The voting was immediately taken up, and, under the pressure of the decided feeling manifested by the natives without, a motion that each member be compelled to write his name on the back of his ballot prevailed easily, and amid the greatest excitement the votes were cast and declared to be unanimously for Lunalilo. The King-elect was crowned the next day in the stone church at Honolulu. His inaugural address proposed important changes in the government; one, that the Legislature be divided in two branches—that of the nobles, and that of the representatives; another, that free suffrage be granted to all natives; and another, that the Attorney-General be no longer considered as one of the cabinet. The legislative assembly afterward ratified these amendments, and all that now remains, before they be incorporated into the Constitution, is that the Legislature ratify them next year. Immediately after his coronation, the King chose his cabinet, evincing in his selections a sound judgment and liberal tendencies.

SANDWICH ISLANDS, LOT KAMEHAMEHA KAPUAIWA, KAMEHAMEHA V., King of the, born in Honolulu, Hawaii, December 11, 1880; died in that city, December 11, 1872. He was the son of Mataio Kekuanaoa and Kinan (daughter of Kamehameha I.), and, in company with his elder brother, afterward Kamehameha IV., and a number of other sons of the high chiefs, was educated at the Royal School, established by the American Mission in 1839, under the charge of Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Cook. He was quick to learn, and acquired a very thorough education, becoming in time an accomplished scholar and gentleman. But, like most of his race, there lingered about him

a taint of the old heathen superstitions, and, at not very long intervals, he would indulge in gross intoxication, and, in his secluded cluster of cabins on the sea-shore, would direct the performance of all the old rites, dances, and ceremonies of the heathen worship. In 1854 his brother, Kamehameha IV., ascended the throne, and he filled with ability the office of Minister of the Interior. At the death of his brother, November 30, 1863, Prince Lot ascended the throne as Kamehameha V. He had previously visited California and England with his brother. He was somewhat jealous of the influence of the missionaries, and was greatly dissatisfied with the constitution adopted during the reign of Kamehameha III., and which, it is said, was drawn up by the missionaries. He had introduced, soon after his accession, the Established Church of England as the state Church, and had assumed the name of "Head of the Church" as one of his royal titles. In 1864 he summoned a convention to amend the constitution, or, rather, to make a new one; but, dissatisfied with their efforts, he dismissed the convention, abrogated the constitution, and promulgated another of his own composition. He made, however, a very good ruler, and, though he was more nearly absolute than most of his predecessors, seemed, in general, to be actuated by a desire to promote the best interests of his people. He was, nevertheless, discontented with his position, which he said, very truly, offered no basis for the dignity of royalty. He was a man of fine stature, well formed, athletic, and with a regal bearing. He had accumulated large wealth for so small a state, and, as he had no relative living, except an imbecile half-sister, his property will probably revert to the nation.

SAN SALVADOR (REPÚBLICA DE SAN SALVADOR), an independent state of Central America, bounded on the north and northeast by Honduras; on the east, by Nicaragua; on the southeast, by Fonseca Bay; on the south, by the Pacific Ocean; and, on the northwest, by Guatemala. It has an area of 7,500 square miles; and, of its population, which is estimated at 600,000, about one-half are Indians; 290,000 mestizos; 1,000 negroes, and the remainder whites.

President of the republic, General San J. González (re-elected February 1, 1872, for two years); Vice-President, the Licentiate M. Mendez; Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. G. Arbiza; Minister of War and Finance, General B. Bustamante; Minister of Public Instruction, the Vice-President; Minister of Justice, the Licentiate M. Trigueros; President of the Congress, M. Vasconcelos; President of the Senate, Dr. J. Silva; Bishop, T. M. Vineda y Zaldana.

The standing army consists of 1,000 men, and the militia of 5,000.

The principle articles of export are indigo, coffee, sugar, and balsam of Peru; the values

of the first three of these exports, in 1869, were respectively \$2,447,550, \$507,793, \$250,232, and \$40,000.

The total imports of the republic, in 1870, amounted to \$2,551,560; and the exports to \$3,810,910. Those for the third quarter of 1872 were \$618,828.45 and \$544,916.89 respectively.

The movements at the port of Acajutla, during the year ending September 30, 1870, were as follows:

ENTERED.

Steamers, 25, with an aggregate of 29,507 tons.
Sailing-vessels, 14, with an aggregate of 4,288 tons.

CLEARED.

Steamers, 25, with an aggregate of 29,507 tons.
Sailing-vessels, 14, with an aggregate of 4,288 tons.

The commerce at the ports of La Union and La Libertad was nearly the same as at Acajutla.

The following is a statement of the revenue and the expenditure in 1869:

REVENUE.	
Customs duties.....	\$461,395
Internal taxes.....	143,310
Monopolies.....	155,560
Sundry receipts.....	70,106
Total.....	\$830,371
EXPENDITURES.	
Administration.....	\$158,457
Army.....	228,066
Public debt.....	68,151
Sundry expenses.....	348,128
Total.....	\$802,802

The public debt, in 1869, was (September 30th) \$705,800 at 60 per cent. Annual amortization, \$24,557. Floating debt, \$84,264.

The railway from the capital to Acajutla is progressing rapidly. M. Bueron, the contractor, reported to the Government, in February, that the road had been graded for about one mile in length, and 5½ yards in width. Some 300 men were at work.

Several deputies presented a proposal to reward the services of Mr. Arbiza, the present Minister of Foreign Affairs, with the sum of \$20,000.

A treaty of friendship and alliance between Guatemala and San Salvador was approved by the Congress of the latter country.

The republic, though at the time enjoying complete tranquillity, was nevertheless in continual apprehension respecting the plans and plots of the reactionary parties in the neighboring states against all forms of liberal government. As a proof of this, one of the leading journals referred to the discourse of the President of the Legislative Assembly of Honduras, in which authority was offered to President Medina to declare war against San Salvador, if the latter does not pay all the expenses of the difficulties that took place the previous year.

With respect to ex-President Dueñas, it was thought that he would be delivered over to the civil and military tribunals for trial on all the points on which he was accused.

Early in July a conspiracy was formed against the Governments of San Salvador and Guatemala, but proved futile. The Government of San Salvador was warned that on the 6th and 12th of July a revolution would break out in the capital, in San Vicente, Cojutepeque, and Sensuntepeque, under the influence of the reactionary party, among which the most prominent personages were Archbishop Pinol, the Jesuits, and a part of the San Salvador clergy. These notices agreed with what was rumored in Nicaragua, as having been spoken of by Pinol and the Jesuits there, and had been communicated to the Government of San Salvador. The conspiracy was believed to have many ramifications in Guatemala, its object being to overthrow the Governments of both Guatemala and San Salvador, known not to be friendly to retrograde measures. On one of the days fixed for the attempt, the Indians of Cojutepeque made an unsuccessful assault upon the garrison of that city. A large force was sent thither by the Government.

In view of these disturbances, the President issued a decree prohibiting the publication of newspapers, pamphlets, etc., until a copy thereof should be presented to, and approved by, the Government, and prescribing a fine of \$100 for the first instance of omission to comply with that order, and suspension for the second offence.

Ex-President Dueñas, imprisoned for political offences, was released on bail; but, on the outbreak of the troubles above alluded to, was again deprived of his liberty. Early in August he was expelled the republic, together with sixteen Capuchin friars, and proceeded with them to Panama, where he embarked for Europe.

Bishop Ortiz Urruela was banished from the republic, where he had been residing for a time as a political refugee.

In September President González issued a decree inviting the people of the republic to name thirty-six representatives for the National Constituent Convention. The elections were to take place on the 8th, and the representatives were to meet in the capital on the 25th.

That decree was followed by another in relation to the assassination of the Vice-President of the republic in the capital. The event was declared to be a national calamity; and it was ordered that all the national functionaries should wear mourning for nine days. The assassination was believed to be an act of revenge by the reactionary party.

Amnesty was granted to all the Indians who had taken part in the rebellion in the city of Izalco, in August.

The San Salvador minister to Italy sent \$100 to the Government to be applied in aid of the widows and orphans of soldiers killed in the Honduras campaign.

The Provisional President of Honduras communicated a vote of thanks to the allied forces

of Guatemala and San Salvador for their services in behalf of Honduras.

Don Francisco Bogen had begun the formation of a German colony in San Benito, situated at the foot of the volcano San Salvador. The Government gives its protection to the enterprise, and contributes \$75 toward the passage of each family from San Francisco to the port of Libertad. The colonists will be exempted from military service for ten years. The colony is to consist of 200 families. The principal pursuit will be the cultivation of the sugar-cane.

SAUNDERS, REV. EPHRAIM DOD, D.D., a Presbyterian clergyman, teacher, and philanthropist, born October 31, 1809, in Morris County, New Jersey; died in West Philadelphia, Pa., September 13, 1872. He was educated at Yale College, graduating thence with the second honors of his class, in 1831, studied theology (we believe at Princeton), was ordained to the ministry in the Presbyterian Church, and settled at Goochland C. H., Va., about 1835. He remained in Goochland County, where he founded several churches, and was active in educational efforts, for sixteen or seventeen years, when, in consequence of ill-health, he resigned the pastorate, and visited Europe, where he travelled extensively. On his return he was settled for a year or two at Pottstown, Pa. His voice failing him a second time, he gave up the pastoral office, and established, in 1857 or 1858, at West Philadelphia, a boys' school of the highest grade, under the name of the Saunders Institute. This school was very successful, and he employed in it the ablest teachers he could find, two college presidents having been among his instructors. Among others who taught there was his son, Courtland Saunders, a young man of rare genius and remarkable scholarship, whose little work on the "Paradigms of Latin Verbs," written before he was twenty years of age, was a monument of careful and extended research. He was the only child of Dr. Saunders, most dearly cherished; yet, in his ardent patriotism, he said, at the commencement of the late civil war, to this beloved son, "One of us must give himself and, if need be, his life to our country's service." The father earnestly desired to go; but the son claimed the privilege, enlisted as a captain in the Corn Exchange Regiment, fought bravely, and fell at Antietam. Meantime, the father was indefatigable in his efforts to raise volunteers and money for bounties, and received the thanks of the city for his patriotic labors. He also established a drill-class in his institute, and trained many young men who went out as officers in the Union service. He was active in all educational enterprises, being a trustee of Lincoln University, and connected with other colleges and seminaries in the region around Philadelphia. But from the time of the death of his gallant son he had felt it his duty to rear some memorial of him, which

should be a lasting honor to him and blessing to the community. In 1870 he gave up his school, and soon after, with the full and cordial consent of his wife, gave the large building and extensive grounds of the institute to found a memorial hospital, to be called the Presbyterian Hospital of Philadelphia. He further offered to raise by personal effort and solicitation \$100,000 toward the erection of hospital buildings, and had accomplished this before his death. The late John A. Brown, a retired banker of Philadelphia, gave \$300,000 toward its endowment, so that the hospital will start with about half a million dollars, Dr. Saunders's own gift being about \$100,000. His learning, his skill and success as a teacher, and his philanthropic spirit, caused his loss to be deeply felt in Philadelphia.

SCRANTON, JOSEPH H., an eminent citizen, and one of the founders of the city of Scranton, Pa.; born at Madison, New Haven County, Conn., June 27, 1813; died at Baden-Baden, Germany, June 6, 1872. He began his business-life as a clerk for a house in New Haven, but subsequently removed to Augusta, Ga., and entered into business for himself. In 1847 he made the Lackawanna Valley his permanent home, and in connection with some family relatives, and a few other energetic men, began to develop the resources of that portion of Luzerne County, then almost a wilderness, consisting of one or two farm-houses, and a country tavern by the border of a stream, while surrounding these were the bleak and sterile mountains. After unremitting effort in spite of delays and repeated failures, he succeeded in enlisting the coöperation of some capitalists, through whom he raised the sum of thirty thousand dollars and formed a partnership in the enterprise of bringing out the wealth that lay latent beneath the surrounding hills. In June, 1853, this firm was merged into the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company, with which he was identified until the time of his death. Iron-works were constructed, railroads built, and difficulties surmounted, which would have intimidated a man with less perseverance and executive ability, and, as a result, we find, in the short period of twenty-five years, a city of nearly fifty thousand inhabitants, and which is the focus of one hundred and fifty millions of capital invested in railroads and other improvements. For twenty years he was successively manager, superintendent, and president of the above company, and was also president and director of several railroads and banking corporations. For some months previous to his death, Mr. Scranton had been travelling in Europe, in the vain hope of recovering his health.

SEABURY, REV. SAMUEL, D.D., an Episcopal clergyman, professor, and author, born in Hartford, Conn., in 1801; died at the General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in New York City, October 10, 1872. He was a grandson of Samuel Seabury,

D. D., Bishop of the Diocese of Connecticut, and first Protestant Episcopal bishop in the United States. He graduated from Columbia College in 1823, and from the theological seminary in 1826, was ordained deacon in 1826 by Bishop Hobart, and received priest's orders in 1828. He was Professor of Languages in the Flushing Institute, afterward St. Paul's College, from 1830 to 1834, editor of *The Churchman* from 1834 to 1849, and professor in the General Theological Seminary from 1849 to his death, and for some years before his death rector of the Church of the Annunciation. Dr. Seabury held to the high prelatial theories of his grandfather, and was generally inclined to the (so-called) High Church party. His published works were: "The Continuity of the Church of England in the Sixteenth Century: Two Discourses, with Appendix and Notes," 1852; "Discourses on the Supremacy and Obligation of Conscience," 1861; "American Slavery distinguished from the Slavery of English Theorists, and justified by the Law of Nature," 1861—this was very sharply reviewed by Prof. Peabody, in the *North American Review*, and others; "Mary the Virgin, as commemorated in the Church of Christ," 1868; and several funeral and other occasional discourses, among which was one on the death of the late Rt. Rev. Benj. T. Onderdonk, D. D.

SEWARD, WILLIAM HENRY, LL. D., an American statesman, born in Florida, Orange County, N. Y., May 16, 1801; died at Auburn, N. Y., October 10, 1872. His ancestors upon his father's side were Welsh, though for several generations resident in this country; his mother, whose maiden name was Jennings, was of Irish extraction. His paternal grandfather, John Seward, was an officer during the war of the Revolution, with the rank of colonel. Samuel S. Seward, father of the deceased statesman, was both a physician and merchant, and late in the last century removed from Sussex County, Virginia, to Florida, N. Y. At a very early age William exhibited a fondness for books, and ran away from home to go to school, establishing a precedent that has been rarely followed. At the age of nine years he was sent to Farmers' Hall Academy in Goshen, which had numbered among its pupils Noah Webster and Aaron Burr. With a strong aptitude for knowledge, he rapidly advanced in his studies, so that before he was fifteen he was ready to enter college. In 1816 he was received into Union College, from which he graduated with high honors, though six months of his senior year had been spent in teaching in Georgia. He studied law with John Anthon, in New York, and afterward with Ogden Hoffman and John Duer, at Goshen, and was admitted to the bar in 1822. In the following year he removed to Auburn, where he formed a partnership with Judge Miller, whose daughter, Miss Frances Adeline Miller, he married in 1824. As a lawyer he soon became distinguished for originality of

thought, independence of action, and an industrious devotion to his profession that brought him a large practice and a high reputation.

The attention of Mr. Seward was early called to political subjects. His father was an eminent Jeffersonian Republican, and the natural instincts as well as the early education of the son led him to adopt the same principles. In 1824 he was selected by a Republican county convention to prepare the usual address, although scarcely old enough at the time to be a voter. In several orations at this early period of his life we find the same fervent devotion to the cause of liberty that ever afterward marked his public career. In 1827 he appeared as the champion of the struggling Greeks, and by his youthful eloquence secured large contributions to the fund raised in this country for their defence.

One of the largest political conventions that had ever assembled in the State of New York was held at Utica in 1828, composed of young men favorable to the election of John Quincy Adams to the presidency. Mr. Seward presided over this convention with marked ability. The same year he was offered a nomination for member of Congress, but declined it. The Anti-Masonic party was at this time rising into temporary and local importance, and Mr. Seward and his friends affiliated themselves with it, believing that it afforded the best position for a successful resistance to the national and State Administrations. By this party he was elected a State Senator from the Seventh District in 1830, by a majority of over two thousand, although his district had the preceding year given a large majority the other way. Not yet thirty years old, he entered the Senate, and, at the same time, became *ex officio* a judge in the highest court of the State, and the peer of men venerable in years and distinguished for talent and experience. He was politically in a small minority in the Legislature, at a time when party lines were strongly marked. The record of his career as a Senator and a judge, nevertheless, compares favorably with that of his associates. The abolition of imprisonment for debt, the melioration of prison-discipline, reforms in the militia system, opposition to corporate monopolies, the extension of popular franchises, the subject of education, and the work of internal improvement, received a cordial and effective support from him during his term of four years. In some of the reported opinions pronounced by him as a judge, we find that he did not hesitate to vindicate the claims of justice even when opposed by the arbitrary and time-honored rules of law.

Mr. Seward found time during the recess of the Senate to make a hurried visit to Europe in the summer of 1833. His letters, upward of eighty in number, written during his few weeks' travel in Great Britain and portions of the Continent, were published at the time, adding much to his growing reputation.

In 1834 Mr. Seward was nominated for Governor, but was defeated by Governor Marcy, although in every county he ran ahead of his ticket. Among the charges brought against him in this and the subsequent successful canvass was "the atrocious crime" of being "a young man." But little over thirty, he had dared to aspire to an office which had thus far only been held by the ablest and ripest statesmen of the State. He went back to the practice of the law, and to the private advocacy of liberal measures and reforms, speaking at Auburn in 1835 on education and internal improvements. In 1836 the anti-ent troubles brought him prominently forward, and he established himself at Westfield, Chautauqua County, as agent of the Holland Land Company. A speech delivered by him in 1837, in the Whig Convention of Cayuga County, is still remembered as an unusually able production. During the canvass of this year he spoke often, and the revolution in State politics which then occurred, and which assumed from the circumstances a national importance, was largely attributed to his exertions. In 1838 he ran again for Governor, beating Governor Marcy by 10,000 majority, and taking his seat at the age of thirty-seven as the first Whig Governor of the Empire State. He was reelected in 1840, but declined to be a candidate in 1842, and retired from office January 1, 1843. The administration of Governor Seward was, in many respects, the most remarkable of any in the history of the Empire State; and many persons regarded it as more influential in shaping the political issues, which followed in the next twenty years, than any other event of that period. During that administration occurred the anti-ent difficulties; the enlargement of the Erie Canal, largely the result of his foresight and energetic advocacy; the founding of the State Lunatic Asylum at Utica, to which he gave his best efforts; the eradication of the laws for imprisonment for debt, and every vestige of slavery, from the statute books; the reformation of the penitentiary system, and those reforms in the severity of criminal sentences which betokened the dawning of an era of greater humanity; the promotion of the agricultural interests of the State; the creation and fostering of normal schools, and the increase of school libraries; the extension of the privileges of the public schools to all classes and conditions, etc. But preëminently was his administration known for its action relative to slavery. In the case of the colored seamen, charged by the Governors of Virginia and Georgia as being slaves abducted from those States, or carried to free States and set at liberty, the seamen having been arrested in the city of New York, and their extradition to Virginia and Georgia demanded, Governor Seward refused to surrender them. His grounds for their refusal were ably stated in a series of letters to the Executives of Virginia and Geor-

gia, in which he maintained that the crimes contemplated by the Constitution, in its provisions requiring the rendition of fugitives from justice, were not such as depended on the legislation of a particular State, but such as were determined by some common standard to be crimes—such as were *mala in se*. No State, he argued, could force a requisition on another State, founded on an act which was only criminal through its own legislation, but which, compared with general standards, was not only innocent, but humane and praiseworthy. Virginia, and other Southern States in sympathy with him, threatened retaliatory measures against the commerce of New York, but Governor Seward was not to be influenced or intimidated. A similar instance of his firmness and sagacity was exhibited in the "McLeod case." Alexander McLeod, a British loyalist, charged with burning the American steamer *Caroline* during the Canadian rebellion in 1837, was arrested and committed to jail in the State of New York to await his trial for the offence. The British minister alleged that the act was one of war, for which his Government should be held responsible. He therefore demanded the release of McLeod, menacing hostilities in case of a refusal. President Tyler's Administration—Mr. Webster being Secretary of State—counselled compliance, and urged Governor Seward to surrender the accused. Many of Governor Seward's friends also advised him to the same course. But he resolutely resisted the demand of the British Government, and refused to adopt the policy of President Tyler. His bold and independent stand sustained the honor of his country; and the fortunate conclusion of the matter restored public tranquillity and strengthened Governor Seward's administration.

At the expiration of his second term as Governor, he resumed the practice of his profession, though occasionally indulging in his taste for literary labor. Thus, in 1843, he addressed the Phi Beta Kappa, of Union College, on the "Elements of Empire in America;" in 1847, delivered an oration on the "Life and Character of Daniel O'Connell;" and in 1848 pronounced an eloquent eulogy on John Quincy Adams before the New York Legislature. He also took an active part occasionally in national and State politics, canvassing the State for Mr. Clay in 1844, though he had not favored his nomination; opposing the annexation of Texas, and the Mexican War; and about the same time contending zealously against the National American movement. He was largely instrumental in securing the calling of the Constitutional Convention of 1846. But the greater part of his time, during the six years 1843-'49, was devoted earnestly to legal practice, and his extensive attainments in the law, and his eloquence before the jury, caused him to be retained very often in cases of great importance. Among them may be named the

case of James Fenimore Cooper *vs.* Greeley & McElrath, for libel in the *Tribune*, in which he appeared for the defendants. He defended, in 1847, John Van Zandt, charged in Washington with aiding fugitive slaves. The case of William Freeman, indicted for the murder of the Van Nest family, in which Mr. Seward appeared for the defense, resulted in a verdict of insanity. He had previously defended, upon the same grounds, Henry Wyatt, indicted for the murder of a fellow-convict in the Auburn Prison. The excitement occasioned by the crime of Freeman was intense, and the humane efforts of Governor Seward were unsuccessful, except in obtaining for him an appeal to the higher court, though Freeman afterward justified the plea in his behalf, by dying utterly idiotic in prison after a new trial had been granted him. Mr. Seward's defence of Abel F. Fitch and forty-nine others, for conspiracy to destroy the property of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, is also notable in judicial annals. To the annexation of Texas he remained an uncompromising opponent to the bitter end. During the war with Mexico, however, which resulted from the consummation of that measure, his course was patriotic, and he constantly recommended a vigorous conduct of hostilities. He warmly supported the election of General Taylor in 1848, and acted through the canvass with unusual energy. It was now, though not for the first time, that he announced his idea, since so well known, and so often discussed, of "the antagonistical elements of society in America, Freedom and Slavery," and which was subsequently formulated by him into that pithy expression "the irrepressible conflict." This was thoroughly developed in his great speech at Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. Seward was elected to the Senate of the United States in the place of Mr. Dix, in 1849, there being no serious opposition to him. He went to the Thirty-first Congress with thirty-three other Whig members, and with one Democrat. He was the friend of General Taylor, and that President extended to him full confidence. He supported the invitation to organize State governments, extended by the President to California and New Mexico. It was in a speech in the Senate, March 11, 1850, that he used the phrase "higher law," which has since become so famous. His opposition to the compromise measures, and his support of emancipation in the District of Columbia, mark the general tenor of his course upon the most exciting question of the day. He ardently supported the "French Spoliation Bill," and in February, 1851, advocated the principles subsequently embodied in the "Homestead Law." He was prompt in submitting a resolution to the Senate offering a cordial welcome to Kossuth, then about to visit this country. In a speech on Mr. Foote's resolution, he expressed his sympathy with the exiled Irish patriots, and his speech on "Freedom in Europe," containing

an able review of the Hungarian Revolution, has been much admired. President Taylor died in 1850. Mr. Seward had heartily opposed the compromise measures up to that time, and he continued his opposition, though his associates proved less faithful. The main features of the bill became law *seriatim*, and this was inconsiderately thought to be a final solution of the problem. Mr. Seward did not think so, and refused to say so; and the slavery question, in its different aspects, became the vital point in the election of 1852.

The nomination of General Scott for the presidency in 1852 met Mr. Seward's approval, though he could not sanction the platform adopted. The election resulted in the overwhelming defeat of the Whigs; but Mr. Seward, undismayed by this disaster, resumed his place in the Senate with his characteristic calmness and assiduity. He found time also to prepare two orations; one, at the dedication of a university at Columbus, Ohio, on "The Destiny of America," the other before the American Institute, at New York, on "The True Basis of American Independence."

In the debates on the Nebraska Bill, in the session of 1853-'54, Mr. Seward was conspicuous for his able yet calm and dispassionate arguments against it. The contest was hopeless, so far as immediate results were concerned, from the beginning, but it was gallantly maintained to the end. His eloquent defense of the three thousand and fifty New England clergymen who sent in a remonstrance against the bill, attracted at the time much notice and approbation. In the summer of 1854 he made the annual oration before the Literary Societies of Yale College, on "The Physical, Moral, and Intellectual Development of the American People." On this occasion, he received the honorary degree of LL. D., which was also conferred by Union College, in 1866. In February, 1855, Mr. Seward was reelected to the Senate for six years from March 4, 1855, by a large majority, against the determined opposition of both the American and Democratic parties. In the Kansas debates of the ensuing session, he took an active part, and his speeches were marked with their usual clearness and fairness. When Senator Sumner was assaulted by Mr. Preston Brooks, in the Senate-chamber, May 22, 1856, Mr. Seward was the first Senator to call for a committee of inquiry into the matter, and, though he was not appointed on the committee, his whole course was dignified and honorable, and his rebuke was felt the more keenly from its judicial impartiality. The nomination of Colonel Fremont for the presidency by the Republican party in 1856 was a serious disappointment to many of Mr. Seward's friends; but he himself manifested no disappointment or chagrin, and entered upon the canvass with great zeal and energy. The Republicans were defeated but not demoralized, and, under Mr. Seward's leadership in the Senate, they made a gallant though in-

effectual resistance to the Kansas-Lecompton Constitution Bill, to the Dred Scott decision, and the other issues forced upon them by the party in power. They were all the time gaining strength and influence for the more desperate conflict soon to come.

In 1860 the Republican party, strong and united, while its opponents were divided in their councils, seemed to be in a position to reward with the first office in the nation's gift the able statesman who so often had held up its banners. At their National Convention of 1860, at Chicago, Mr. Seward received 173 votes for the presidency; but other considerations were thought to justify, and even render imperative, Mr. Lincoln's nomination, and Mr. Seward gracefully yielded what proved to be his last opportunity of becoming the nominee for that high office. It was almost a matter of course that the new President should tender him the first place in his cabinet, and it was known early in February, 1861, that he was to be Secretary of State. Before leaving the Senate, he made a speech which was regarded by all parties as foreshadowing the policy he intended to follow, and deep was the chagrin of many of his friends at what seemed to them a willingness to concede every thing for the sake of maintaining the Union. They had regarded him as the special champion of universal freedom, and they were distressed at the thought that he should subordinate freedom to the integrity of the Union. This was not, however, the real design of Mr. Seward. His astute mind had discerned that the interests of freedom were not really in peril, and that the preservation of the Union, or, failing that, the ability to throw upon the secessionists the responsibility for its dissolution, was the true point to be attained. This was very admirably expressed in the following letter of his to a friend in New York who had divined his purpose:

WASHINGTON, February 23, 1871.

MY DEAR SIR: The American people in our day have two great interests—one, the ascendancy of freedom over slavery; the other, the integrity of the Union! The slavery interest has derived its whole political power from bringing the latter object into antagonism with the former. Twelve years ago, freedom was in danger, and the Union was not. I spake then so singly for freedom that short-sighted men inferred that I was disloyal to the Union. I endured the reproach without complaining, and now I have my vindication. To-day, practically, freedom is not in danger, and union is. With the loss of union all would be lost. With the attempt to maintain union by civil war wantonly brought on, there would be danger of reaction against the Administration charged with the preservation of both freedom and the Union. Now, therefore, I speak singly for union, striving, if possible, to save it peaceably; if not possible, then to cast the responsibility upon the party of slavery. For this singleness of speech I am now suspected of infidelity to freedom. In this case, as in the other, I refer myself, not to the men of my time, but to the judgment of history. I thank you, my dear sir, for having anticipated what I think history will pronounce.

But do not publish or show this letter. Leave me

to be misunderstood. I am not impatient. I write to you only because I would not be, nor seem to be, ungrateful. Faithfully your friend,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Rev. Dr. JOSEPH P. THOMPSON.

The war followed, and through its whole course Mr. Seward exhibited an ability and statesmanship which will be more and more admired the more carefully they are studied. He was accused of being an optimist, and much sport was made of his prediction that the war would not last ninety days; but this sublime faith in the vitality of the republic, and the hopeful spirit which he always maintained, were invaluable in sustaining the confidence and hope of those who were inclined to despondency. He kept us from a foreign war in addition to the civil war, and it is doubtful if any other of our statesmen could have done as much. He gained, too, the respect and esteem of other nations and governments for the country, to a degree that had never previously been experienced. He had passed the ordeal, and those who had been impatient and dissatisfied with his course were now loudest in his praise. It was at this moment that he was stricken down at the same time with President Lincoln, by the hand of the assassin. For a long time he lingered between life and death, but at length his vigorous constitution triumphed over the peril, and he recovered, though crippled by paralysis, the result of his terrible injuries. He retained his place in the cabinet, feeling that the work which was assigned to him was not complete until the States which had attempted to withdraw were all reinstated, and the nation was once more united. That period of four years was one of great trial for Mr. Seward, and subjected him to manifold criticisms and denunciations—some of them very bitter; but he was never disposed to defend his action, trusting rather to time to show that he was right. There can be no question now, that, whether his course was judicious or injudicious, the motive which impelled him to follow it was one of fidelity to what he believed to be duty; and, when the secret history of the Johnson Administration is made public, it may prove that Mr. Seward was not so much in error as many supposed. In March, 1869, Mr. Seward retired from his eight years of cabinet service to the pleasures and joys of his home at Auburn, though that home had been darkened by the shadow of a great affliction, the loss of his excellent wife. In 1869, he journeyed through California and Mexico, visiting the principal cities of that republic, and in August, 1870, accompanied by several members of his family, set out for a tour round the earth, visiting the principal countries of Asia, Northern Africa, and Europe, everywhere received with great honor, and everywhere making himself familiar with the government, policy, races, productions, and commerce of the countries he visited. He returned

from this extended journey October 9, 1871, and busied himself thenceforth with the preparation of a narrative of this journey, and with a history of his own life and times. At his death, the former work was completed, but the latter was not more than half finished.

Mr. Seward took broad and comprehensive views of all the subjects which came under his consideration; and, though at times he may have generalized from insufficient data, yet his judgments were, in the main, sound and accurate. He had a strongly practical vein, and adapted, in general, his theories to the existing state of affairs with great facility.

Though a voluminous writer, his essays and state papers have not been fully collected. A collection of his orations, speeches, and addresses, with a biographical memoir, edited by George E. Baker, was published in 1853, in three vols. 8vo, to which a fourth volume was added in 1862. Mr. Seward had previously published a memoir of John Quincy Adams, founded on his oration already mentioned, 1849; and a number of volumes of his diplomatic correspondence were published. He had also contributed several able articles to the "New American Cyclopædia." His "Travels around the World" have been published since his death.

SOMERVILLE, MRS. MARY FAIRFAX, a British authoress and physicist, born at Jedburgh, Scotland, December 26, 1780; died at Naples, November 29, 1872. She was the daughter of Sir William George Fairfax, a naval officer of considerable reputation, who commanded the *Venerable*, in the action of Camperdown, and was afterward knighted, and advanced to the rank of Vice-Admiral of the Red. Mary, his daughter, was educated at a school in Musselburgh, near Edinburgh. In 1804 she married Samuel Greig, captain and commissioner in the Russian Navy, who took great pleasure in initiating her into the mysteries of mathematics and general science, for which she had a decided taste. In 1806 Captain Greig died; and in 1812 his widow, who had previously removed to Edinburgh, married William Somerville, M. D., of that city, subsequently Inspector of the Army Medical Board, and Physician to the Royal Hospital, Chelsea. Mrs. Somerville first became known to the scientific world by some experiments on the magnetic influence of the violet rays of the solar spectrum. Her scientific attainments soon procured for her the acquaintance of Lord Brougham, at whose suggestion she undertook to produce for the Library of Useful Knowledge a summary of the "*Mécanique Céleste*" of Laplace, under the title of "Mechanism of the Heavens." The work, however, was too voluminous for its original purpose, and was published in an independent form in 1831, with a dedication to Lord Brougham, and at once achieved for its authoress a high place among the cultivators of physical science. It was followed, in 1834, by her treatise "On the Con-

nection of the Physical Sciences," dedicated to the Queen. This work passed through nine editions in English, and was translated into Italian, and published at Florence, in 1861. In 1848 she published her "Physical Geography," a history of the earth in its whole material organization, and of animal and vegetable life. A fourth edition of this, thoroughly revised, was issued in 1858, besides an Italian translation, of which there have been two editions. Her last work, "On Molecular and Microscopic Science," with 180 illustrations, and a Glossarial Index, was published in London, 1869, when she had reached the advanced age of eighty-nine years. At the time of her death she was engaged in the preparation of her autobiography. In 1834 Mrs. Somerville was elected a member of "The Learned and Scientific Society" of Geneva; in 1835 was made an honorary member of the Royal Astronomical Society of London, and in the same year received from Sir Robert Peel a warrant on the civil list pension fund for £300 per annum. In May, 1869, she was presented by the Royal Geographical Society of London with the Patron's, or Victoria Medal, for her eminent services to physical science.

SOUTH CAROLINA. The most important feature in the history of South Carolina for the past year is that which relates to her financial condition and public credit. When the Legislature met in November, 1871, the affairs of the Treasury were in the utmost confusion, and there was great uncertainty regarding the amount and character of the liabilities of the State. The finances were managed by a Financial Board, consisting of the Governor, Treasurer, and Attorney-General, and charges were freely made that the bonds of the State had been issued without authority of law, and the proceeds in part appropriated for illegal uses. There were other charges of recklessness and extravagance in every department of the government, but nothing was done to bring these to proof. On the 31st of October the State Treasurer had reported the total debt at \$17,557,000. The Comptroller-General, in submitting the statement of the accounts of the various disbursing officers, with such other information as he could gather concerning the financial condition of the State, expressed his regret that the reports were not more satisfactory, and that he was unable, "under the present embarrassed condition of our finances, to make some recommendations looking to improvement in the future." "Without reflecting upon any one," he said, "I beg leave to say that I am both disappointed and surprised at the enormous amount of our funded debt, and venture to make one suggestion, that in the future we live within our income, the State having lost its credit by extravagant practices, just as a private individual would lose his by the adoption of a similar course."

The bulk of the work of a session of the Legislature, lasting from the latter part of

November to the 13th day of March, related more or less to financial matters. A movement looking to the impeachment of the Governor, to be followed by an investigation of his administration, and the punishment of those found guilty of irregularities in office, miscarried from the start, the resolution for impeachment receiving but a small vote in the Lower House.

The act of March 7, 1871, to create a sterling funded debt, "the same, or the proceeds thereof, to be exclusively used in exchange for or in payment of the existing public debt," was repealed. An act was then introduced and passed after an extended debate, entitled "An act relating to the bonds of the State of South Carolina," but generally known as the "validating act." This was preceded by the following preamble:

Whereas, Bonds or obligations of this State have been issued, from time to time, to a large amount, in accordance, as was supposed by the officers issuing the same, with the authority and provisions of certain acts of the General Assembly, including "An act to authorize a loan to redeem the obligations known as the bills receivable of the State of South Carolina," approved August 26, 1868; also, "An act to authorize a State loan to pay interest on the public debt," approved August 26, 1868; also, "An act to provide for the appointment of a Land Commissioner, and to define his powers and duties," approved March 27, 1869; also, "An act to amend the last named act, and for other purposes," approved March 1, 1870; also, "An act to authorize a loan for the relief of the Treasury," approved February 17, 1869; also, "An act to provide for the conversion of State securities," approved March 23, 1869; and "An act to authorize the financial agent of the State of South Carolina, in the city of New York, to pledge State bonds as collateral security, and for other purposes," approved March 26, 1869; which said bonds are fully and particularly stated, and set forth in a report made by the Treasurer of the State to the General Assembly, dated October 31, 1871; and, whereas, doubts have arisen whether said issues were in strict conformity to the provisions of the said several acts under which they were respectively issued; and, whereas, it was the true intent and meaning of the several acts above set forth that such issues of bonds or obligations should be made in the manner in which the same have been made, as aforesaid; and, whereas, also, doubts have been raised as to the validity of some of the bonds mentioned in the said annual report of the State Treasurer, for the fiscal year ending with October 31, 1871, although money has been borrowed, or realized out of, said bonds on account of this State; and, whereas, the credit of this State has been affected thereby:

It is, then, formally enacted that the said bonds and obligations "were duly and lawfully issued in conformity with the true intent and meaning of the several acts of the General Assembly," set forth in the preamble. The acts of officers under the laws of the State and of the acts enumerated "to the extent of all issues of bonds or obligations enumerated and set forth in the said report of the Treasurer," are, "in all things, ratified, confirmed, and established." Each and all of the bonds referred to are declared to be "legal and valid bonds of the State of South Carolina, for the payment of which the faith, credit, and funds

of the State have been, and are hereby, pledged: *Provided*, That no bonds be included which are not registered in the Treasury at the time of the passage of this act, as provided for in section 14, article 9 of the constitution, relating to finance and taxation."

The section of each of the acts under which the bonds were issued, which provides for an annual tax to pay the interest, is made a part of this act, and an annual tax, in addition to all other taxes, is provided for, sufficient to pay the interest until the principal share become due. All bonds hereafter issued are to be of the description and style of those issued under "An act to provide for the conversion of State securities," approved March 23, 1869, so that all the bonds of the State shall be of one style and description when the exchange is made. The bonds named in this act are all to be duly signed and countersigned and sealed, and the Commercial Warehouse Company, in the city of New York, and the Carolina National Bank at Columbia, are designated as the authorized places for registering the bonds, coupons, and stocks of the State. No interest is to be paid on the stocks and bonds until they have been duly registered. This bill was passed by a vote of 17 to 10 in the Senate, and 50 to 39 in the House. The following protest against the passage of the bill was signed by five Republican and four Democratic Senators:

We protest against the passage of a bill relating to the bonds of the State of South Carolina, for the following reasons:

1. If there have been no bonds of the State of South Carolina issued without authority of law, then the requirements of this bill are presumptuous and unnecessary.

2. If the several acts cited in the preamble of the bill justified the financial managers of our State government in the issue of a larger amount of bonds than the public and the General Assembly supposed had been issued, and the true intent and meaning of the said several acts was the warrant and authority for such an issue, then no greater force or legal strength can be legislated into the acts of the officers of this State by the specious declaration of this bill, viz.: That the said bonds and obligations issued on behalf of the State, as set forth in the report of the Treasurer of this State to the General Assembly, dated October 31, 1871, were duly and lawfully issued in conformity with the true intent and meaning of the several acts of the General Assembly.

3. That which is already valid and cannot be overthrown or set aside, by virtue of its legality or equity, needs no additional act of legislation to convince or confirm the public mind of its soundness.

4. Because, such has been the character of the statements made by the officers of this State as to the public debt and the prodigal issue of bonds, to increase the same, which would not have been disclosed, even at the present moment, had not the fact been unwillingly wrung from them, that doubts have arisen in the public mind, not only with regard to the integrity of the said officers, but the legality of their action; and from such a combination has the credit of the State been affected, which cannot be repaired by the questionable passage of a bill ratifying and confirming in all things all their acts and assertions.

5. The bill gives these officers a renewal of authority to continue the issue and conversion of bonds

without limit, and makes no provision for the cancellation of such bonds as have already been converted, and are, according to the language of the Governor, "if on the market, fraudulently." Such powers redelegated, in the knowledge of the great excess of issue of the bonds of the State, to the very officers who have abused the confidence and betrayed the trusts reposed in them, is as unwise as it is dangerous.

6. Because the bill itself is the strongest evidence of the invalidity of the acts of those who ask us to re-instate them in popular favor by validating their confessedly doubtful transactions.

Another bill provided for a settlement with the financial agent of the State in New York, Mr. H. H. Kimpton, and the payment of his claims against the Treasury. Two members of the House protested against the passage of this bill, because it conferred "authority upon the Finance Board to audit and pay claims to an undetermined amount." "It would have satisfied the tax-payers of the State," they say, "much more fully, if a disinterested committee had been called upon to adjust the account of the State with Mr. Kimpton."

An act was passed toward the close of the session, "to relieve the State of South Carolina of all liability for its guarantee of the bonds of the Blue Ridge Railroad Company, by providing for the securing and destruction of the same." Under an act of September, 1868, the State had indorsed the bonds of the Blue Ridge Railroad Company to the amount of \$4,000,000, and now the State Treasurer was required, with the consent in writing of the president of the company, to demand of the State financial agent in New York the delivery of all these bonds held by him as collateral security for advances made by him to the company, and, on such delivery, to cancel them. Upon the surrender by the company of the balance, the State Treasurer was authorized and required to deliver to the president of the company "treasury certificates of indebtedness (styled revenue bond scrip), to the amount of \$1,800,000." These certificates are to express on their face that the sum mentioned in each is "due by the State of South Carolina to the bearer thereof, and that the same will be received in payment of taxes and all other dues to the State, except special tax levies to pay interest on public debt." The faith and funds of the State are pledged to their ultimate redemption, and an annual tax of three mills on the dollar is directed to be levied for the purpose. The Treasurer is required to retire one-fourth of the amount issued at the end of each year until the whole is redeemed. When the whole of these bonds have been cancelled, the lien of the State on the property of the company is to be discharged. If the company accept the provisions of the act, it is authorized to change its name to that of the "Knoxville & South Carolina Railroad Company," and to extend its line and construct branches to any place within the State.

This act was vetoed by the Governor, and

passed in spite of his objections, by a vote of 22 to 6 in the Senate, and 84 to 18 in the House. The Governor, in his veto message, said:

But there are reasons, in my judgment, deeper and more substantial than those of expediency. There are grave doubts as to the constitutionality of the act, both Federal and State. The Constitution of the United States clearly prohibits a State from issuing bills of credit, while the State constitution provides that a debt can only be created by an issue of bonds running twenty years. But, whether these objections are valid or not, there is still another objection, which, in my judgment, is paramount to any other reason that can be urged against the act becoming a law. During the last four years the Legislature has appropriated money for legislative and other expenses, amounting, in the aggregate, to about \$2,000,000, without levying a single mill of taxes to raise the money. These several appropriations for legislative expenses authorize the Treasurer to pay them out of moneys not otherwise appropriated, when it must have been clear, to the mind of every member of the General Assembly, that there was not a dollar collected from the levy of taxes that has not been appropriated in the general appropriation bill, to meet the annual expenses each fiscal year; and, even in the collection of the general tax levy, there has been a deficit of from twenty-five to fifty per cent. per annum from delinquent taxes. This deficit, I have previously stated to the General Assembly, was about \$1,200,000; hence, the moneys expended, for which no levy of tax was made, added to this amount, makes an aggregate of over \$3,000,000. In this statement I have not taken into account the numerous claims, including the Land Commission, which have been paid out of moneys borrowed.

Among the measures for raising funds for the necessities of the State, in addition to the regular tax levy, was a general license law, which requires a license, for which a designated sum is to be paid, from persons embarking in almost every profession or pursuit.

The last act of the Legislature relating to the subject of finance was contained in the following joint resolution:

Resolved, by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina (two-thirds of both Houses concurring), That the following article be submitted to the qualified electors of this State at the next general election for Representatives, as an amendment to the constitution of the State, which, if a majority of the electors qualified to vote for the members of the General Assembly voting thereon shall vote in favor of such amendment, and two-thirds of each branch of the next General Assembly shall, after such an election and before another, ratify the same, shall become a part of the constitution, viz.:

ARTICLE XVI. To the end that the public debt of South Carolina may not be hereafter increased without the due consideration and free consent of the people of the State, the General Assembly is hereby forbidden to create any further debt or obligation, either by the loan of the credit of the State by guarantee, indorsement, or otherwise, except for the purpose of meeting its existing obligation, or in and for the ordinary and current business of the State, without first submitting the question as to the creation of any such new debt, guarantee, indorsement, or loan of its credit to the people of this State, at a general State election, and, unless two-thirds of the qualified voters of this State voting on the question shall be in favor of a further debt, guarantee, indorsement, or loan of its credit, none such shall be created or made.

After the adjournment of the Legislature, various controversies arose regarding the financial situation. It was claimed by some that the general license law was unconstitutional, and, at a public meeting in Charleston, in April, resolutions were adopted recommending that it be brought to a judicial test, but no decision has ever been obtained upon it.

The act "to relieve the State of South Carolina of all liability for its guarantee of the bonds of the Blue Ridge Railroad Company, etc.," was pronounced unconstitutional by Judge A. J. Willard, of the Supreme Court, acting in the place of a circuit judge; the question having been brought before him by an application of the Auditor of the State for an injunction restraining the Treasurer from issuing the revenue bond scrip. His decision was placed on the ground that this scrip was intended to circulate as money, and contained a pledge of the faith of the State, and was, therefore, "bills of credit" within the meaning of the clause of the Federal Constitution which prohibits the States from issuing such bills. The subject was again brought up before Judge Samuel W. Melton, of the Court of Common Pleas in Richland County, and he also decided, on the 2d of December, that the issue of this scrip was unconstitutional. He said, in his decision:

In arriving at my conclusions, I have not deemed it pertinent to consider the equity which may exist as between the State and holders of revenue bond scrip, arising from the surrender of the guaranteed bonds. If an obligation exists involving the faith of the State, it rests upon the legislative, and not with the judicial, department of the government. And I have deemed it alike foreign to the issues presented to pass upon the morality or the justice of this legislation, which, without consideration and without benefit to the State, seeks to impose an additional and grievous burden of debt upon the people. 1. The action may be maintained by the plaintiff as State Auditor; and all parties necessary to an adjudication of the issues so made are before the court. 2. The revenue bond scrip is a "bill of credit" within the meaning of Section 10, Article I. of the Constitution of the United States; and the act of the General Assembly of this State, approved 2d March, 1872, so far forth as it authorizes the emission of such scrip, is in violation of the Constitution of the United States, and therefore void. 3. The revenue bond scrip is not within the meaning of Sections 10 and 14, Article VI. of the constitution of the State of South Carolina, and does not constitute, therefore, an obligation which the State may direct to be received in payment of taxes or other dues to the State, or to be redeemed in the manner provided by the said act. Issued in violation of the constitution of this State, as well as that of the United States, it is wholly unauthorized, illegal, and without value for any purpose whatever. It is, therefore, ordered that the injunction heretofore granted against the State Treasurer and county treasurers, as prayed in the complaint, be, and the same is hereby, made perpetual.

Subsequently, various holders of the scrip petitioned the Supreme Court to issue a mandamus to compel the Comptroller-General to levy the three-mills tax provided for by the act authorizing the issue of the scrip, and an order was made requiring Solomon L. Hoge,

the Comptroller-General, to show cause on the 2d of January, 1873, why the writ of mandamus should not issue as prayed for.

During the summer, the Secretary of State, F. L. Cardozo, refused to affix the State seal to certain bonds issued and signed by the Governor, and an order was obtained on petition of the Governor and Treasurer, from the Circuit Court at Columbia, commanding him to show cause why a peremptory writ of mandamus should not issue compelling him to do so. In his response, Mr. Cardozo said that he was not authorized to affix the seal to any bonds, "except for the conversion of bonds or stock already issued pursuant to law," and that the "pretended bonds of the petitioners, for the conversion of which bonds of the State are now sought to be sealed," were not issued pursuant to law. He further stated that he believed "the pretended bonds of the petitioners" had been already once converted into other bonds of the State, and that he had sealed bonds for the purpose in June, 1871. And, finally, he says in his answer: "This respondent further shows that the act entitled 'An act relating to the bonds of the State of South Carolina,' approved March 13, 1872, and the act entitled 'An act to provide for the conversion of State securities,' approved March 23, 1869, are contrary to the constitution, and null and void. That the petitioners are not authorized by law to maintain this action and demand, and have this respondent seal bonds of the State for the purpose of conversion for other bonds or stocks of the State. That under the pretended law of the State, to wit, the act entitled 'An act to provide for the conversion of State securities,' approved March 23, 1869, the State Treasurer is authorized, only on application of any person holding coupon bonds of the State of South Carolina, to take up the same, and issue, in lieu thereof, stock or bonds of said State, and the said State Treasurer only can demand and have this respondent seal bonds for the said purpose."

A controversy ensued between the Governor and the Secretary of State, in which the latter claimed that the former had issued and signed over \$6,000,000 of bonds without warrant of law, and had diverted the proceeds to unauthorized uses. The issues of this dispute were never submitted to any judicial examination.

Almost immediately after the election in October, Mr. Gary, the State Auditor, was removed, and he declared that the reason was that he had refused "to levy a tax to pay interest upon the fraudulent debt of the State, and to include a levy of three mills upon the dollar to redeem \$450,000 of the Blue Ridge scrip, one-quarter of the entire issue." In November Mr. Cardozo, who had been elected Treasurer, but had not entered upon his office, brought a suit to restrain the State Treasurer and the county treasurers from collecting and disposing of any revenues under the new tax levy ordered by the Comptroller-General.

A temporary injunction was granted in the court of the fourth circuit, and afterward made permanent. Mr. Cardozo's object in obtaining this injunction, as explained by himself, was, that the proceeds of the taxes for the fiscal years 1871-'72 and 1872-'73 were in danger of being used for the expenses of the former year only, which he regarded as unwarranted by law.

When the new Legislature met on the 25th of November, the Treasury was still in a very embarrassed condition. The Comptroller-General, in his report, gave a very elaborate statement of the various affairs of the Treasury. The debit and credit accounts, on the 31st of October, footed up and balanced at \$26,621,-917.35. The receipts and expenditures for the year preceding that date amounted to \$1,634,835.61, there being a balance in the account of receipts of \$2,403.64. There were, at the same date, undrawn appropriations amounting to \$355,717.34. The assets of the State were set down at \$980,700, consisting mainly of shares in several railways. The entire public debt of the State is put at \$15,-851,327.35. Of this, \$1,438,482.84 consisted of stock issued under various acts, from 1838 to 1869, except \$38,836 authorized in 1794, bearing three per cent. interest, and payable at pleasure. With this exception, the stock bore six per cent. interest, and was redeemable at various dates from 1870 to 1888. Of the bonds, amounting to \$14,412,844.51 in all, \$1,734,944.51 were authorized prior to 1866, and the remainder under various acts from 1866 to March 1, 1870, payable at different dates from 1885 to 1889. The contingent liabilities of the State, arising from the indorsement of the bonds of railroad companies, amounted to \$4,797,608.20. It was estimated that \$2,054,347.10 would be needed for the support of the government for the ensuing year, and \$1,266,405 to meet the deficiencies of the last year.

With a full statement of all the items making up these totals before it, the Legislature again took up the task of placing the finances of the State on a firm basis. The new Governor submitted a message in which he stated that the amount of deficiencies and claims to be provided for amounted to \$1,266,395. He says: "The duty of retrenchment and economy imposed upon the executive and legislative branches of the government by the expressed will of the people, from whom they derive their power, is also enforced by the impoverished condition of the public Treasury. In this matter, fellow-citizens of the General Assembly, you must be guided and controlled, and it will be the bounden duty of others to obey a judicious system, by a wise economy in expenditures, which is not inconsistent with a strict maintenance of our State indebtedness, and a speedy liquidation of its legitimate obligations. All the taxes necessary to the accomplishment of these ends, no doubt, will be

levied, but a high rate of taxation can only be vindicated by a clear necessity, which must be made manifest by plain proofs of logical reasoning. The highest tax on the lowest basis of expenditures will meet with the sanction of the people. That basis having been arrived at, the public necessity in good faith being the standard, the tax should be promptly levied, and rigorously collected. Whatever may be your action in the premises, it must stand as the authoritative decision of the law-making branch of the government, by which our citizens must be guided."

One of the first necessities was a tax bill, and before the end of the year one had been passed providing for a levy of fifteen mills on the dollar. Bills were pending for the repeal of the license law of the last session, and of the act to relieve the State of its liability on account of the guarantee of the bonds of the Blue Ridge Railroad Company; and there was talk of a movement for the repeal of the "validating act."

Among the acts of the Legislature of 1871-'72 of a general character were the following: "To repeal an act to establish a Bureau of Agricultural Statistics, for the encouragement of industrial enterprise, and to invite capital to South Carolina for the development of the resources of the State;" "To repeal the act to provide for the appointment of a Land Commissioner, and to define his powers and duties;" "To provide for the appointment of an Inspector of Phosphates, and to declare his duties;" "To abolish the office of State Auditor, and confer the duties of his office upon the Comptroller-General;" "To provide for the establishment of a school in the State Penitentiary," and "to incorporate the Wall-halla and Spartanburg Female Colleges." The school in the penitentiary is to be provided with teachers and text-books at the expense of the State, and is to be open "at such time between the hours of 6 to 8 A. M., and between 4 to 8 P. M., as shall not interfere materially with the general work and labor, nor with the meal-hours established, or hereafter to be established, at the institution:" "Provided, That the Directors and the Superintendent of the Penitentiary may increase the said time, and protract or lengthen the hours of the school at their discretion, for such convicts or scholars as shall manifest particular aptness to derive benefit therefrom." The Inspector of Phosphates is to be appointed for two years by the Governor, and it is his duty to inspect all phosphates and other fertilizers, obtained, manufactured, or sold within the State, and to mark the same, and make monthly reports to the Comptroller-General. Those engaged in digging phosphates are required to make reports to the inspector, and he has continual access to all mines, manufactories, warehouses, and vessels where these substances are kept. The act abolishing the office of Land Commissioner confers the duties of that office upon

the Secretary of State. "An act to amend the law in relation to the license and registration of pharmacutists, apothecaries, and druggists, and to regulate the vending of drugs and poisons," requiring that any pharmacutist, apothecary, or druggist, carrying on business in the State, shall obtain a license from the medical faculty of the University of South Carolina, or the faculty of the Medical College of Charleston, after undergoing an examination. Those medical faculties are required to keep a register of all persons thus licensed, and make annual reports to the General Assembly. In case of the sale of a poison, the apothecary must be satisfied that it is required for a legitimate purpose, and must keep an account of every such sale.

The first political convention of the year was that of the Republicans, held at Columbia, on the 20th of February, to appoint delegates to the National Convention of the party. A resolution was adopted, indorsing Governor Scott as a true Republican and a faithful public officer, and the following was agreed upon as the platform in the ensuing canvass:

Resolved, By the Union Republican party of the State of South Carolina, in convention assembled, that we indorse the Administration of President Grant in its wise and successful policy, which has reduced the national debt, while lessening the public taxes, and, at the same time, preserved full faith with the public creditors.

Resolved, That the profound gratitude of the Republicans of South Carolina is due to the Republican majority in the Forty-second Congress, for their enactment of the act to enforce the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and to its President, U. S. Grant, for his prompt and timely enforcement of that act, whereby the armed bands, organized and operated by the Democratic party, for the suppression of free speech and a free ballot in South Carolina, have been themselves suppressed.

Resolved, That while we thus accord merited indorsement to the man who, in peace as in war, has deserved the "well done" of the whole country, we respectfully remonstrate against the great majority of the Federal appointments that have been made in the State during the past three years, whereby the Republican party of South Carolina has been wounded in the house of its friends, and we do here express our belief that such appointments of persons not in sympathy with the Republican party of the State or nation is due largely to the misrepresentations made to the President by United States Senator F. A. Sawyer.

Resolved, That the National Republican party, having declared, in its platform of 1868, in favor of amnesty, we do hereby instruct our delegates to the National Republican Convention to move and advocate the adoption of a clause in the national platform, in favor of the rigid enforcement of universal civil rights for every American citizen on every inch of American soil, and their full and equal enjoyment of all public privileges.

The Democrats met in convention at Columbia, on the 12th of June, and appointed delegates to the national gathering of the party at Baltimore. The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That this convention recognizes the movement which was organized at Cincinnati, on the 4th of May last, as the only one in this crisis calcu-

lated to secure civil liberty, and restore local self-government.

Resolved, That this convention accepts the Cincinnati platform as broad and liberal, and just to all portions and classes and citizens of the republic.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this convention that the interests of the country require that no separate and distinct Democratic nomination should be made by the Baltimore Convention, and the delegates appointed by this body are hereby instructed to oppose such nomination.

A minority report of the Committee on Resolutions, favoring straight-out Democratic nominations at Baltimore, was laid on the table, with only two dissenting votes.

The Republican Convention for the nomination of State officers was held at Columbia, on the 22d, 23d, and 24th of August. There was considerable contention over the rival aspirants for State offices, and several names were proposed for the governorship, and urged upon the convention by their various adherents. The discussion ended on the second day, by the nomination of Franklin S. Moses, a native white citizen of the State, for the chief executive office. On the announcement of the result, James L. Orr stated that, "in view of General Moses's record, he could not, as a conscientious man, support him," and asked leave to withdraw from the convention. His example was followed by a number of other delegates. The State ticket, as finally completed on the third day of the convention, was as follows: For Governor, Franklin J. Moses, Jr.; Lieutenant-Governor, Richard H. Gleaves (colored); Secretary of State, Henry E. Hayne (colored); Treasurer, Francis L. Cardozo (colored); Attorney-General, Samuel W. Melton; Comptroller-General, Samuel L. Hoge; Adjutant and Inspector-General, Henry W. Parvis (colored); Superintendent of Education, Justus K. Jilison. There was a good deal of excitement over the nomination of Treasurer, Mr. Cardozo being charged with fraud and responsibility for the over-issue of State bonds as Secretary of State. The platform adopted pledges the Republican party of the State:

1. To the support of Grant and Wilson and the Philadelphia platform.

2. To financial reform in the State government, by suspending the payment of interest on every bond of the State to which the slightest suspicion can be attached, and to the payment of interest on the legal debt.

3. That a safeguard shall be thrown around the State Treasury.

4. A reduction of the public expenses, and a moderate system of taxation, and a fair and equitable assessment of property, and the immediate reduction of the salaries of all public officers, and a reduction of the number of officers.

5. It regards the general license law as odious and oppressive, and pledges the party to its immediate repeal.

6. The enactment of a law providing that no moneys be paid out of the Treasury, except in pursuance of the enactment of law and on

warrants of the Comptroller-General; and also the enactment of a law compelling the Treasurer and Comptroller-General to publish daily reports of the receipts and disbursements of their offices for the past twenty-four hours.

7. The enforcement of law and order in the State, and the protection of the rights of all citizens.

9. In full faith in the justice of principles, and confessing errors of the past, they appeal to all true Republicans to unite in proving to the world that good government and Republicanism are not inconsistent with each other.

8. "We pledge ourselves that the government of the State shall be so administered, in all of its departments, that neither the public schools nor the asylums of charity shall be closed for the want of proper maintenance by the State."

10. "We maintain the authority of the General Government to interpose for the preservation of domestic tranquillity in the several States, and we acknowledge, with gratitude, such interposition in this State, and, with the hope that the example lately presented the civilized world, from within our borders, will avail to assure to our people the enjoyment of free speech and human rights, we invoke for such as were ignorant, undesigned violators of the enforcement act, the merciful exercise of executive clemency."

Ex-Governor J. L. Orr and the other delegates who were opposed to the action of the convention met in another part of the city, and organized, with Mr. Orr as president. After a session of three days, they presented a full ticket of candidates for State offices and an address to the people of the State. The ticket was as follows: For Governor, Reuben Tomlinson; Lieutenant-Governor, James W. Hayne (colored); Secretary of State, Macon D. Allen (colored); Treasurer, Edwin F. Gary; Attorney-General, John S. Green; Comptroller-General, J. Scott Freeman; Adjutant and Inspector General, Philip E. Ezekiel (colored); Superintendent of Education, B. L. Roberts (colored). It was determined not to cooperate with Democrats, nor in any way to abandon the Republican party. The address to the people, which was published, contained the following statements:

The condition of the affairs of the State at this time causes the gravest concern and most serious anxiety in the minds of all good citizens. Taxation unprecedented in amount in the history of this State weighs upon the people. No man but feels the burden; but, however, and by whatever channels, the taxes reach the Treasury, they come finally, in great part, from those who till the soil, in the form of reduced wages, and the increased cost of food, clothing, and other necessary expenses of a comfortable existence. The hard hand of toil largely pays the expenses of the State, though the money may be deposited in the Treasury by those who own the capital and the land. Let no man flatter himself, therefore, that his poverty renders this subject of taxation one of indifference to him.

Besides the vast sums which have been drawn from the people by direct taxation, our rulers have

been heaping other burdens upon us and our posterity, by enormous and, in many cases, fraudulent issues of bonds, the very interest upon which is a sum so large that it seems impossible to pay it. Concealment of the real state of our affairs has been practised to a criminal extent: report after report, statement after statement, has been made by the financial officers of the State, making false exhibits of our public debt; and it was only when an outraged public opinion demanded and compelled an investigation, that our real situation was developed, and was found to justify the worst apprehensions that had been felt.

The State government has failed to protect the citizens, not only in the enjoyment of those rights and privileges intended to be secured by the provisions of the State and national Constitutions, but even in those more limited rights which no respectable, civilized government on earth allows to be violated in the persons of its subjects; and it has been the strong arm of the Federal Government which has released thousands of men, women, and children, from a terror with which they could not fail to be filled by countless outrages perpetrated upon their friends, relatives, and neighbors, by conspirators whose deeds the world reads of with horror.

The public schools have been crippled in their work, and, in many cases, closed, because their teachers applied in vain at the State Treasury for the small salaries justly due them and necessary to their daily support.

The inmates of the Lunatic Asylum must have been turned loose upon the community, but for the humane efforts of its efficient superintendent, who pledged his private credit to obtain food nobody would sell on that of this great State. The doors of the penitentiary may be flung wide open any day, to allow the exit of a band of convicts whom the warden could not feed, because there is no money in the State Treasury to purchase food. The judges of our courts have not been paid their salaries for many months, and are compelled, in most cases, to borrow money, to supply the wants of themselves and their families, and to be subjected to the temptations too often placed by rich suitors before a judiciary irregularly or inadequately paid.

Jobs of every conceivable description have been undertaken; the interests of the State have been constantly and systematically set aside to enrich those who scrupled at no kind of bribery or corruption to secure such legislation as the jobbers required.

Public money has been squandered for objects of no public moment. The expenses of some branches of the government have been so enormously increased as to astonish all who are not familiar with the character of many of those who fill important positions in the State government.

"Pay certificates," drawn by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, purporting to be for expenses of the late session, to the amount of over \$1,000,000, have already appeared at the Treasury, and been paid or exchanged for the notes of the Treasurer, and it is estimated, by those in a position to judge wisely, that \$250,000 in "pay certificates" are still afloat in the community, to be presented whenever there is any probability of their being allowed. This will make the expenses of a single session of the General Assembly over \$1,250,000, or more than 4,000 per cent. of the sum which was formerly considered sufficient to pay them. Enormous sums have been lavished in pretended support of an "armed force," which is notoriously non-existent. The most corrupt practices have obtained in the making of contracts by State officials. The contract with the Roberts and other arms companies, of New York, under which there were drawn from the State Treasury over \$200,000, while said arms company received less than \$90,000, is a type of the manner in which the State Treasury has been depleted. The public are familiar with the enormous extent of the

bills for State printing. Formerly, this item of expense, for a session of the Legislature, was not one-fiftieth, certainly not one-fortieth, of what it has been during the year past.

Our plain duty points to this; our obvious interests demand this; the interests of party demand it; the interests of the State demand it; a decent regard for the opinions of mankind demands it; we must put forward for official position those, and those only, who are known as upright, true, and unstained men, whose Republicanism is as undoubted as their integrity and their capacity to perform the functions of the offices for which they are nominated. Within the lines of the Republican party our work lies. There are honest hearts and wise heads enough in that party to do our work. Every good citizen, whatever his party affiliations may have been, owes it to himself to work to purify and regenerate our State government; but the work especially belongs to us. We cannot abandon it to our political adversaries, until we have demonstrated our inability to do it ourselves.

The Executive Committee of the Democratic party decided not to call any convention for the nomination of State officers, their decision being expressed in the following resolutions, adopted on the 27th of August:

Resolved, That, in the present state of parties in South Carolina, we deem it unwise to nominate a Democratic State ticket, and decline, therefore, to call a convention of the people for that purpose.

Resolved, That, having adopted the policy thus indicated, we demand of the Republican party that they fulfil in good faith their public pledges, and give to the State an able, honest, and economical Government, under which extravagance and fraud shall cease, and all classes of citizens shall be faithfully and intelligently represented.

Resolved, That we now place on record our unqualified condemnation of the corruption and robbery which, as the Republicans themselves confess, pervade the executive and legislative departments of the State government; for which corruption and robbery the Republican party of this State, as sustained by the Federal Government, is alone responsible.

Resolved, That we deem it of the first importance that the Democratic party be organized in the several counties, for the purpose of obtaining, by such means as may seem best, the largest measure of local and legislative reform.

Resolved, That the chairman of this committee appoint, at his leisure, a chairman for each county in the State, who shall carry out in their respective counties the objects of the preceding resolutions.

Resolved, That the members of this committee from the different congressional districts have authority to make arrangements for the nomination of members of Congress for their respective districts.

There was, however, a meeting of the so-called "straight-out" Democrats, at Columbia, at about the same time with the Republican Conventions in August, and delegates to the National Convention to be held at Louisville were appointed. The following is the platform adopted:

Resolved, That South Carolina is one of the thirteen original States of the American Union, is a peer and an equal of each of the thirty-seven States now composing the Republic of the United States, and, as such, should and ought to enjoy all the rights reserved and guaranteed by and under the Constitution of a common country.

Resolved, That the union established by the Constitution is a union of States thereby united, and is incapable of existence without the States as its con-

stituent integral parts; that the indestructibility of the States, of their rights, and of their equality with each other, is an indispensable part of this political system, and, therefore, the perpetuation of the Union in its integrity depends upon the preservation of the States in their political integrity; the Government of the United States being a federal republic, and not a consolidation of the whole people into one homogeneous nation.

Resolved, That the right of local State government, with the subjection of the military to the civil authority, and the security of the writ of *habeas corpus*, in time of peace, with the power to enforce the rights and promote the well-being of its inhabitants by such means as the judgment of its own people may prescribe, are reserved, secured, and guaranteed, under the Constitution of the United States, to the several States of the Union, and that, too, not subject to any constitutional obligation, on the part of the Federal Government, of any kind whatever; but, on the contrary, the Federal Government is under a solemn constitutional obligation not to interfere in these matters in any way; and, when it does so, it becomes a usurper of power, an oppressive tyrant, and an enemy to the liberties of the Government.

Resolved, That the perpetuation of the Union, and the maintenance of the Government, as both were established by the Constitution, and as both under the Constitution have been expounded in the foregoing resolutions, in conformity with the teachings of Jefferson, Madison, and Jackson, have ever been held as cardinal doctrines of the Democratic party; and they are now reiterated, with increased earnestness, under the solemn conviction that the only sure hope for the preservation of liberty rests in bringing back the administration of the Government to these principles, and in rescuing it from the hands of those whose admitted usurpations and revolutionary measures now threaten the entire overthrow of the whole fabric of our system of free institutions, and the erection in their stead of a consolidated empire.

Resolved, That, in the approaching election, the Democratic party of South Carolina invites everybody to cooperate with them in a zealous determination to change the present usurping and corrupt Administration, by placing in power men who are true to the principles of constitutional government, and to a faithful and economical administration of public affairs.

The State election occurred on the 16th of October, and resulted in the victory of the "Regular" Republicans. The total vote cast for Governor was 106,371, of which Moses received 69,738, and Tomlinson 36,533, making the majority of the former 33,305. "Regular" Republican Congressmen were chosen in all four of the districts, and the new Legislature consists of 25 Republicans and 8 Democrats in the Senate, and 100 Republicans and 24 Democrats in the Lower House. The total vote at the presidential election in November numbered 95,880, including 187 in favor of Charles O'Connor, for President. General Grant received 72,290, and Horace Greeley 22,903, the majority of the former being 49,300.

The total value of real estate in South Carolina, as returned by the county assessors, for the thirty-one counties, is \$92,806,417, of which \$63,801,843, is outside of incorporated cities, towns, and villages, and \$29,504,574 in them. The total value of taxable personal property is \$46,190,322. The rate of taxation for 1872-'73 is 15 mills on the dollar. The

county taxes amount on an average to about eight mills more.

The legal "school age" in this State is from six to sixteen, both inclusive. The number of children whose ages came within these limits, at the beginning of the year, was 209,376, of whom 43,344 were white males, 40,860 white females; 62,925 colored males, and 62,247 colored females. Of these, 19,446 white males, 18,241 white females, 19,428 colored males, and 19,207 colored females, or a total number of 76,322, attended the public schools during the year. This is only about thirty-six per cent. of the whole. The number of free common schools in the State was 1,919, an increase of 280 in one year. The increase in attendance was 10,266. The whole number of teachers employed was 2,185, or 287 more than in 1871. These teachers are classified thus:

TEACHERS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Northern white teachers.....	13	40	53
Southern white teachers.....	988	646	1,634
Northern colored teachers.....	16	6	22
Southern colored teachers.....	346	180	476
Total.....	1,363	822	2,185

The average monthly wages paid to male teachers was \$32.55, to female teachers \$31.25. In the city of Charleston male teachers receive \$144 per month, and females \$40 per month. The number of school districts in the State is 462, and the average length of the schools throughout the State was five months. The number of school-houses erected during the year was 226, the aggregate cost being \$11,505.50. The number of school-houses previously erected is 1,644, which are valued at \$220,448. The amount of money appropriated by the State for the support of free schools, in 1871, was \$150,000, while in 1872 it was \$300,000. Besides this, the poll-tax, amounting to about \$50,000, is devoted to this purpose, and, in the sixteen counties of the State which made returns out of the whole number of thirty-one, \$75,393.35 was raised by local

taxation for school purposes. Seven teachers' institutes were held in the State during the year.

The State University, at Columbia, had 88 students in attendance during the year ending June 29th. The appropriations for its support for the fiscal year ending October 31st were \$27,850 for ordinary expenses, and \$10,000 for repairs on the buildings. The Institution for the Education of the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind, located at Cedar Spring, in Spartanburg County, had 42 pupils during the session ending June 27th. These consisted of 12 male and 11 female deaf-mutes, and 11 male and 8 female blind pupils. The State appropriation for this institution, including an unexpended balance of \$3,179 from the preceding year, amounted to \$13,179. The State Orphan Asylum had 130 inmates on the 31st of October, 71 boys and 69 girls, all colored. Of the \$15,000 appropriated for the asylum for the year, only \$3,500 was paid over during the year. The number of patients in the State Lunatic Asylum on October 31, 1871, was 295, of whom 135 were males, and 160 females. During the year following, 54 males and 39 females were admitted, 80 were discharged, and 22 died, leaving on October 31, 1872, 284 inmates. The appropriation for this asylum for the last fiscal year was \$80,000. The disbursement, for the same period, amounted to \$66,506.92, and there was \$62,015.65 of unpaid liabilities. The number of convicts in the penitentiary on the 1st of October was 219, against 309 a year previous. The reduction was due in a large measure to the pardon of many convicts for good behavior, near the close of their terms. This institution began the year with a deficit of \$17,457.11; the appropriation for the year was \$80,000, and \$4,717.69 was derived from the labor of the convicts. The disbursements for the year amounted to \$74,699.43, leaving a deficit at the end of the year of \$7,438.85.

The following is a statement of the condition of the railroads of the State, so far as reported:

NAME.	Length, with Branches.	Capital Stock.	Funded Debt.	Floating Debt.	Cost.	Earnings of the Year.	Expenses.
Greenville & Columbia.	162	\$1,514,483 54	\$1,953,132 13	\$388,572 96	\$3,142,825 96	\$538,876 24	\$549,997 92
Northeastern & Charleston.....	102	898,950 00	1,269,523 00	96,544 00	2,148,130 00	390,600 00	245,924 00
South Carolina.....	348	5,819,275 00	4,489,234 51	.....	8,613,037 73	1,364,877 45	842,897 97
Washington, Columbia & Augusta.....	189	300,000 00	5,800,000 00	238,102 15	4,352,898 21	491,058 79	364,547 70

An important item in the natural resources of South Carolina is found in her phosphate-beds. The shipping of this material to foreign and domestic ports began in 1867, when the total amount shipped was six tons. The whole amount shipped from Charleston and Beaufort down to July 1, 1872, was 206,305 tons, valued at \$1,450,000, while 36,110 tons, valued at \$250,000, have been consumed by local companies in the manufacture of fertilizers.

The increase has been steady and rapid, both in exportation of crude phosphate rock and in the manufacture of fertilizers at home.

In 1870 the population over ten years was 503,763. The number of persons engaged in all occupations was 263,301. There were engaged in agriculture, 206,654, of whom 163,528 were agricultural laborers, and 42,546 farmers and planters; in professional and personal services, 34,343, including 553 clergymen, 16,214

domestic servants, 10,654 laborers not specified, 387 lawyers, 789 physicians and surgeons, and 1,074 teachers not specified; in trade and transportation, 8,470, including 2,084 clerks in stores, 1,112 employes (not clerks) of railroad companies, and 1,277 traders and dealers not specified; and in manufactures, mechanical and mining industries, 13,794, of whom 2,454 were carpenters and joiners.

The State contained 3,010,539 acres of improved land, 6,443,851 of woodland, and 2,650,890 of other unimproved land. The cash value of farms was \$44,808,763; of farming-implements and machinery, \$2,282,946; total amount of wages paid during the year, including value of board, \$7,404,297; total (estimated) value of all farm-productions, including betterments and additions to stock, \$41,909,402; orchard-products, \$47,960; produce of market-gardens, \$127,459; forest-products, \$167,253; home manufactures, \$312,191; animals slaughtered or sold for slaughter, \$2,507,149; all live-stock, \$12,443,510. There were 44,105 horses, 41,327 mules and asses, 98,693 milch-cows, 17,685 working-oxen, 132,925 other cattle, 124,594 sheep, and 395,999 swine. The chief productions were: 317,700 bushels of spring, and 465,910 of winter, wheat, 36,165 of rye, 7,614,207 of Indian-corn, 613,593 of oats, 4,752 of barley, 460,378 of peas and beans, 83,252 of Irish, and 1,342,165 of sweet, potatoes, 5,830 of clover-seed, 10,665 tons of hay, 224,500 bales of cotton, 32,304,825 pounds of rice, 34,805 of tobacco, 1,461,980 of butter, 184,253 of honey, 11,404 of wax, 1,055 hogsheads of cane-sugar, 13,179 gallons of wine, 241,815 of milk sold, 436,882 of cane, and 183,585 of sorghum, molasses.

The total number of manufacturing establishments was 1,584, having 210 steam-engines of 4,537 water-power, and 700 water-wheels of 10,395 water-power, and employing 8,141 hands, of whom 7,099 were males above sixteen, 578 females above fifteen, and 464 youth.

The capital invested amounted to \$5,400,418; wages paid during the year, \$1,543,715; value of materials used, \$5,855,736; of products, \$9,858,981. Among the leading industries were 12 establishments for the manufacture of cotton-goods, using 14 water-wheels of 955 horse-power, and employing 1,123 hands; capital, \$1,337,000; wages, \$257,680; materials, \$761,469; products, \$1,529,937; 624 flouring and grist mills, using 79 steam-engines of 1,242 horse-power, and 537 water-wheels of 7,209 horse-power, and employing 1,138 hands; capital, \$835,814; wages, \$109,386; materials, \$2,663,423; products, \$3,180,247; 227 lumber-mills, using 82 steam-engines of 2,315 horse-power, and 114 water-wheels of 1,729 horse-power, and employing 1,212 hands; capital, \$583,425; wages, \$209,806; materials, \$581,499; products, \$1,197,005; and 54 establishments for the manufacture of tar and turpentine, employing 876 hands; capital, \$205,425;

wages, \$123,645; materials, \$422,378; products, \$774,077.

The total number of libraries, reported by the census of 1870, was 1,663, containing 546,244 volumes. Of these, 922, with 397,020 volumes, were private, and 741, with 149,224 volumes, other than private; among the latter were 1 State library, with 2,700 volumes, 3 court and law, 6,324 volumes, 4 school, college, etc., 20,800 volumes, 647 Sabbath-school, 93,200 volumes, 84 church, 25,100 volumes, and 2 circulating, 1,100 volumes.

The total number of newspapers and periodicals was 55, having an aggregate circulation of 80,900, and issuing annually 8,901,400 copies. Of these, 5 were daily, with a circulation of 16,100; 4 tri-weekly, circulation 9,600; 42 weekly, circulation 44,000; 3 monthly, circulation 10,000; and 1 quarterly, circulation 1,200.

The total number of religious organizations was 1,457, having 1,308 edifices, with 491,425 sittings, and property valued at \$3,276,982. The principal denominations were:

DENOMINATIONS.	Organizations.	Sittings.
Baptist.....	523	191,550
Episcopal.....	53	35,350
Jewish.....	3	900
Lutheran.....	49	17,900
Methodist.....	611	164,050
Presbyterian.....	164	67,100
Roman Catholic.....	12	10,775
Universalist.....	3	850

The condition of pauperism and crime is shown by the following statistics:

Total population.....	705,606
Number of persons receiving support during the year ending June 1, 1870.....	2,343
Cost of annual support.....	\$224,805
Total number receiving support, June 1, 1870.....	2,071
Native.....	1,994
White.....	888
Colored.....	1,106
Foreign.....	77
Number of persons convicted during the year.....	1,399
Total number of persons in prison, June 1, 1870.....	732
Native.....	714
White.....	130
Colored.....	584
Foreign.....	18

SPAIN, a country in Southern Europe, was, at the close of the year 1872, a kingdom,* ruled by Amadeus I., second son of the king of Italy, born on May 30, 1845; King of Spain since December 4, 1870. King Amadeus was elected at a full meeting of the Cortes, at which 311 members, out of a total of 345, were present. The majority required by law for the election of a monarch was 173, and the king obtained 191 votes, the remainder being given to three other candidates and in favor of a republic.

Spain is divided into forty-nine provinces, which, according to the latest calculations ("Gotha Almanac" for 1873), had the following area, and, in 1867, the following population:

* On February 11, 1873, the king abdicated, and Spain became a republic.

PROVINCES.	Area.	Population.
Dist. NEW CASTILE.		
1. Madrid.....	2,977	491,984
2. Toledo.....	5,586	343,951
3. Guadalajara.....	4,869	211,349
4. Cuenca.....	6,726	242,231
Total.....	20,178	1,289,415
5. MANCHA—Ciudad-Real.....	7,840	264,908
OLD CASTILE.		
6. Burgos.....	5,651	357,946
7. Logroño.....	1,945	184,073
8. Santander.....	2,113	236,105
9. Soría.....	3,835	157,173
10. Segovia.....	2,713	154,262
11. Avila.....	2,982	176,769
12. Valencia.....	3,126	194,527
13. Valladolid.....	3,043	255,438
Total.....	25,400	1,716,193
LEON.		
14. Leon.....	6,167	354,737
15. Zamora.....	4,135	262,524
16. Salamanca.....	4,939	281,511
Total.....	15,241	898,772
17. ASTURIAS—Oviedo.....	4,091	588,031
GALICIA.		
18. Corunna.....	3,079	609,337
19. Lugo.....	3,787	464,353
20. Orense.....	2,739	394,658
21. Pontevedra.....	1,739	469,439
Total.....	11,344	1,937,792
ESTREMADURA.		
22. Badajoz.....	8,698	490,049
23. Cáceres.....	8,013	309,700
Total.....	16,701	793,749
MURCIA.		
24. Murcia.....	4,478	427,208
25. Albacete.....	5,972	221,444
Total.....	10,450	648,652

PROVINCES.	Area.	Population.
Dist. ANDALUSIA.		
26. Seville.....	5,525	500,567
27. Cadiz.....	2,309	417,346
28. Huelva.....	4,122	191,303
29. Cordova.....	5,190	379,464
30. Jaen.....	5,184	380,145
31. Granada.....	4,937	478,347
32. Almería.....	3,303	352,946
33. Malaga.....	2,524	490,826
Total.....	33,664	3,200,944
VALENCIA.		
34. Valencia.....	4,352	648,459
35. Alicante.....	2,098	426,656
36. Castellon de la Plana.....	2,447	288,921
Total.....	8,897	1,364,036
ARAGON.		
37. Saragossa.....	6,607	403,362
38. Huesca.....	5,878	272,157
39. Teruel.....	5,494	250,254
Total.....	17,979	925,773
CATALONIA.		
40. Barcelona.....	2,985	749,143
41. Tarragona.....	2,451	341,601
42. Lerida.....	4,775	330,677
43. Gerona.....	2,272	322,631
Total.....	12,483	1,744,052
BASQUE PROVINCES.		
44. Navarre.....	4,046	316,340
45. Biscaya.....	3,409	183,098
46. Gulpuzcoa.....	728	176,297
47. Alava.....	1,205	102,494
Total.....	6,328	778,229
ISLANDS.		
48. Balearic.....	1,850	284,398
49. Canary.....	2,808	267,036
Total.....	4,658	551,434
Total.....	195,773	16,641,980

On January 1, 1872, the aggregate length of railroads in operation was 3,300 miles. On the island of Cuba there were, in 1871, 397 miles in operation.

In the middle of January, the Spanish ministry sent a circular to the governors of provinces, instructing them to suppress all organizations belonging to or in any way connected with the International Society, within their respective jurisdictions. They were directed, while thus breaking up a system dangerous to civil peace, not to interfere with liberty of speech, and to take no notice of the simple enunciation of the principles of the International Society, as the laws of Spain provided no punishment for such utterances.

The circular caused remonstrances from all members of the International Society in all parts of Spain, and the Internationals of Madrid made an earnest appeal for the revocation of the instructions.

King Amadeus, in order to give to the great Spanish statesman, Espartero, a proof of his high respect, offered to him the title of Prince of Vergara. Espartero at first declined this title, but subsequently reconsidered his refusal,

and signified his acceptance of the honor offered him by the King.

The national Cortes met on January 23d. At a previous caucus of Senators and Deputies, it was resolved to present and support the name of Señor Zorilla as President, against the ministerial candidate, Señor Herrera. The ministry made the election of Herrera a cabinet question; but, during the proceedings preliminary to organization, it became evident that the temper of the House was against the Government, and that the ministerial candidate for the chair had little chance of success. On the test-vote the opposition showed itself largely in the majority, and Herrera's defeat in the regular election for President was inevitable. For this, Señor Sagasta did not wait. He immediately visited the King, and informed him that the vote in the Cortes left him but two alternatives—the dissolution of the Cortes or the resignation of the ministry. The latter course was decided upon, and the King said he should take counsel with the President of the Senate, the Vice-President of the House, and with Señors Herrera, Zorilla, and Serrano, before the formation of a new Cabinet.

On January 24th a royal decree was read in the Senate, dissolving the Senate and Congress. A stormy scene followed the reading of the decree. The House seemed to be taken by surprise, and the members were unable to conceal their indignation. Passionate speeches were made, which were answered by derisive cries by the few supporters of the ministry. One deputy exclaimed, "The time has come for barricades!" The greatest uproar and confusion followed, amid which the sitting was declared at an end.

On January 29th there was a serious disturbance at Barcelona, caused by the resistance of the people to the payment of the octroi duties. A large mob assembled at one of the gates of the city, and threatened the customs officers with violence. The police interfered, and some shots were fired. The rioters were dispersed with difficulty. Subsequent investigations led to the discovery that the disturbance was fomented by the International Society, and many members of the organization were arrested.

At the beginning of February, dispatches were received from the Governor-General of the Philippine Islands, announcing a serious attempt at revolt. A company of 200 native soldiers, belonging to the artillery service, mutinied and took possession of a fort. The place was subsequently carried by assault by the regular troops, and all the insurgents were killed.

On February 20th a new ministry was formed by Señor Sagasta, composed partly of his own adherents and partly of the members of the Unionist party. It consisted of the following members: Presidency and the Interior, Sagasta; Foreign Affairs, De Blas; Justice, Colmenares; War, General Rey; Finances, Camacho; Navy, Malcampo; Instruction, Robledo; Colonies, Herrera.

The Radical party assumed a very hostile attitude toward the new ministry, and even toward the King. The committee of the party published a manifesto, explaining its coalition with other parties, on the plea that it despaired of any results of the revolution in 1868. No mention was made in the manifesto of the King or his dynasty.

On March 9th, a meeting of delegates from the committee of all the parties forming the coalition met at the house of Señor Zorilla, to arrange the division of the electoral districts, and to settle the basis of their course of action at the elections. It was decided that each party should preserve its principles and aims intact in the Cortes, and that at the elections the opinion of the majority of the opposition electors, to be ascertained by the preliminary ballot, should prevail in the selection of the candidate of the coalition, so that each district should only nominate one coalition candidate.

On the other hand, a large meeting of about 4,000 electors belonging to the Ministerial

(Sagastist) and Unionist parties, held in Madrid on March 9th, appointed a joint electoral committee of the two parties. Among those present were Marshal Serrano, Señors Zabala, Montijo, and the principal members of the Unionist and Sagastist parties. Señor Santa Cruz made a speech, in which he said that the deputies and senators of the Unionist and Sagastist parties accepted the programme of Señor Sagasta, and formed henceforth a single party. They had, therefore, decided upon the joint appointment of an electoral committee, to be intrusted with the task of selecting candidates for the next elections. Señor Candau described the coalition of the different opposition parties as abominable, and said: "We are the revolutionists of September, and, with a few exceptions, all the men who made that revolution are on our side—for example, Marshal Serrano, Señor Malcampo, Admiral Topete, Señor Sagasta, and others. The existence of the dynasty is placed in the safe keeping of the real revolutionists of September. King Amadeus represents the revolution."

In response to numerous appeals, Marshal Serrano made a speech, in the course of which he said that, on the corpse of General Prim, he had sworn to save the dynasty. He had not failed and would not fail to fulfil this vow. He warmly eulogized the King, and said he looked upon the Carlists and Republicans only as enemies; the Radicals, he hoped, would recognize their error.

The official *Gazette* of March 20th published royal decrees accepting the resignation of Señor Lopez Roberts, the Spanish minister at Washington, and appointing Rear-Admiral Polo to replace him. The new minister delivered his credentials to President Grant on April 5th.

The elections for members of the electoral colleges (which choose Senators and Deputies of the Cortes) took place, on April 2d, throughout the kingdom, and were conducted quietly, except in Cordova, and a few other places, where slight disorders occurred. The city of Madrid was carried by the coalitionists; ministerialists on the other hand were successful in the provinces of Valencia, Salamanca, Huesca, Alicante, and Avila. The Ministerialists only gained a small majority, the opposition having carried over 170 districts; of its members 62 were reported to be Radicals, 38 Carlists, 42 Republicans, and 32 Opposition Conservatives (Alfonsinos, Montpensierists). In the new Senate the ministry had an overwhelming majority.

The newspaper organs of the Carlist party published a manifesto (dated April 8th) of Don Carlos, protesting against the late elections, signed by his secretary and countersigned by Nocedal, and declared that henceforth Don Carlos and his followers would protest only in the field. The Carlist members accordingly refused to take their seats.

A few days later Carlist risings occurred

amid the cries of "Viva Carlos VII.!" "Death to the Liberals!" in the provinces of Navarre, Guipuzcoa, Teruel, Leon, Huesca, and several others. The number of the Carlist bands which were in the field about the close of April was estimated at over 15,000. In the Basque provinces and Navarre, the great stronghold of the party, General Diaz de Rada, who formerly held that rank under Isabella II., was appointed commander-in-chief. On assuming command he issued the following proclamation:

The King, our august master, did me the honor to write this to me on the 14th of April: "My dear Rada, the supreme hour has arrived. All Spaniards of spirit are calling for their legitimate King, and the King hastens to respond to their appeal. I, therefore, order that the general rising of Spain shall commence on the 21st, to the cry of 'Away with the foreigner—long live Spain!' I shall be among the first at the post of honor. Those who follow me will deserve well of their King and their country; those who fight against me will alone be responsible for the blood that may be shed." My reply to his Majesty was a promise of fidelity and immediate obedience to his orders. Up to this time you have given many proofs of obedience and discipline, have suffered in silence, and have always stifled the indignation which you felt for the illegalities which were being committed, the acts of tyranny, the persecutions of the satellites of a princely adventurer, who, to the disgrace and humiliation of Spain, has not scrupled to occupy the throne of Saint Ferdinand by usurping the most legitimate rights, and by trampling upon the most sacred principles. The King had directed you to wait, and you obeyed. To-day he says to you, "To arms!" and you rush to the standard of "God, the country, the King," for his will accords with the warmest impulses of your own hearts. To arms, then, brave and heroic Navarrese and inhabitants of the Basque provinces! and very soon we shall gain a victory which will for ever secure your venerated privileges (*fueros*), the peace, happiness, and true freedom of our country. Hurrah for religion, for Spain, for Charles VII.! Down with the foreigner!

The Commandant-General,
EUSTÁQUIO DIAZ DE RADA.

On April 24th the new Cortes were opened by the King in person. In the speech from the throne, his Majesty stated that cordial relations existed with all foreign powers, and that Venezuela had offered the most satisfactory explanations respecting the incident with the Spanish representative in that state. The policy of Spain toward the American republics was one of peace, mutual respect, and that generous and reciprocal interest which unites all civilized nations. The King hoped an agreement between Italy and the Holy See, which he strongly and sincerely desired, would shortly be effected. His Majesty intended rendering practical and fruitful the sacred rights established by the Constitution, and announced measures for army reform and for the fulfillment of the promises of reform in the colonies, while avoiding all that might imperil the integrity of the territory, or give arms to the enemies of the Spanish name and race.

Relative to the Carlist rising, the King said:

A party denying the legitimacy of modern right, and which is a stubborn enemy of the institutions established by the Spanish nation, after having been

beaten in the elections, has risen in arms in some provinces. The Government has taken the most efficacious measures promptly to crush the insurrection, and, taught by experience the futility of clemency, will be inexorable in its punishment of the constant enemies of liberty and disturbers of the public peace. If ordinary measures are not sufficient, my Government will demand your sanction for others necessary to firmly reestablish the reign of the law.

The King expressed a hope for a prompt termination of the insurrection, praised the discipline and services of the army and the civic guard, and concluded by stating that he would seek in the deliberations of the Cortes a guide for his conduct and a way to identify his feelings with those of the Spanish people. He said:

I will never impose myself on the Spanish people; but neither will I allow myself to be accused of deserting the post which I occupy by its will, nor of forgetting the duties which the Constitution places upon me, and which I shall fulfil with the loyalty and constancy which I owe to the honor of my name.

On April 25th Señor Rios Rosas was elected President of the Cortes by 168 votes. Eighty-four blank voting tickets were given in. For the office of Vice-President the ministerial candidates were elected by a large majority.

Public attention was for some time wholly absorbed by the progress of the Carlist insurrection, which spread to more than twenty of the forty-nine provinces into which Spain is divided. Don Carlos himself appeared in the field. The Government appointed Marshal Serrano commander-in-chief of the troops sent against the Carlist bands in the insurgent provinces. A severe encounter occurred on May 5th at Oroquieta, in Navarre, in which the Carlists were completely defeated. The troops charged the insurgents with the bayonet more than once, drove them from the village, and took by assault the houses to which they fled for shelter, and where they attempted to barricade themselves. The Carlist force had halted at Oroquieta for refreshment, but though it was known that Moriones, a very energetic officer, was in pursuit of them, it seems that insufficient precautions were taken against surprise. The surprise was complete. Moriones, with a column of about 2,000 men and a mountain battery, fell upon the insurgents almost before they knew where they were. The loss of the Carlists was over 700 men killed, wounded, and prisoners. It is reported they were near 4,000, and that there were in addition, perhaps, 1,500 men who, however, did not come up in time to help them. After the combat Don Carlos rode off with an escort, and soon after recrossed the frontier of France. On May 10th the managing committee of the federal republicans issued a manifesto bearing the signatures of Señors Pi Margall, Castellar, Figueras, and other leading republicans. The manifesto repudiates any alliance or sympathy with the Carlists, and says that, beyond what local circumstances may counsel, the republicans can neither protect the cause of Don Carlos nor fight under the flag of King Amadeus. The manifesto also accuses the

Government of hypocritically diminishing Spanish liberties, adding:

The Government is bringing us not peace but war. By a timely intervention in the contests of the monarchical parties, the republicans will at once save liberty and establish the republic. The revolution is far from being consolidated. It has not yet fought its last battle. Republicans must prepare for the combat. This preparation must be the work of the managing committee.

As several persons belonging to the Carlist bands who accepted the pardon offered them by the general-in-chief, and who gave themselves up to the authorities, returned to the ranks of the rebels, Don Domingo Moriones, Commandant-General of the Division of Navarre, issued the following order:

ARTICLE 1. Every rebel who, having once accepted pardon, absents himself from his habitual domicile, and again enlists in the ranks of the faction, shall be shot.

ART. 2. The alcaldes and other persons who induce the pardoned to again form part of the said bands shall be brought in to this city (Pamplona), and tried by court-martial.

ART. 3. Equal responsibility will be incurred by the alcaldes who neglect to give an account of the inhabitants of their towns who are in the situation of those referred to in Art. 1, and who do not inform the nearest column of troops of the direction taken by the Carlist bands as soon as these abandon their respective towns.

On the part of Don Carlos, his brother Don Alfonso was appointed commander-in-chief of the insurgent forces. Don Alfonso addressed a manifesto (without date) to the Spaniards. He expressed his joy at being named by the King, his brother, the general-in-chief, and of his being in the midst of the army; he was confident that its coöperation would secure the triumph of the good cause, the symbol of which is the flag which floats in all Spain, and bears as its motto, "God, country, and King." He was certain there was not a Spaniard loving his country who did not ardently desire to raise her from the abject condition to which those who were improperly termed Liberals had brought her. These so-called Liberals, says the manifesto, profess doctrines which essentially differ from their acts. They abuse the word liberty, for it is in the name of liberty that they commit the worse crimes, impose laws, and bow down the nation under the most odious of despotism. Arbitrary acts, violence everywhere, destruction of churches, sales of property to glut their cupidity, to satisfy their passion for wealth—such are the things which characterize them. No one can have a doubt of the truth of these allegations who examines the deplorable state of the finances—bankruptcy is inevitable. In spite of the millions upon millions swallowed up, the most sacred obligations are disregarded, and yet near 3,000,000,000 of reals are spent every year; and, to complete their iniquities, concubinage is preferred to legitimate marriage. As it is impossible to support any longer such a state of things, the Infante summons all true Spaniards to arms, as the only means left to

restore the dignity and independence of the nation, and to establish forever right and justice. The army, entirely composed of their brethren, will not dare to fire upon them in defence of a foreign dynasty—in defence of men who are the supporters of that dynasty, merely to retain power in their own hands. The prince concludes:

The peaceable inhabitants of the towns have nothing to fear from us, whatever their political opinions may be. Our magnanimous King knows no other enemies than those who combat him; he has no personal injuries to avenge, no hatreds to satisfy. His greatest desire is to save our unfortunate country, to tear it from the yoke which is crushing it, and to restore its true liberty—Christian liberty, the liberty which makes nations powerful, happy, and respected.

The Infante of Spain, Generalissimo,
ALFONSO DE BOURBON ET D'AUTRICHE.

The Cortes, on May 19th, after an animated discussion, rejected a resolution introduced by Deputy Argullos, censuring the Government for declaring Navarre, Lerida, Biscay, and Catalonia in a state of siege during the recent movements of the Carlists in those provinces. They also passed a bill providing for bringing the effective force of the regular army in Spain up to eighty thousand men. On May 20th, the Minister of State, Señor Blas, stated that in a few instances the Carlists had been favored by the French authorities on the frontier, and that the Government had protested against it.

On May 22d Señor Sagasta stated that, in consequence of the publicity which had been given to the documents relative to the secret funds, the Government was about to resign. Señor Zabala, who was first called upon to form a new ministry, declined, alleging as a reason his indifferent health. Marshal Serrano likewise declined this request, and the King then applied to Admiral Topete, who consented to perform the duty. The new ministry was constituted as follows: Admiral Topete, President of the Council and Minister of War, and the Navy; Groizard, Minister of Justice; Elduayen, Minister of Finance; Candau, Minister of the Interior; Balaguer, Minister of Public Works; Ulva, Minister of Foreign Affairs; and Aquala, Minister of the Colonies.

On May 29th Marshal Serrano concluded at Amorovieta a convention with the Carlist war junta, who in the course of May had made considerable progress, granting a universal amnesty, even to the leaders, and leaving the officers of the royal army who had joined the insurgents in their former ranks.

The Cortes having reassembled on May 28th, Admiral Topete, the President of the Council, on May 30th, stated that the ministry recognized the validity of the convention made by Marshal Serrano with the rebels in Biscay, pardoning those who voluntarily surrendered, and requested the members of the Opposition not to interpellate the Government relative thereto. Upon this announcement Señor Zorrilla moved a vote of censure upon Marshal

Serrano, and Señor Martos proceeded to question the Government. The President of the Cortes refused to answer. Señor Martos insisted upon his question, when the President declared that the action of the Deputy was insulting to him, and left the Chamber. Great confusion followed the retirement of the President, and the tumult in the Chamber became general.

On May 31st Marshal Serrano resigned as generalissimo of the troops operating against the Carlists in the Basque provinces, and Lieutenant-General Echague was appointed his successor.

On June 8d, the Cortes, by a vote of 140 against 22, passed a resolution declaring valid the amnesty granted by Serrano to the Carlists who voluntarily surrendered. Marshal Serrano took the oath of office as President of the Council and Minister of War to the new ministry, which position had been occupied by Admiral Topete.

As the Carlist troubles continued, and as the Radicals, whose leader, Zorilla, had resigned his seat in the Cortes, and retired, in disgust, to private life, threatened to unite with the Republicans, Serrano proposed to the King a suspension of the guarantees of individual liberty and popular rights contained in the constitution. The King at once refused to approve this measure, and not only accepted the resignation of the ministry, but invited the chief of the Radical party, Zorilla, to form a new ministry. The invitation was accepted, and the new ministry constituted as follows: Zorilla, Prime-Minister and Minister of the Interior; Martos, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Cordova, Minister of War; Mantero Rios, Minister of Justice; Ruiz Gomez, Minister of Finance; Beranger, Minister of the Navy; Echegaray, Minister of Public Works; Gasset, Minister of the Colonies. On June 26th the new prime-minister addressed a circular to the governors of the provinces, explaining the course to be pursued by him. The main points of this circular are as follows: He announces the Radical programme to be the same as stated in his speech of the 24th of July, and in his circular of the 4th of August. The Government believes that it is neither fitting nor necessary to take measures to save liberty: liberty is self-reliant. Señor Zorilla declares that the Government will energetically combat the insurrection, with the support and unwavering loyalty of the army and navy, and the patriotic aid of the citizen-militia. Replying to the attacks of the Conservatives, who attribute to the Radicals anarchical ideas and projects, and designs against public peace, social order, religion, property, and family life, Señor Zorilla says the ministry will govern according to the constitution—neither more nor less. He announces the immediate establishment of trial by jury, the abolition of the conscription, and the reorganization of the army and navy on a basis rendering them really national institutions. The ministry will oppose religious intolerance,

and secure the universal enjoyment of liberty of conscience. Special care will be bestowed to improve the present critical condition of the finances. The Government will propose means for diminishing the expenditure and increasing the revenue, so as to establish the budget upon a solid basis. With regard to the enormous debt pressing upon the Treasury, the Government will respect, as justice and decency require, the sacred rights of the creditors of the state, and will act in concert with them in questions in which they are concerned. The Government wishes, above all, to crush the Cuban insurrection, and secure the integrity of the territory at any sacrifice, and without making for that end concessions repugnant to patriotism and Spanish honor. When the insurrection is vanquished, the Government will give the colonies the promised constitution and reforms. Relative to liberty of association, the circular says:

The Government cannot persecute a state of things based upon the philosophical economy of political systems, even when contrary to their ideas, or prosecute associations founded on these systems, so long as they remain within the circle traced by the penal laws; but the ministry will repress any attempt manifested, by overt acts, to destroy existing institutions, to attack individual liberty, or obstruct the free exercise of constitutional rights.

On June 30th royal decrees were made public accepting the resignation of Count Valmaseda, Captain-General of Cuba, and intrusting the vacant post, *ad interim*, to Señor Ceballos; relieving Señor Gomez Pulido from his functions as Captain-General of Porto Rico, and appointing Señor Simon Latone his successor; removing Señor Letraíne Bonajo from the presidency of the financial commission of Spain abroad, and nominating as his successor Señor Lopez Tejada. Elections for the Senate and Congress were ordered in Porto Rico, in conformity with the decree of the 1st of April, 1871. Another royal decree (dated June 30th) dissolved the Cortes, ordered elections for members on August 24th, and convoked the new Cortes on September 15th. The Republicans at first resolved to oppose every form of monarchical government in Spain, to acknowledge no monarchical authority, and to abstain from all elections while monarchy existed in the country; subsequently, however, this resolution was reconsidered. At the same time numbers of the majority in the Cortes, and former members of the ministry belonging to the Conservative party, determined to withdraw from the political arena.

On July 17th Señor Zorilla issued a circular on the subject of the approaching elections. In this circular he urged that perfect liberty should be given to the voters, and recommended the Government functionaries not to interfere in any way with the elections, but to abstain absolutely from lending their influence to any party. Señor Zorilla says that there are no official candidates, and that it is for the members of the Radical party freely to choose

candidates who will support the Government. The minister, remarking next that it is an invariable rule with the Radical party, and, consequently, with the present Government, to respect public opinion and obey the laws, adds that, thanks to the moderation and loyalty of the Government, the general condition of the country has been undergoing a favorable change since the appointment of the new ministry. Individual rights and constitutional privileges are upheld even in those parts which are disturbed by the civil war. The rebellion is now dying out in the north, and is almost entirely subdued in Catalonia. Referring to the financial position, Señor Zorilla is glad to find that the injured credit of Spain is recovering, and capital is again forthcoming. The good administration of public affairs, based on rigorous economy, is sufficient to restore to the finances their usual resources. The Government considers that the moment has arrived for giving effect to the great reforms promised by the revolution. The minister enumerates these reforms, which will be carried out with the concurrence of the Cortes. Señor Zorilla concludes by saying that the Government is determined to solve the problem of identifying democracy with liberty, stability with progress, monarchy with the people, and the interests of all parties with the most complete enjoyment of all rights.

On July 19th, while the King and the Queen were returning from the garden into the Palace of Buen Retiro, at midnight, five men, who had posted themselves in the calle Arnal, fired upon the carriage of their Majesties. Neither the Queen nor the King was hurt. One of the assassins was killed upon the spot by the attendants. Two others were captured. The greatest indignation at this attempt was expressed by the entire population of Spain.

The election held in August resulted in a complete victory of the new Radical ministry. Out of the 406 Deputies composing the Congress, Señor Zorilla's party, the Radicals, numbered 296. It was, moreover, expected that the Republicans, who numbered about 80, in all sincere and honest efforts to effect practical reforms, would vote with the Government, that thus the system of trial by jury would be established, negro slavery abolished, the financial position of the country looked fairly in the face, conscription for the army discontinued, the relations between Church and state modified, the position of the clergy clearly defined; in short, that the various practical reforms the revolution promised to effect would be carried out. The Conservatives professing adhesion to King Amadeus only numbered 10 in the Congress; those whose sympathies were with Prince Alfonso, 14. Out of 200 composing the Senate, the Radicals had 144; the Republicans, 16; while the Conservatives, dynastic and anti-dynastic, had the remaining 40.

On September 15th the King opened the session of the new Cortes. In his speech from

the throne, he stated that the efforts to re-establish diplomatic relations with the Papal See had so far proved unavailing; but he did not despair of seeing remedied a situation so afflicting to him, hoping that the Pope's wisdom and prudence would persuade him of the King's veneration for his person and respect for his spiritual power, as also of his determination to study the deeds and ideas of the age, and to maintain religion according to the decree established in full right by the sovereign will of the Spanish nation. The speech then referred pleasantly to the recent provincial journey and the friendly relations with foreign powers, and censured the clergy for their share in the Carlist insurrection. The promised reforms in Cuba would be carried into effect as soon as the rebellion was over. The deficit in the budget was announced, and the Cortes was called upon to provide means for meeting it.

The powers of nearly all the Deputies and Senators having been "verified," the Congress and Senate were definitely "constituted" on September 16th, with the following result:

Congress.—Señor Nicolas Maria Rivero, President (elected by 176 against 30 votes); Señor Nicolas Salmeron, First Vice-President; Señor Pasarón y Lastra, Second Vice-President; Duke de Veragua, Third Vice-President; Señor Mosquera, Fourth Vice-President; Señor Cayo Lopez, First Secretary; Señor Calvo Ascensio, Second Secretary; Señor Moreno Rodriguez, Third Secretary; Señor Morayta, Fourth Secretary.

Senate.—Señor Laureano Figuerola, President (elected by 58 against 3 votes); Señor Cipriano Montesino, First Vice-President; Marquis de Perales, Second Vice-President; Señor Luis Maria Pastor, Third Vice-President; Señor Fernando de Castro, Fourth Vice-President; Señor Federico Balart, First Secretary; Señor Vicente Fuenmayor, Second Secretary; Señor Saturnino Vargas Machuca, Third Secretary; Señor Eduardo Benot, Fourth Secretary.

The two Presidents have long been known in Spanish politics. Señor Salmeron, the First Vice-President of the Congress, is one of the most eloquent of the old (Prim) Progresista party. The First Vice-President of the Senate, Señor Montesino, is a nephew of Espartero, and has been in Parliament many years. He was one of the few members of the Cortes of Queen Isabella who had the courage to stand up for religious liberty in his place in Parliament. He studied railway-engineering in England, and has attained great eminence in that profession, as well as great perfection in the English language. He is the managing director of the Southern Railway line. Like his uncle, he is a thorough Liberal, and is also, like him, modest and retiring. Señor Fernando de Castro, the Fourth Vice-President of the Senate, is one of the fathers and founders of popular education in Spain. He was for a long time Rector of the Madrid University. He is one of the most learned men Spain ever

produced. He is President of the Spanish Abolition Society. Señor Calvo Ascensio, the Second Secretary of the Congress, is the youngest in the Cortes, being only twenty, but he is a young man of great attainments, and he bears a name ever honored among the Liberals of Spain—that of his father, the late Calvo Ascensio, founder of *La Iberia*, and the friend and early patron of Señor Sagasta.

A motion for the impeachment of the Sagasta-Moreno ministry was supported by the Republicans and a portion of the Radicals. Señor Zorrilla spoke against the motion, but declared that he would not make it a cabinet question. Señor Martos also spoke against the motion, which, however, was taken into consideration by a vote of 124 against 104.

On October 11th, 1,500 men at the Arsenal of Ferrol, in Galicia, rebelled to the cry of "Viva la república!" under Montijo and the retired army-colonel Pazo. The Republican members of the Cortes disavowed all complicity with the movement, which after a few days was put down by the Captain-General of Galicia.

The Carlist bands were, at the close of the year, not yet fully suppressed, but they were of no political importance. The extreme wing of the Republicans also attempted several risings, all of which were without difficulty put down.

In October, the Spanish Government decided to abandon the fortress of Penon de la Gomero (40 miles southeast of Ceuta), in Morocco. The war-material was to be sent to other Spanish possessions on the coast of Africa, where considered convenient, and the fortress to be blown up, to render its reestablishment impossible.

The war in Cuba continued throughout the year, and, although the Spanish Government, in February, complied with the demand of Captain-General Valmaseda to send several thousand more Spanish troops to Cuba, it does not seem that any signal advantages were gained over the insurgents. The latter, on several occasions, were entirely successful, even according to Spanish accounts. Thus, on March 5th, they captured the town of Sagua de Tahanan, and, on June 29th, they defeated the Spaniards near Holguin. A Spanish account claims that from the commencement of the campaign in Cuba to August, 1872, 13,600 insurgents were killed, and a large number taken prisoners; 69,640 were in submission to the Government, and 4,819 fire-arms, 3,249 swords and bayonets, and 9,921 horses were captured.

SPALDING, Most Rev. MARTIN JOHN, D. D., seventh Archbishop of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Baltimore, Primate and Metropolitan of the Roman Catholic hierarchy in the United States, born near Lebanon, Marion County, Ky., May 23, 1810; died in Baltimore, Md., February 7, 1872. His parents were natives of Maryland, but emigrated, in their youth, to Kentucky. In his twelfth year, Martin was sent to the Saint Mary's Seminary, Marion County, Ky., from which he graduated in 1836. Having determined on entering the

ministry, he proceeded at once to Bardstown, Ky., where he remained four years in the Saint Joseph's Seminary, studying theology and teaching in the college. In April, 1830, he went to Rome, and soon after entered the Urban College of the Propaganda. Here also he remained four years, and, at the conclusion of his course, made a public defence, covering the whole ground of theology and canon law, and embracing two hundred and fifty-six theses or propositions, which he maintained, in Latin, against all opponents for seven hours. As a result of this able effort, he was made a Doctor of Divinity by acclamation, and, having been ordained priest, returned home, and was at once made pastor of Saint Joseph's Church, in Bardstown, and afterward President of Saint Joseph's College. After having been again for a short time pastor of the above-mentioned church, he was called, in 1843, to the cathedral in Louisville, and, five years later, to the episcopate, under the title of Bishop of Lengone, as coadjutor to the venerable Bishop Flaget, of Louisville, whom he succeeded in 1850. On the death of Dr. Kenrick, Archbishop of Baltimore, in 1863, Bishop Spalding was created Archbishop of Baltimore May 12, 1864. This see being the oldest in the republic, Pius IX. conferred upon it, by a special decree, the prerogative of place, in virtue of which, Archbishop Spalding, taking official precedence of all other prelates, became the Primate of Honor of the Roman Catholic Church in the United States. One of the most remarkable events of his administration was his convening and presiding over the second Plenary Council of Baltimore, in October, 1866, an assembly composed of all the archbishops and bishops of the United States, and continuing its deliberations two weeks. The acts and decrees of this council, embracing also those of all previous councils of Baltimore, were, in due time, approved by the Pope, and published in an octavo volume. In June, 1867, he visited Rome, on the occasion of the eighteen hundredth anniversary of the martyrdom of Saints Peter and Paul, and assisted in the canonization of various heroes of the Church in modern times. Upon the convocation of the Ecumenical Council at Rome, December, 1869, Archbishop Spalding was again in attendance, and, upon his return home in November, 1870, was welcomed by a public procession of nearly sixty thousand people. He was among the most strenuous supporters of the dogma of the papal infallibility, which he defended in a lengthy pastoral letter, written in Rome and published and extensively circulated in the United States. In this document he took the ground that, while, as a private individual, the Pope is not exempt from sin and error, as a public and authorized teacher of all Christendom, and as a supreme judge of the faith, his solemn decisions on doctrines of faith and morals, are guaranteed from error by the divine promises made to Peter and his succes-

sors, in order that the whole Church might not be misled into fatal mistakes, and the whole work of Christ be thus marred and ruined. His chief works are the following: "D'Aubigné's History of the Reformation Reviewed," 1844; "Sketches of the Early Catholic Missions of Kentucky," Louisville, 1846; "Lectures on the General Evidences of Catholicity," 1847; "Life, Times, and Character of Bishop Flaget," 1852; "Miscellanea," two vols., 1855; "History of the Protestant Reformation in Germany and Other Countries," two vols., 1860.

ST. GOTHARD TUNNEL. After protracted negotiations of a very difficult nature with various contractors, the administration of the St. Gothard Railway closed, on August 7th, the agreement with reference to the construction of the great Alpine tunnel between Goeschenen and Airolo. The successful competitor for the perforation of the greatest tunnel under the Alps is a Swiss contractor, M. L. Favre, of Geneva, who has already executed very considerable and various railway and tunnel works in a manner which was calculated to recommend strongly his application for the colossal undertaking.

According to the propositions of M. Favre, the total cost of the excavation of the great tunnel (14.8 kilometres in length, or rather more than nine English miles) will be 50,000,000 francs, or, say, \$10,000,000; this sum including, of course, the preparatory works, machinery, and permanent way. M. Favre's offer, is, therefore, about 10,000,000 francs below the estimate of the international commission, and 12,500,000 below the offer of Signor Grattoni, made by this gentleman on behalf of the Società Italiana di Lavori Pubblici, of Turin. M. Favre engages himself to finish the tunnel within eight years from the date of approval of the agreement by the Swiss Federal Council. In the case that M. Favre should succeed in completing the works before the specified period, he will be entitled to receive for each day of such premature accomplishment of the undertaking a premium of 5,000 francs, \$1,000; should, on the other hand, the completion of the works be retarded—no matter for what cause—beyond the said period, then the contractor will have to pay for each day the sum of 5,000 francs. If the delay exceeds six months, the deduction from the contract price will be increased to 10,000 francs per day, and at the expiration of one year the agreement will be cancelled, when the security of 8,000,000 francs will become the property of the St. Gothard Railway Company.

STRONG, SELAH BREWSTER, LL.D., an eminent jurist, and formerly Judge of the Supreme Court of New York, born in Brookhaven, L. I., May 1, 1792; died at his residence, Saint George Manor, Setauket, L. I., November 29, 1872. He entered Yale College at the age of fifteen years, and graduated in the class of 1811. Having chosen the

profession of law as his pursuit in life, and devoted three years of close application to its study, he was admitted to the bar in 1814, and, after practising for seven years, was appointed district attorney for the county of Suffolk, the appointment at that time being made in the Court of General Sessions. This position he retained, with a single interval of nine months, until 1842, when he was elected as a member of Congress. He served one term, after which he was elected to the bench of the Supreme Court of the State of New York for the second district, drawing the short term of two years, at the expiration of which he was reelected for the full term, serving until 1860. In 1867 he was a member of the State Constitutional Convention. His great age prevented active participation in debate, but his ripe experience and sound judgment rendered his advice of great value; his tall, commanding form, thick silvery hair, and kindly face, giving him a very benign appearance. As a jurist on the bench, and a counsellor discussing points of law, he was held in deserved esteem by the people of the whole State, and the record of his decisions and opinions forms an imperishable monument to his memory. Though elected to office as a representative of the Democratic party, of which he was a strong and consistent advocate, when entering upon judicial duties he left politics behind him, and never subsequently figured prominently in political life.

SULLY, THOMAS, an American painter, born in Horncastle, Lincolnshire, Eng., June 8, 1783; died at Philadelphia, November 5, 1872. At the age of nine years he came to this country with his parents, who were English actors, and soon after entered the office of a broker, but, displaying no aptitude for business, he was apprenticed to a designer in Charleston, S. C. In 1803 he established himself as an artist in Richmond, Va. Obtaining letters to Lawrence and Reynolds, then in the height of their fame, and with \$400 in his pocket, he sailed for England, where he studied for many years under Sir Benjamin West, forming his style, and learning the art of preparing colors, from that eminent painter. Upon his return to this country, he made his residence in Philadelphia, and devoted himself with ardor to his profession. His reputation as one of the leading American portrait-painters is founded upon numerous works produced in the chief cities of the United States. Among his large productions may be mentioned, full-length portraits of George Frederick Cooke as Richard III., Dr. Benjamin Rush, Commodore Decatur, Thomas Jefferson, and Lafayette. His well-known picture of "Washington Crossing the Delaware" is now in the possession of the Boston Museum. During a visit to England in 1837-'38, he painted a full-length portrait of Queen Victoria, esteemed a very faithful likeness. His portraits of Fanny Kemble and Mrs. Wood are also regarded as

possessing great merits. The school of art of which Mr. Sully was the best American representative has now given place to one less conventional and artificial; but there was, after all, a certain grandeur and stateliness about his best portraits, which is lacking in the modern school. For half a century he occupied a house built for him in Philadelphia by Stephen Girard, and which contained rooms admirably adapted for a studio and exhibition hall. He was the instructor of Charles Robert Leslie, and outlived for many years his distinguished pupil.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY, two kingdoms of Europe. Oscar II., King of Sweden and Norway, born January 21, 1829, succeeded his brother, Charles XV., on September 18, 1872. King Oscar was married on June 6, 1857, to Sophia, Princess of Nassau, born July 9, 1836. The offspring of the union were four sons: Gustavus, Duke of Wermland, born June 16, 1848; Oscar, Duke of Gottland, born November 15, 1859; Charles, Duke of Oestergötland, born February 27, 1861; and Eugene, Duke of Nerike, born August 1, 1865. The present King is the third sovereign of the house of Ponte Corvo, and grandson of General Bernadotte, Prince de Ponte Corvo, who was elected heir-apparent of the crown of Sweden by the Parliament of the kingdom, August 21, 1810, and ascended the throne, February 5, 1818, under the name of Charles XIV. The population, on December 31, 1871, was as follows:

Län (Province).	Population.
Malmöhøra	318,786
Christianstad.	223,492
Blekinge	126,935
Halland	127,842
Kronoberg	159,258
Jönköping	180,569
Calmar	234,597
Gottland	54,257
Göteborg and Bohus	233,689
Elfsborg	230,454
Skaraborg	245,691
Oestergötland	257,367
Götaland	2,442,917

Stockholm (city)	138,512
Stockholm (Län)	131,731
Upsala	101,236
Södermanland	136,977
Västmanland	115,695
Orebro	109,319
Wermland	261,716
Kopparberg	176,946
Swedenland	1,232,132
Gefleborg	150,374
Vesternorrland	136,989
Jemtland	71,338
Vesterbotten	93,154
Norrboten	77,323
Norrland	529,128
Total	4,204,177

The population of the largest cities of Sweden, in 1871, as follows:

Stockholm	138,512	Gefle	14,712
Göteborg	57,360	Upsala	11,705
Malmö	26,426	Jönköping	11,254
Norrköping	24,916	Lund	10,870
Carlskrona	16,234		

The population of Norway, at the close of 1871, was 1,753,000. The largest towns had, in 1870, the following population:

Christiania	66,657	Stavanger	17,053
Bergen	80,252	Dræmnen	15,458
Drontheim	20,858	Christiansand	11,468

The number of emigrants from Sweden was, in 1867, 9,334; 1868, 27,024; 1869, 39,064; 1870, 20,003.

From Norway, from 1856 to 1865, about 54,000; 1866, 15,700; 1867, 13,200; 1868, 14,500; 1869, 18,100; 1870, 14,900; 1871, 12,300.

In the budget of Sweden, for the year 1873, the revenue is estimated at 47,669,400 rix dollars; the expenditures at 56,640,255 (including extraordinary expenditures of 5,600,000 for the construction of railroads, and 4,000,000 for the defence of the country); the deficit at 8,970,855. The public debt, on December 31, 1871, amounted to 86,600,000. The armed forces of Sweden, not counting the volunteers, consist of 99,578 infantry, 8,511 militia of Gotland (which is not compelled by law to serve beyond the confines of the isle of Gotland), of 9,154 cavalry, of 7,984 artillery (with 234 guns), of 2,024 engineers, of 5,524 train: total, 132,775 men. The navy of Sweden consisted, at the beginning of 1872, of 36 steamers (carrying 147 guns), 15 sailing-vessels (190 guns), and 62 galleys (87 guns).

The imports and exports of Sweden, in 1870, were as follows (in rix dollars; 1 rix dollar is equal to \$0.26):

COUNTRIES.	Imports.	Exports.
Europe	135,300,000	144,200,000
America	6,400,000	5,600,000
Africa		1,200,000
Asia		1,400,000
Total 1870	141,700,000	152,400,000
Total 1869	136,600,000	125,900,000

The following table exhibits the movement of Swedish shipping in 1870:

FLAGS.	ENTERED.		CLEARED.	
	Vessels.	Lasts.*	Vessels.	Lasts.
Swedish	3,092	97,416	6,735	156,325
Norwegian	794	35,004	2,542	218,261
Foreign	2,064	94,209	3,995	212,475
Total	5,950	226,629	13,272	617,161

The commercial navy of Sweden numbered, in 1870, 3,376 vessels, of a total burden of 107,808 lasts. The number of vessels registered for foreign trade was 1,463, of a total burden of 84,882 lasts. The total length of railroads open in 1871 was 1,846 kilometres; of telegraph-lines, 6,388 kilometres; of telegraph-wires, 14,514 kilometres.

The public revenue of Norway, in recent years, was generally above the expenditures. In 1870, the revenue was 5,233,900 specie dalers, the expenditures 4,997,400 specie dalers,

* 1 last = 3.27 English tons.

and the surplus 237,500 specie dalers. The public debt, in December, 1870, amounted to 7,696,900 specie dalers. The imports, in 1870, were valued at 26,020,000, the exports at 20,200,000 dalers. The number of vessels entering Norwegian ports in 1870 was 11,917, of a burden of 762,600 lasts; of those cleared, 11,994, of a total burden of 775,991 lasts. The aggregate length of railroads in operation in 1871 was 422 kilometres; the state telegraphs had 5,898 kilometres of lines, and 8,770 kilometres of wires.

King Charles XV. of Sweden and Norway died on September 18th, at Malmö, while on his return from the baths at Aix-la-Chapelle. His brother, the Prince-Regent Oscar, was proclaimed King, with the title of Oscar II.

The millennial festival of the establishment of the kingdom of Norway, by the fusion of her petty kingdoms into one realm, was celebrated on July 18th, in every part of the kingdom. Tradition relates how one of the many kinglings of the land—Harold, afterward called "Fair Hair"—asked for the hand of Githa, a daughter of another petty prince, but the only answer he got from her was that she would only listen to his suit when he had laid all Norway under his feet. After a long series of weary struggles and conflicts he actually succeeded in accomplishing this task. One prince after another was forced to bow before him, and at last, in a bloody sea-fight at Hafs-fjord, he, in the year 872, was able to crush all opposition to his absolute rule. Several years ago, a general wish was expressed that a monument should be raised over the grave of Norway's first king, as the man with whose name history has especially connected the tradition of the consolidation of the kingdom, and that it should be inaugurated on the thousandth anniversary of the battle of Hafs-fjord. The sagas tell us that King Harold was buried close to the present town of Haugesund, and though the description of the locality has caused antiquaries to doubt the truth of the statement, this much at least is certain, that Harold's cairn has been long since so disturbed and defaced that no trustworthy traces remain of its exact position. In choosing a place, therefore, for the monument, a spot has necessarily been selected which is designated as the resting-place of the great king by a very unsafe tradition. By a peculiar accident Harold was buried but a few miles from the fjord on which he completed his conquest of Norway. Hafs-fjord, where in 872 he fought his crowning battle against the last of his foes, is a little bay on the south side of the entrance to the broad Stavanger Fjord, while the island of Karm, off which Haugesund lies, touches the northern side of the Stavanger Fjord. When it was first proposed to erect a monument over Harold's grave, it was hoped that this object might be effected by means of subscriptions from the people over the whole country. But this hope was not fulfilled. Though the whole

cost, it was calculated, would not exceed \$5,000, even that amount could not be raised by subscription; and, in order that the work, when undertaken, should not stop for want of funds, the Storting had to pass a grant to carry it on. Harold's monument consists of a huge cairn, which, at its base, is fenced by a square enclosure of hewn stone. On the outer edge of this low wall rise, at intervals, 24 pillars, eight feet high, on which are inscribed the names of the 24 provinces or petty kingdoms into which the ancient Norway was divided. From the midst of the cairn rises an obelisk, or "Bauta-stone," which springs from a pedestal enriched with bass-reliefs. These ornaments are cast in bronze, and represent on one side an old Norse war-galley running into battle under full sail, and on the other a trophy of old Norse weapons. On the two remaining sides of the pedestal are inscriptions which tell that Harold Fair Hair lies buried on this spot, and that this monument was erected a thousand years after he consolidated Norway into one kingdom. The height of the whole monument is 70 feet. The cairn is 15 feet high, and the obelisk, with its pedestal, 55 feet; and the impression it produces, in spite of its very simple form and proportions, is both graceful and imposing. To this may be added the fact that it stands on a bare and rather flat elevation, whence it towers over all adjacent objects, and can thus be seen from a considerable distance. The whole consists, with the exception, of course, of the cairn itself, of hewn Norse granite.

The Storting thought it could not refuse to entertain an invitation to be present at the unveiling of the monument, and it confided to twelve of its most distinguished members the charge of being present at the festival in Haugesund. The chairman and spokesman of this deputation was one of the two Presidents of the Storting, Advocate Daniel Kildal; the other President of that Assembly, however, the leader of the Opposition, Hr. John Tverdrup, was not a member of the deputation, as he recently requested that he might not be chosen to serve on it; adding, as is reported, that if he had lived in the days of King Harold he would in all probability have figured among those Norsemen who emigrated to Iceland. Responding to the expressed wish of the promoters, a member of the royal house arrived to take part in the festival, in the person of Prince Oscar, the King's brother, who began, on the 12th of July, a journey along the coast, in the course of which he received, in the various towns on his route, a number of loyal addresses. The prince had requested the chief of the Norwegian Government, Privy-Councillor Frederick Stang, to accompany him on this journey. In addition to these distinguished personages, a number of deputations were present from all parts of the Scandinavian kingdoms; also one from the Norwegians of America, led by the famous violinist, Ole Bull.

Prince Oscar, in uncovering the monument, delivered a spirited speech. The President of the Storting also spoke, and the toast was drunk of "God save the King, the Fatherland, and Sister Countries." The festival was witnessed by about 20,000 spectators.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY, LOUIS EUGENE, crowned KARL XV., King of; born in Stockholm, May 3, 1826; died at Malmö, September 18, 1872. He was the son of Oscar I. and his Queen Josephine, daughter of Prince Eugene of Leuchtenberg, and was, on account of the prolonged illness of his father, appointed Prince Regent of Sweden and Norway, by royal decree, September 25, 1857. Having succeeded to the throne of the two countries on the death of his father, July 8, 1859, he was crowned at Stockholm, for Sweden, on the 3d of May, 1860, and at Drontheim, for Norway, on the 5th of August, 1860. He was a man of cultivated tastes and decided literary talents. About three years previous to his death, he published a volume of poems.

His reign was signalized by efforts at administrative reorganization, both socially and politically. The principal act of reform, of which he is entitled to the credit, was introduced in 1866, and related to the national representation of Sweden. In place of four Chambers responding to the four classes of the nobility, the clergy, the *bourgeoisie*, and the peasantry, there were two Chambers established, an Upper and Lower. The first was elected by the provincial assemblies, the second by the people. The nobility and clergy lost the privileges which they previously held as a matter of right. By an application of the principle of civil equality, an assembly of nobles was convened, on the 15th of March, 1859, to pronounce upon the suppression of another privilege—that of the *forum privilegiatum*—by virtue of which the nobles could only be cited, in certain cases, before the superior courts, and not before the tribunals of first instance. Other projects were entertained and submitted to the discussion and to the votes of the Chambers. In the same way, in the beginning of April, 1869, the Norwegian Storting voted a considerable extension of the right of suffrage to small proprietors, functionaries, and employés. It was also decided that the Storting should thereafter hold its sessions annually. A reform which King Charles exerted himself personally to promote was the abolition of capital punishment. Toward the end of October, 1868, he refused to sign a death-warrant, and declared that he would no longer sign any in the future. If the penalty of capital punishment was not abolished by law, it was virtually at an end, throughout the kingdom, through this act. He was married, on the 19th of June, 1850, to the Princess Louisa, of Orange, daughter of an uncle of the King of the Netherlands, by whom he had one child, the Princess Louisa, married, July 28, 1869, to Prince Frederick, eldest son of the King of Denmark.

King Karl XV. was a man of deep feeling; generous, frank, and amiable in character, and had a strong hold upon the affections of his people. He was returning from a German watering-place, whither he had been in the vain hope of recovering his impaired health, and was only able to reach Malmö in the south of Sweden, when he peacefully expired. He is succeeded by his brother, Oscar Frederick, who reigns under the title of Oscar II.

SWITZERLAND, a republic in Europe, has been, since 1848, a united confederacy (Bundesstaat), while before that year it was a league of semi-independent states, or "Staatenbund." The present constitution, which bears date September 12, 1848, vests the supreme legislative and executive authority in a Parliament of two Chambers, a Sänderath, or State Council, and a Nationalrath, or National Council. The first is composed of forty-four members, chosen by the twenty-two cantons of the confederation, two for each canton. The National Council, the members of which are chosen in direct election at the rate of one deputy for every twenty thousand souls, will, according to the census of 1870, have 135 members, divided among the cantons as follows:

Bern	25
Zürich	14
Vaud (Wandt)	11
Aargau	10
St. Gall	10
Lucerne	7
Ticino (Tessin)	6
Fribourg (Freyburg)	6
Graubünden (Grisons)	5
Wallis (Valais)	5
Thurgau	5
Basel—city, 2	5
Basel—country, 3	5
Neuchâtel (Neuenburg)	5
Geneva (Genf)	4
Soleure	4
Appenzell—Outer Rhodes, 2	3
Appenzell—Inner Rhodes, 1	3
Glarus	2
Schaffhausen	2
Schwytz	2
Unterwalden—Upper, 1	2
Unterwalden—Lower, 1	2
Uri	1
Zug	1

Total representatives..... 135

A general election of representatives takes place every three years; the last having been in October, 1872, the next will be in 1875. Every citizen of the republic who has attained the age of twenty years is entitled to a vote, and any person, not a clergyman, may be elected a deputy. The National Council and the State Council together, are called the Federal Assembly (Bundesversammlung). The chief executive power is vested in a federal council, or Bundesrath, consisting of seven members elected for three years by the Federal Assembly. The President and Vice-President of the Federal Council are the first magistrates of the republic. They are elected by the Federal Assembly for a term of one year, and are not reëligible till after the expiration of another year. President for the year 1872, Dr. E. Welti, of the Canton of Aargau; Presi-

dent for the year 1873, P. J. Cérésiole, of the Canton of Vaud. The seven members of the Federal Council act as chiefs of the seven administrative departments of the republic.

The area of Switzerland is 15,992 square miles; population in 1860, 2,507,170; in 1870, 2,669,147; increase, 6.5 per cent. The Protestants, in 1860, numbered 1,477,223 (or 58.9 per cent. of the entire population); in 1870, 1,566,347 (58.7 per cent.). The Roman Catholics, in 1860, 1,019,807 (40.7 per cent.); in 1870, 1,084,369 (40.6 per cent.). The other Christian sects, in 1860, 5,881; in 1870, 11,435; the Jews, in 1860, 4,259; in 1870, 6,996. With regard to the nationality of the inhabitants, the Germans are a majority in fifteen cantons, and a plurality in one (Graubünden); the French constitute the majority in five cantons (Valais, Fribourg, Neuchâtel, Vaud, and Geneva), and the Italians in one (Ticino). The total number of the German population is estimated at 1,840,000, of French at 640,000, of Italians at 144,000, of the Romaie at 42,000.

The total revenue, in 1871, amounted to 27,513,704 francs, and the expenditures at 24,782,366 francs, leaving a surplus of 2,731,338 francs. The public debt of the republic amounted, at the commencement of 1871, to 21,396,648 francs, as a set-off against which there was a so-called "federal fortune," or property belonging to the state, valued at 19,816,885 francs.

The armed forces of Switzerland were, at the end of September, 1872, as follows:

1. Bundesanzug, or Federal army, consisting of men able to bear arms, from the age of 20 to 30.....	84,360
2. Reserve, comprising those who have served in the first class, from the age of 31 to 40.....	50,069
3. The landwehr, or militia, comprising all men from the 41st to the completed 44th year.....	65,981
Total.....	200,419

The aggregate length of the railroads which, at the end of 1871, were in operation, was 1,472 kilometres; all of them are private roads, with the exception of the Canton of Bern state railroad, and the Fribourg railroad. The aggregate length of the telegraph lines, in 1872, was 5,312 kilometres; and the length of wires, 11,699 kilometres.

The Federal Assembly ended the revision of the Constitution on March 5th. This revised Constitution, as adopted by the Assembly, extends, in many important respects, the jurisdiction of the central authorities at the ex-

pense of the sovereignty of the cantons. All the army matters are placed under the control of the Federal authorities, while, heretofore, only the general staff and the chief command were appointed by these authorities. The Confederation will have the right to establish, in addition to the Federal University and the Federal Polytechnic Institution, other educational institutions, and to enforce in all the cantons compulsory and gratuitous instruction. Five cantons, or 50,000 citizens, have the right to demand that any law adopted by the Federal Assembly be submitted to a vote of the Swiss people, and the same number of cantons or citizens can demand that the Assembly take into consideration the introduction of any new or the repeal of any existing law. Nearly three-fourths of the press of Switzerland was favorable to the revised Constitution; nevertheless, when, on May 12th, it was submitted to the popular vote, it was rejected, both by a majority of the cantons, and by a majority of the entire votes cast. The vote of the cantons was thirteen against, and only nine for it; while the people cast 257,444 against, and 252,477 votes for it.

At the new election of members of the National Council, held in October, the party favorable to the revision of the Constitution carried a considerable majority of the districts.

The Pope having separated the Canton of Geneva from the bishopric of Lausanne, without the previous consent of the cantonal authorities, and having appointed Abbé Mermillod the administrator of the new Diocese of Geneva, the government of the canton, therefore, removed him, and forbade him to exercise his episcopal functions within the diocese. At the election for the Grand Council of Geneva, which took place in November, the action of the Government, with regard to the Abbé Mermillod, was made a test question. The Government was sustained by a vote of 8,900 against 1,500.

The governments of those cantons which belong to the Catholic Diocese of Basel, namely, Basel, Aargau, Soleure, Bern, Thurgau, Lucerne, and Zug, held, on November 19th, a diocesan conference, which issued a protest against the doctrine of papal infallibility and the excommunication of anti-infallibilist priests. The Papal Nuncio sent to the President of the Federal Council a protest against the resolutions passed by the Conference.

T

TENNESSEE. The first event worthy of record in the history of this State, during the year, was the proclamation of Governor Brown, dated February 22d, for convening the General Assembly in extraordinary session, on the 12th of March, to redistrict the State into nine congressional districts, and other matters of importance.

The Legislature assembled at the appointed time, but adjourned, after a very short session, on the 1st of April. The business, however, for which the extra session was chiefly called, viz., the reapportionment of the State, was completed.

By the provisions of the supplemental apportionment bill, passed by Congress, and ap-

proved May 30, 1872, Tennessee was allowed an additional representative in Congress, making ten in all, with a proviso that such representative might be elected to the Forty-third Congress only by the State at large. It therefore becomes the duty of the Legislature again to redistrict the State so as to constitute ten congressional districts, instead of nine. According to the census of 1870, the total population of the State is 1,258,520, while the voting population is 258,093. An exact division of the aggregate population into ten districts would give to each district 125,852 inhabitants.

A large share of the attention of the Legislature was devoted to the consideration of measures relating to railroads.

The Railroad Commissioners were authorized to sell the Tennessee & Pacific Railroad to the stockholders for \$300,000 in State bonds. This law was the result of a compromise between the State and the railroad, and was recommended by the Governor and Railroad Commissioners. This is the only railroad now unsold wherein the State has an interest.

An act was passed to indemnify the purchasers of the McMinnville & Manchester Railroad against a claim for \$67,000, claimed to be due the United States, for which suit has been brought by the United States Government.

The Governor was authorized and empowered to settle and adjust all claims by the United States Government against the various railroads in the State, and also all counter-claims the State has against the United States on account of railroads.

The Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company was authorized to deposit the balance due by it to the State (\$850,000 in State bonds) in some depository selected by the Railroad Commissioners, and thereupon the State releases her lien upon the Memphis, Louisville & Clarksville Railroad, and in lieu the State is given a lien on said bonds.

The Railroad Commissioners were authorized to settle with the "receivers of delinquent railroads," and report thereon to the next Legislature.

The interest of the State in turnpikes has been a question of no little importance to the people of Tennessee. The extent of this interest in the various roads is shown in the following official figures: Nashville, Murfreesboro & Shelby, \$66,666.60; Nashville & Kentucky, \$50,000; Franklin & Columbia, \$75,000; Nashville & Charlotte, \$30,000; Columbia, Pulaski & Elkton, \$126,606; Clarksville & Russellville, \$37,500; Columbia Central, \$139,000; Ashport, \$35,000; Big Hatchie, \$12,000; Chambers & Purdy, \$7,500; Cumberland & Stone's River, \$107,000; Forked Deer, \$7,000; Fulton, \$6,000; Rogersville & Little War Gap, \$15,000; Bristol & Kendrick Creek, \$20,000; Jacksboro, Powell's Valley & Cumberland Gap, \$8,000; Mulberry Gap &

Rogersville, \$50,000; Harpeth, \$39,000; Jefferson, \$45,000; Murfreesboro, Manchester & Winchester, \$49,890; Pelham & Jasper, \$44,000. Total, \$971,056.60. The above-named companies do not pay any dividends. The following are the turnpikes that pay dividends, with the amount received from each, from June, 1870, to February, 1872:

TURNPIKES.	Stock.	Dividends.
Lebanon & Sparta.....	\$85,800 00	\$1,036 73
Nolensville.....	47,000 00	1,930 00
Gallatin.....	132,500 00	1,325 00
Gallatin & Cumberland.....	6,000 00	435 38
Lebanon & Nashville.....	80,000 00	2,635 07½
	\$346,800 00	\$7,332 18½
	971,056 60	
Total amount of the State's stock in turnpikes.....	\$1,317,356 60	

From the Cumberland & Stone's River Turnpike Company, the Secretary of State has also received \$266.02, within the time above mentioned.

The Governor, Secretary of State, and Comptroller, having been directed by the Legislature to sell the interest of the State in these roads, advertised during the year for proposals from purchasers. But in consequence of the inadequacy of the prices offered the proposals were rejected, and the roads withdrawn from sale.

"It would be far better," says Governor Brown, "to donate the State's interest in the turnpikes, to the several counties through which they run, with a guarantee that they be maintained according to the provisions of the charters, than to accept the prices offered without such guarantee.

"I therefore recommend that the disposition of roads be provided for in such manner as that they shall be secured and preserved as thoroughfares of travel to the public, and with a view to their ultimate improvement.

The political campaign in Tennessee during 1872 was more than usually exciting, and attracted a large share of public attention. This was due in part to the new condition of national politics, and the unusual attitude of parties, but more especially to the fact that ex-President Andrew Johnson was one of the three candidates for Congress at large, having entered the contest independent of all party action. The first important political movement was the assembling of the Democratic State Convention in Nashville, May 9th, for the nomination of a candidate for Governor, and the election of delegates to the Baltimore National Democratic Convention. John C. Brown was renominated for the office of Governor, by acclamation. The following resolutions were adopted, but not without a warm struggle:

The Democracy of Tennessee assembled in General Convention in pursuance of the call of the Democratic Executive Committee for the State, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Governor for the term next ensuing, and of taking such other ac-

tion as the interests of the party and the public welfare may seem to require, do declare :

1. Inasmuch as the administration of Governor John C. Brown, by its prudence, moderation, and wisdom, by the fidelity displayed in the discharge of every trust or duty imposed by the constitution or by legislative enactment upon the Executive, and by the vigilant care with which the rights and interests of the people have been guarded and protected, has fully vindicated the wisdom of the people of the State in calling him to the gubernatorial chair ; and, believing that such honesty, fidelity, and capacity in a public trust, deserve, in these times, to be specially recognized, and that the welfare of the State demands the retention of Governor Brown in the Executive office for another term ; we do therefore unanimously present the name of Governor John C. Brown to the people of Tennessee as our candidate for reelection to the office of Governor ; and, in so doing, pledge to him our united and most cheerful support.

2. That, for the purpose of maintaining our organization, and the better promoting the general interests of the party, the president of this convention is hereby authorized and requested, at as early an hour as practicable, to appoint and make known an Executive State Committee, to consist of eleven members—five from Middle, three from East, and three from West Tennessee—any six of whom shall constitute a quorum to do business under the call of the chairman.

3. That we recognize, among other things, as cardinal points in our political faith, the following :

The preservation of our local State governments against Federal encroachment and centralization of power.

The equality of all men before the law, and an equal participation of all citizens in the rights and benefits of government.

The subordination of the military to the civil authority.

The inviolability of the right of *habeas corpus*.

The purification of the corrupt civil service of the Government.

A rigid economy in the expenditures of government, and a faithful compliance with its obligations.

The preservation of the national honor at home and abroad.

The union of the States, and all the guarantees of the Constitution respected.

And, for the purpose of securing the recognition and faithful application of these principles in the administration of our national Government, we are ready and willing to coöperate with all good citizens in the pending presidential contest, without regard to other and minor differences of creed or policy, or past political names or associations.

4. That, inasmuch as the convention of Liberal Republicans, held at Cincinnati, in the first and succeeding days of the present month, has presented to the country the names of Horace Greeley, of New York, and Benjamin Gratz Brown, of Missouri, as candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States, pledged to the maintenance and enforcement of the doctrines above enunciated, and has invited the coöperation of all patriotic citizens in their support, we deem it but the part of patriotic duty to declare that, in the contest now wellnigh upon us, said nominees deserve the support of every patriot in the land as against a ticket representing the principles, policy, and practices of the present Federal Administration. And while reaffirming our purpose and desire to preserve the integrity of the Democratic party, we do nevertheless declare, in our behalf, and, as we are well satisfied, in behalf of the people we here represent, that, in our opinion, with the lights before us, the presentation of candidates for the presidency and vice-presidency in the approaching contest, by the Democratic party of the nation, would be unwise, unnecessary, and exceedingly dangerous to the welfare of the people at large.

5. Inasmuch as a National Democratic Convention has been called by the National Executive Committee, to meet at Baltimore on the 9th day of July, 1872 ; and inasmuch as it is desirable that the Democracy of Tennessee, as well as of all the States, shall be fully represented in said convention, we do hereby appoint and authorize twenty-two delegates to said National Democratic Convention, four from the State at large, and two from each congressional district ; the delegates from the congressional districts to be selected by the representatives to this convention from the respective congressional districts, and the delegates from the State at large to be selected by a committee of two from each congressional district, to be appointed by the Chair. Said delegates to appear and act in behalf of the Democratic party of Tennessee, in said National Convention, with special instruction to carry out the spirit of the foregoing declarations, believing as we do that the election of the ticket presented by the Liberal Republicans, and the coöperation of the Northern and Southern people, would go far toward a healing of the nation.

Resolved, That this convention proceed to select two electors for the State at large, for President and Vice-President, and that the different congressional districts shall, at the present, select local electors for the same purpose.

On the 21st of August, the Democracy again assembled in convention, and, after an exciting session of four hours, nominated General B. F. Cheatham for Congressman at large, and chose ex-Senator Joseph S. Fowler as elector for the State at large. The nomination of General Cheatham was stoutly contested by the friends of ex-President Johnson who sought to secure the position for their candidate. Mr. Johnson then announced himself an independent candidate for Congressman. The reasons for this action were given by him in a speech at Columbia, September 6th. Referring to the proceedings of the convention, he said :

But after the nomination was made, there seemed to be such a general dissatisfaction, such a thorough conviction that the will of the people had been violated, trampled under foot, that, as it were, by spontaneous combustion, the people rose up *en masse*, and ten or fifteen thousand made the most decided demonstration, without being manufactured. It was spontaneous. They adopted a preamble and resolutions, and I was called upon to address them. These ten or fifteen thousand people nominated me by acclamation. They adopted a resolution requesting me to be their candidate for Congressman for the State at large. I told them that I was no candidate, and, in fact, did not desire to be one, but they insisted, did this outburst of the masses, this throbbing of the popular heart, coming forth like a tidal-wave, and said, "We want you to represent the industrial, tax-paying, laboring classes of the country, the great mass of the people in this State." I accepted their nomination, and expect to carry their standard as the people's candidate. I had rather receive the popular nomination of the people assembled *en masse* than be the nominee of forty such conventions, as they now claim that the people shall obey and bow to with bended knee. I come here as no "disorganizer," in the sense that the advocates of the disreputable convention system are pleased to term it. Why, you have got up a committee at Nashville, the members of which are scattered promiscuously about the State. "But you have committed a great offence against the committee, Mr. Johnson ; you have had the audacity to come out without having asked that committee for its most gracious permission as to whether you should or should not be a candidate," which means—without consulting this sham convention. No, I come before you to-day bearing the

standard of the people, and I intend to fight the battle out for them. (A voice: "Yes, that's right. Ain't that so, major?")

The Republican State Convention assembled in Nashville, September 11th, and, during an harmonious session, nominated A. A. Freeman for Governor, Horace Maynard for Congressman for the State at large, and Alvin Hawkins as elector for the State at large. Its platform has failed to reach us.

The contest among the candidates for Congressman at large, General Cheatham, Horace Maynard, and ex-President Johnson, was very spirited, and was watched with interest throughout the country. The election resulted in the choice of Mr. Maynard, who received 80,825 votes out of a total vote of 183,918; General Cheatham received 65,188, and ex-President Johnson 37,900. Mr. Maynard's majority over the next highest candidate was, therefore, 15,637. The whole number of votes cast for President, was 178,046, of which 94,391 were for Greeley, and 83,655 for Grant, giving to the former a majority of 10,736. The gubernatorial election resulted in favor of John C. Brown, who was elected by a majority of 13,589, having 97,689 out of 181,789 votes. The State government for 1873 is composed as follows: Governor, John C. Brown, Democrat; Secretary of State, Thomas H. Butler, Democrat; Comptroller, Edwin R. Pennebaker, Democrat; Treasurer, William Morrow, Democrat.

LEGISLATURE.	Sensie.	House.	Joint Ballot.
Democratic.....	14	40	54
Republican.....	7	27	34
Independents.....	4	7	11
Dem. majority.....	3	6	9

In his message to the Legislature, dated January 9, 1873, Governor Brown devotes much space to the consideration of the financial interests of the State, which he thinks are not entirely free from embarrassment, although the last three years have witnessed a great reduction in the bonded debt, and a perceptible improvement in the value of Tennessee securities in the money-markets. The Governor remarks that the debt is still large, and the quotations of the bonds are far below that of other States of equal indebtedness, and with inferior resources. The bonded debt with the unpaid coupons added to the 1st of January, 1873, according to the Comptroller's report, is \$30,632,200.76. The State lien upon solvent railroads, and the proceeds of the sale of delinquent roads, will reduce the actual debt to \$21,362,654.31, which can be paid alone through the instrumentality of taxation. Of this latter sum, about \$4,000,000 is unpaid over-due coupons; and the debt will continue to increase at the rate of about \$1,000,000 per annum, until the payment of interest is resumed.

No interest on the public debt has been paid for more than three years, nor has any provision been made for it. "Now the question,"

says the Governor, "what shall be done with our past-due coupons and bonds and the accruing interest cannot, upon any pretext, justifiable either before the world or before the enlightened public sentiment of Tennessee, be longer postponed. It is a question that cannot be trifled with. If this General Assembly fails to make provision for the debt, two years hence your successors may quail before a debt increased about \$2,000,000 by accrued interest. And we may well ask ourselves whether the country will be better prepared to meet the present debt, increased by \$2,000,000, than we are now to meet the existing debt. Nothing gives such a promise." As a practical solution of the problem, he recommended the funding of the entire bonded debt of the State, including the past-due coupons, in a new series of bonds to mature in forty years, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable in January and July of each year. Two reasons are assigned for this policy: "1. If there be outstanding bonds issued without authority of law, they can and will be detected, and thrown aside. We ought not to pay the principal or interest of such bonds, and this is the only practicable mode of detecting them. 2. In the issue of a new series of bonds, running forty years, taking up all the old bonds, a system of registration not heretofore adopted in Tennessee would always show precisely our bonded debt. The work of funding would be accomplished under one law, and probably within a year after the passage of the act. The confusion always incident to a frequent issue of bonds, under different acts, to take up obligations constantly maturing, would be altogether avoided, and our financial system would be greatly simplified. It is believed that the expenses incident to funding should be borne by the holders of our securities, and, under an assurance and provision for an early resumption of the payment of interest, it is believed that the bondholder would cheerfully comply with such a provision." It was further recommended that interest be paid only upon the funded debt, and that provision be made for such payment, to commence as early as may not be oppressive to the tax-payers. This measure, if adopted, should provide also for the funding of all well-ascertained liabilities of the State, other than what is recognized as the floating debt, and the repeal of all existing laws authorizing the funding or novation of bonds and coupons is advised.

The financial embarrassment of the State very forcibly suggests the necessity of seeking new sources of revenue. The attention of the Legislature is called to the fact that while the capital stock of Tennessee railroads is, by their charters, perpetually exempted from taxation, the shares of stock in the corporation in the hands of individual stockholders, according to a decision of the Supreme Court of Tennessee, are not so exempted, and the General Assembly are reminded that they are left without

option in taxing these stocks, since the constitution provides that "all property, real, personal, or mixed, shall be taxed." The taxing of suits before justices of the peace is recommended, and the adoption of more stringent rules concerning the sale of lands for taxes.

The statistics of 1870 afford the basis of a charge that Tennessee is third in ignorance of the States of the American Union. The following causes that have retarded the growth of the educational system of the State are specified:

When the late civil war was inaugurated, Tennessee, with a population of 1,109,801, had a taxable list of \$389,011,665.

At the close of the war the assessments showed only \$194,846,387 of taxable property. The war had swept away \$115,609,554, in slaves.

And it is universally known that very little of the millions of personal property (aside from slaves) escaped the ravages of war. Meantime, the large debt owing by our people, growing out of their commercial and ordinary transactions, had swollen in volume by four or five years of accrued interest, all of which was unpaid. Tennessee, early in 1862, on account of her geographical position, became, and until the declaration of peace continued, the theatre of military operations. The school-houses were closed. The country was devastated. And not until several years after hostilities actually ceased did society attain such repose and security that schools could be reestablished.

Added to this, when the people were restored to power, there was no educational fund, and the enormous public debt, already against the State, rendered it difficult to provide any permanent school fund.

A large majority of the States were free from the *actual presence of war*. All of them enjoyed seasons of immunity from the scourges that daily afflicted Tennessee throughout her borders. So that, without regard to where the responsibility for the war rests, the fact nevertheless cannot be controverted that, for a period of time embracing the war and several years afterward, a system of schools in Tennessee was impossible.

And in 1869, when the people acceded to power, they found a State debt of nearly \$43,000,000 hanging like a midnight shadow upon them. We had neither money nor credit. Our revenues were yearly absorbed in the redemption of the notes of the Bank of Tennessee and outstanding Treasury warrants. And the appalling question was, not whether we could maintain a system of common schools by the State, but could we preserve the State government and sustain its faith and credit without bankrupting the people of their private fortunes. That problem is now happily solved. And while it is most unfortunate for the State, and especially for her children, that these untoward circumstances have paralyzed the efforts of the friends of education, yet it cannot be truthfully said that Tennessee is third in ignorance because of the indifference of her people to the subject of education. Every true son of hers, at the same time that he would aid in developing a plan to educate her children, will not fail to relieve his State from the obloquy attempted to be cast upon her fair name.

Of the total population of the State (1,258,520) in 1870, of whom the number from five to eighteen years of age was 429,692, only 120,710 attended school. 290,549 persons, ten years of age and over, could not read; while 364,697 persons, ten years of age and upward, were unable to write. Of the last number, 20,887 were white males from ten to fifteen

years of age, and 17,991 white females; 15,962 were white males from fifteen to twenty-one, and 17,349 were white females; 37,713 were white males, twenty-one and over, and 68,825 were white females. There were 16,407 colored males, and 15,225 females, from ten to fifteen years of age, unable to write, 16,299 males and 18,835 females from fifteen to twenty-one, and 55,988 males and 63,248 females, twenty-one and over.

The system of public schools now prevailing in Tennessee is known as the "county system," which was adopted more than two years ago. The backward condition of education is indicated by the fact that in 1872 only twenty-nine of the ninety-three counties in the State levied a tax for school purposes. In some of them the tax is merely nominal, and in others only sufficiently liberal to keep up schools for several months in the year. It is estimated that the total school population of the State, between the ages of six and eighteen, is 391,068. The Assistant Superintendent of Public Instruction, Mr. J. B. Killebrew, who traversed the State during the year to promote the cause of education, reports that, "from the returns as published, it would be safe to say that not one-fifth of that population has any means of education. Indeed, in some of the counties visited last summer, there was not a single school, either public or private, in operation. Nor were there any efforts being made by the citizens to remedy the deficiency." This condition of affairs is impelling the friends of education to action which will doubtless lead to early and important improvements in the present system.

The "Tennessee School for the Blind" has 38 inmates, with an increasing demand for admission. According to the census of 1870, there were 800 totally blind in the State. A large lot, with improvements, in Nashville, has recently been donated to the institution by a wealthy citizen of that place. Under the leasing system the penitentiary has become self-sustaining.

The Agricultural Bureau, organized under the act of the 14th of December, 1871, has entered upon its duties with a degree of zeal and energy that promises the most valuable results, not only for the immediate benefit of the agriculturist, but in the interest of immigration and mining. Rapid progress has been made in compiling statistics of soil, climate, population, prices of land and labor, mineral resources, etc., together with maps, which, when completed and published, it is believed, will attract attention more directly to Tennessee than any other means yet devised for that purpose. The Bureau also affords facilities for the analysis of soils and commercial fertilizers, which must result in incalculable benefit to the farmer.

The iron resources of Tennessee are beginning to attract attention, and it is believed that they will develop into one of the leading

industries of the State. The iron-ore deposits (banks and strata) are grouped, for the most part, in three belts, or areas—namely, the eastern iron-belt running along the base of the Unaka chain, to the northeast into Virginia, and to the southeast into Georgia; the dye-stone belt, skirting the eastern base of the Cumberland table-land, or of Walden's Ridge, from Virginia to Georgia, spreading laterally twenty miles into the valley of East Tennessee on the one side and into the Sequatchie on the other; the western iron-belt, lying west of Nashville, or west of what is called the Central Basin—mainly between the latter and the Tennessee River—extending a few miles in some counties, even west of the river, and northward into Kentucky. In the eastern belt, banks occur in all the counties. Johnson and Carter contain many of them, some of which are exceedingly valuable. In Greene County there are very good banks. Two large furnaces have been erected in this county since the war, and are doing a large business. The ore yields from 40 to 50 per cent. of tough gray iron. Limonite, as has been stated, is the principal ore of this belt. In addition to this, the black ore of iron, *magnetite* of the mineralogists, occurs at one point near the North Carolina line, in Carter County. Much excellent bar-iron has been manufactured from it in a common bloomery. In Sullivan County, in addition to the limonite banks, are veins or banks of red ores, *hematites*. The Crocket and Sharp banks afford this variety, and are capable of supplying much good ore. In McMinn County is a remarkable deposit of stratified red ore. This is Hill's bank. The ore is a stratified, fossiliferous rock, much like the ore of the Dye-stone belt. The main deposit is a third of a mile or more in length, and at some points fifty or sixty feet wide. It belongs to the Trenton or Lebanon formation.

The Dye-stone belt derives additional value from its close proximity to extensive coal-beds. The western iron-belt includes the counties of Lawrence, Wayne, Hardin, Lewis, Perry, Decatur, Hickman, Humphreys, Benton, Dickson, Montgomery, and Stewart. Over this whole region more or less ore occurs, but only at *certain centres* is it found in sufficient quantity to be made available. These centres present accumulations of ore, and are for that reason called "banks." The ore, like that occurring for the most part in the eastern iron-belt, is *limonite*. The banks, too, though the kind and the position of the rocks, the topography of the country, and other circumstances, make some difference, resemble those of the eastern belt. In all these regions iron-furnaces are in operation and are increasing in number.

According to the census of 1871, of the total population (890,872) ten years old and over, there were engaged in all classes of occupations, 367,987 persons, of whom 322,585 were males and 45,402 females. There were engaged in agriculture, 267,020, including 247,-

953 males and 19,067 females; in professional and personal services, 54,396, including 30,077 males and 24,319 females; in trade and transportation, 17,510, including 17,417 males and 93 females; in manufactures and mechanical and mining industries, 26,061, including 27,168 males and 1,923 females.

The State contained 6,843,278 acres of improved land, 10,771,396 of woodland, and 1,966,540 of other unimproved land. The cash value of farms was \$218,743,747; of farming implements and machinery, \$8,199,487; total amount of wages paid during the year, including value of board, \$7,118,003; total (estimated) value of all farm productions, including betterments and additions to stock, \$86,472,847; orchard - products, \$571,520; produce of market-gardens, \$301,093; forest-products, \$335,317; value of home manufactures, \$2,773,820; of animals slaughtered or sold for slaughter, \$15,856,880; of all live-stock, \$55,084,075. There were—247,254 horses, 102,983 mules and asses, 243,197 milch-cows, 63,970 working-oxen, 336,520 other cattle, 826,783 sheep, and 1,828,690 swine. The chief productions were: 375,400 bushels of spring, and 5,813,516 of winter, wheat, 223,335 of rye, 41,343,614 of Indian-corn, 4,513,315 of oats, 75,068 of barley, 77,437 of buckwheat, 3,399 pounds of rice, 21,465,452 of tobacco, 1,389,762 of wool, 181,842 bales of cotton, 194,535 bushels of peas and beans, 1,124,337 of Irish, and 1,205,683 of sweet, potatoes, 15,778 gallons of wine, 9,571,069 pounds of butter, 142,240 of cheese, 415,786 gallons of milk sold, 116,582 tons of hay, 8,564 bushels of clover-seed, 11,153 of grass-seed, 565 pounds of hops, 1,033 of hemp, 80,930 of flax, 4,612 bushels of flax-seed, 1,410 hogheads of cane, and 134,968 pounds of maple, sugar, 3,269 gallons of cane, 1,254,701 gallons of sorghum, and 4,843 of maple, molasses, 1,030,550 pounds of honey, and 51,635 of wax.

The total number of manufacturing establishments was 5,317, using 732 steam-engines, of 18,467 horse-power, and 1,340 water-wheels, of 19,514 horse-power, and employing 19,412 hands, of whom 17,663 were males above sixteen, 1,089 females above fifteen, and 660 youth.

The total amount of capital invested was \$15,595,295; wages paid during the year, \$5,390,630; value of materials consumed, \$19,657,027; of products, \$84,362,636.

The whole number of newspapers and periodicals was 91, having an aggregate circulation of 225,152, and issuing annually 18,300,844 copies. There were 13 daily, with a circulation of 34,630; 2 tri-weekly, circulation 2,300; 1 semi-weekly, circulation 1,000; 65 weekly, circulation 117,022; 1 semi-monthly, circulation 15,000; 8 monthly, circulation 54,200; 1 quarterly, circulation 1,800; 1 annual, circulation 12,000.

There were 3,505 libraries, having 802,112 volumes. Of these, 2,732, with 597,399 vol-

umes, were private; and 773, with 204,713 volumes, were other than private, including 17 circulating libraries, with 7,253 volumes.

The total number of religious organizations was 3,178, having 2,841 edifices, with 878,199 sittings, and property valued at \$4,684,175. The leading denominations were:

DENOMINATIONS.	Organizations.	Sittings.
Baptist.....	987	255,376
Christian.....	203	55,455
Episcopal.....	33	12,940
Lutheran.....	22	9,875
Methodist.....	1,339	336,433
Presbyterian.....	556	188,970
Roman Catholic.....	21	13,850
United Brethren in Christ.....	7	1,600

The condition of pauperism and crime is shown by the following statistics:

Total population.....	1,258,520
Number of persons receiving support during the year ending June 1, 1870.....	1,349
Cost of annual support.....	\$99,811
Total number receiving support, June 1, 1870.....	1,332
Native.....	1,280
White.....	966
Colored.....	314
Foreign.....	52
Number of persons convicted during the year.....	722
Total number of persons in prison, June 1, 1870.....	981
Native.....	902
White.....	242
Colored.....	560
Foreign.....	79

TERRITORIES OF THE UNITED STATES. There has been no material change in the condition of the Territories of the United States during the year; but in all there are signs of progress in developing natural resources, building up towns and cities, and constructing railroads.

ARIZONA.—With the exception of the difficulties caused by marauding bands of Indians, the condition of Arizona is most promising. She has no public debt, and at the end of the year the surplus in her Treasury, and the sums due from one or two counties in which the collection of taxes had been delayed, amounted to \$20,000. The total receipts into the general fund for the year were \$33,722.61, and the disbursements, \$21,659.69. The receipts into the school fund were \$3,436.82, and the disbursements therefrom \$2,030.51.

An act to establish public schools was passed by the last Legislature, which made the Governor superintendent of public instruction and the probate judges superintendents of public schools in their several counties. Free schools have been taught during the past year in every district in the Territory, at least three months. There is still a lack of school-houses, teachers, and text-books, but the infant-school system bids fair to grow until it is able to meet the demands of the people. The Governor, in his message to the Legislature of 1873, recommends that the tax of 10 cents on \$100, for school purposes, be raised to 25 cents, and that of 50 cents on \$100, for general purposes, be reduced to 25 cents, and that a portion of the surplus in the Treasury be distributed to the counties, to be expended in providing school-houses.

No sufficient provision has yet been made in the Territory for the unfortunate and criminal classes. The care of the insane is left to the supervisors of the counties, and all convicts are confined in county jails, which are, as a rule, very insecure.

The rich mineral and agricultural resources of Arizona are, in a great measure, still undeveloped. There is a great amount of dry land in the Territory capable of being made fruitful by irrigation, and attention has been directed of late to the sinking of artesian wells, which, it is thought, will supply the pressing need. The construction of the Texas & Pacific Railroad, which is well under way, and which will traverse a distance of over 400 miles in the Territory, will give a strong impulse to the development of all industrial interests.

The Apache tribe of Indians have continued to disturb the settlers, more or less, throughout the year. The 100 men, Americans, Mexicans, and friendly Indians, who were indicted for participating in the "Camp Grant massacre," of April 30, 1871, were tried during the December term of the United States District Court in that year, and the jury, after a consultation of twenty minutes, rendered a verdict of "Not guilty." During the past year, the destruction of life and property by the hostile savages has been as great as at any former time. In the early part of the year, strong efforts were made to induce the Indians to retire to their reservations and live peaceably. General O. O. Howard was sent out for this purpose, and met with a measure of success. It was then left to General Crook to deal with those who proved intractable. He operated against them with vigor during the last months of the year, and punished severely those who displayed any special hostility, or were known to be guilty of depredations. He is likely to bring them all, before long, into complete subjection. There are in the Territory, at the present time, 4,300 Pina and Maricopa Indians, occupying a reservation of 64,000 acres on the Gila River; 4,000 Papagoes in the southeastern part of the Territory, with no reservation; 4,000 Mohaves, on a reservation of 75,000 acres, on the Colorado River; 2,000 Yumas, living near the mouth of the Colorado, but belonging to the same reservation with the Mohaves; 1,500 Hualapais, north of the Mohaves, and more or less hostile; and 8,000 to 12,000 Yavapais and Apaches, including most of the hostile marauders whom it has been impossible, thus far, to keep upon reservations.

The only election of importance in Arizona during the year was that of Delegate to Congress. Richard C. McCormick, Republican, was returned without opposition.

According to the census of 1870, the Territory contained 335 horses, 401 mules and asses, 988 milch-cows, 587 working-oxen, 3,607 other cattle, 803 sheep, and 720 swine. The chief productions were: 27,052 bushels of

spring wheat, 32,041 of Indian-corn, 55,077 of barley, 679 pounds of wool, 3,417 bushels of peas and beans, 575 bushels of Irish potatoes, 800 pounds of butter, 14,500 of cheese, 4,800 gallons of milk sold, and 109 tons of hay.

COLORADO.—The progress of Colorado continues to be very rapid; but her application for admission into the Union as a State was again denied by the last Congress. Her population is now about 80,000, and the valuation of her property is over \$30,000,000. She has no public debt, and at the end of the year there was a surplus of \$50,000 in the Treasury. The last Legislature provided that no tax should be levied for the past year, and fixed that for 1873 at $1\frac{1}{2}$ mill on the dollar of taxable property.

The natural resources of the Territory are almost beyond calculation, and rapid progress is made in their development. A Board of Immigration was provided for by the last Legislature, to publish information and take the necessary steps to induce settlers to take up their residence there. Railroads are constructed as fast as the capital and labor at command can build them. The following are already in operation:

	Miles.
Kansas Pacific, Eagle Tail to Denver.....	210
Denver Pacific, Denver to Cheyenne.....	106
Denver & Boulder Valley, Hughes to Boulder.....	27
Colorado Central.....	36
Denver & Rio Grande, Denver to Pueblo.....	117
Denver & Rio Grande, Pueblo to Cañon City.....	45
Total.....	541

The following are in course of construction:

	Miles.
Extension of Denver & Rio Grande to the City of Mexico, total distance, 1,720 miles; miles in Colorado, Pueblo to Territorial line.....	100
Denver & Julesburg (via Fort Morgan).....	185
Golden & Julesburg (via Evans, Longmont, and Boulder).....	210
Colorado Central, Big Hill to Black Hawk.....	8
Colorado Central, branch to Georgetown.....	20
Kansas Pacific, Kit Carson to Fort Lyon.....	54
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé, Territorial line to Pueblo.....	150
Total, under construction.....	727

A number of colonies have been formed in different parts of the Territory, made up of settlers who located themselves together.

A tolerably complete and efficient school system has been established. During the year, there have been 175 public schools in operation, with 230 teachers and 5,640 pupils. The value of the school-buildings is \$186,645, and the amount of the school-fund \$121,372.

There has been little or no trouble during the year from hostile Indians. The Indians now within the Territory are the Tabeguache band of the Utes, at the Los Pinos agency, numbering about 3,000, and the Yampa, Grand River, and Uintah bands, of the White River agency, numbering 800. They have a reservation of 14,784,000 acres, in the western part of the Territory, but a few still roam about. There is a school at the White River agency, attended by 40 scholars, but there is little

inclination among the Indians to accept the conditions of civilization.

The ninth session of the Territorial Legislature occupied about six weeks at the beginning of the year, but none of its acts were of general importance.

The election for Delegate to Congress and members of the Legislature occurred in September. There were 13,856 votes cast for Delegate, of which 7,596, or a majority of 1,336, were for Jerome B. Chaffee, the Republican candidate. There is a Republican majority in both branches of the Legislature. The Governor of the Territory is Edward M. McCook.

The population of the city of Denver is said to have nearly doubled in the last year, and is now about 14,000. Five railroads centre there, bringing in an average of 20,000,000 pounds of freight per month. There are five banks, carrying an average of \$1,500,000 in deposits. The value of new buildings and building improvements for the year was \$2,510,000, and the business of the year amounted to over \$14,000,000.

According to the census of 1870, of the total population (30,349) ten years old and over, there were engaged in all classes of occupations, 17,583 persons; in agriculture, 6,462; in professional and personal services, 3,625; in trade and transportation, 2,815; in manufactures and mechanical and mining industries, 4,681.

The Territory contained 6,446 horses, 1,173 mules and asses, 25,017 milch-cows, 5,566 working-oxen, 40,153 other cattle, 120,928 sheep, and 5,509 swine. The chief productions were 255,939 bushels of spring, and 2,535 of winter, wheat, 5,235 of rye, 281,903 of Indian-corn, 332,940 of oats, 35,141 of barley, 178 of buckwheat, 890 pounds of tobacco, 204,925 of wool, 7,500 bushels of peas and beans, 121,442 of Irish potatoes, 392,920 pounds of butter, 33,626 of cheese, 19,520 gallons of milk sold, and 19,787 tons of hay.

The total number of manufacturing establishments was 256, using 49 steam-engines, of 1,433 horse-power, and 31 water-wheels, of 792 horse-power, and employing 876 hands. The amount of capital invested was \$2,835,605; wages paid during the year, \$528,221; amount of materials consumed, \$1,593,280; of products, \$2,852,820.

The whole number of newspapers and periodicals was 14, having an aggregate circulation of 12,750 copies, and issuing annually 1,190,600 copies.

The total number of religious organizations was 55, having 47 edifices, with 17,495 sittings, and property valued at \$207,230.

COLUMBIA, DISTRICT OF.—The District of Columbia, under its Territorial government, is flourishing, and great public improvements have been made during the past year. Charges of fraud against the Commissioners of Public Works, in making these improvements, have

been made, but never substantiated. The Governor is still Henry D. Cooke. The indebtedness of Washington in January was \$2,966,093.27; that of Georgetown, \$261,463.37; and that of the Levy Court, \$28,825.84.

DAKOTA.—Dakota has an area of about 152,000 square miles, and a white population of about 15,000. The capital is Yankton, and the present Governor, John A. Burbank. The other officers of the government are: Edwin S. McCook, Secretary; George W. French, Chief Justice, and J. P. Kidder, and W. W. Brookings, Associate-Justices; W. H. N. Beadle, Surveyor-General; William Pound, District Attorney; G. W. Kingsbury, Assessor of Internal Revenue; G. P. Bennett, Collector of Internal Revenue; G. C. Maynard, Treasurer; G. S. Gillespie, Auditor; J. S. Foster, Commissioner of Immigration, and E. W. Miller, Superintendent of Public Instruction. Moses K. Armstrong, Democrat, was chosen Delegate to Congress at the last election, over Moody and Brookings, both Republicans. The whole vote was 4,443, of which Armstrong received 1,902, Moody 1,549, and Brookings, 992.

The Indians of Dakota number about 28,000. There are 2,000 Yankton Sioux on a reservation of 400,000 acres, in the extreme southern part of the Territory, east of the Missouri River; the Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux, gathered on two reservations, one of 1,241,600 acres at Lake Traverse, occupied by 1,496 Indians, and one of 345,600 acres at Devil's Lake, occupied by 720 Indians; the Onepapa, Blackfeet, Lower Yanktonal, Upper Yanktonal, Sans Arc, Upper and Lower Brule, Two Kettle, Minneconjou, and Ogallala bands of Sioux, numbering 22,000 in all, gathered at five different agencies on a reservation of 25,000,000 acres west of the Missouri River and north of Nebraska; the Poncas, numbering 735, on a reservation of 576,000 acres, near the confluence of the Niobrara and Missouri Rivers; and the Arickarees, Gros Ventres, and Mandans, numbering 22,000, and having a reservation of 8,640,000 acres in the northwestern part of Dakota, and eastern part of Montana. All these tribes have been peaceable during the year.

According to the census of 1870, this Territory contained 2,514 horses, 225 mules and asses, 4,151 milch-cows, 2,125 working-oxen, 6,191 other cattle, 1,901 sheep, and 2,033 swine. The chief productions were, 170,460 bushels of spring, and 202 of winter, wheat, 133,140 of Indian-corn, 114,327 of oats, 4,118 of barley, 179 of buckwheat, 8,810 pounds of wool, 456 bushels of peas and beans, 50,177 of Irish potatoes, 209,735 pounds of butter, 1,850 of cheese, 13,347 tons of hay, and 1,230 gallons of sorghum molasses.

There were 3 newspapers, having an aggregate circulation of 1,652, and issuing annually 85,904 copies.

The total number of religious organizations was 17, having 10 edifices, with 2,800 sittings, and property valued at \$16,300.

IDAHO.—The Territory of Idaho has an area of 90,932 square miles, and a white population of 20,583. The capital is Boise City, and the present Governor, Thomas W. Bennett. John Haily, Democrat, was elected to Congress in November, and the Territorial Legislature has a Democratic majority. The Secretary of the Territory is E. J. Curtis; the Surveyor-General, L. F. Carter; District Attorney, J. W. Huston; Chief Justice, David Noggle, and Associate Justices, M. E. Hollister and W. C. Whitson; Marshal, Joseph Pinkham.

There are about 5,800 Indians in Idaho, of whom 2,807 are Nez Percés, on a reservation of 1,344,000 acres in the northern part of the Territory; 516 Shoshones, and 521 Bannocks, on a reservation of 1,568,000 acres in the southeast; and 2,000 Cœurs d'Alènes, Spokanes, Kootenays, and Pend d'Oreilles, with a reservation of 256,000 acres, 30 or 40 miles north of the Nez Percés' reservation, set apart for them, but not yet occupied.

According to the census of 1870, this Territory contained 2,151 horses, 371 mules and asses, 4,171 milch-cows, 522 working-oxen, 5,763 other cattle, 1,021 sheep, and 2,316 swine. The chief productions were, 73,725 bushels of spring, and 1,925 of winter, wheat, 1,756 of rye, 5,750 of Indian-corn, 100,119 of oats, 72,316 of barley, 3,415 pounds of wool, 610 bushels of peas and beans, 64,534 of Irish potatoes, 111,480 pounds of butter, 4,464 of cheese, 11,250 gallons of milk sold, and 6,985 tons of hay.

The total number of manufacturing establishments was 101, using 11 steam-engines of 311 horse-power, and 16 water-wheels of 295 horse-power, and employing 265 hands. The amount of capital invested was \$742,300; of wages paid during the year \$112,372; of materials consumed, \$691,785; of products, \$1,047,624.

The total number of newspapers was 6, having an aggregate circulation of 2,750, and issuing annually 200,200 copies.

The number of religious organizations was 15, having 12 edifices, with 2,150 sittings, and property valued at \$18,200.

INDIAN TERRITORY.—The Indian Territory is exclusively set apart for the occupation of various tribes of Indians, who are in a semi-civilized condition, with forms of government, industries, schools, etc., of their own. There has been some discussion in Congress concerning the establishment of a Territorial government here, but the plan is in opposition to the wishes of the tribes, and is not likely to be carried out at present. The Indian tribes occupying the Territory are as follows: Cherokees, 18,000, occupying a reservation of 3,844,712 acres; Choctaws, 16,000, with a reservation of 6,688,000 acres; Chickasaws, 6,000, reservation, 4,377,600 acres; Creeks, 12,295, reservation, 3,215,495 acres; Seminoles, 2,398, reservation, 200,000 acres; Senecas, 214, reservation, 44,000 acres; Shawnees, 90, reservation,

24,969 acres; Quapaws, 240, reservation, 104,000 acres; Ottawas, 150, reservation, 24,960 acres; Peorias, Kaskaskias, Weas, and Piankeshaws, 160, reservation, 72,000 acres; Wyandotts, 22, reservation, 20,000 acres; Pottawatomies, 1,600, citizens of the United States, with allotments of 160 acres of land to each adult, and 80 acres to each minor; absentee Shawnees, 663, with 80 acres of land to each adult, and 20 acres to each child; Sacs and Foxes, 463, reservation, 483,840 acres; Osages, 3,956, reservation, 1,760,000 acres; Kiowas, 1,930, Comanches, 3,180, and Apaches, 380, located on a reservation of 5,549,448 acres; Arapahoes, 1,500, and Cheyennes, 2,000, reservation, 4,611,500 acres; Wichitas, 299, Keechies, 136, Wacoos, 140, Towocoores, 127, Caddoes, 392, Ionies, 85, and Delawares, 81, with no defined reservation, but occupying a district on the Washita River.

MONTANA.—This Territory has an area of 143,776 square miles, and a population of 39,895. Its capital is Virginia City, and the present Governor, Benjamin F. Potts. The other Territorial officers are: James E. Callaway, Secretary; Decius C. Wade, Chief-Justice, and Hiram Knowles and Franklin G. Service, Associate Justices; Mortimer C. Page, District Attorney; John E. Blaine, Surveyor-General; Jasper A. Viall, Superintendent of Indian Affairs; E. W. Carpenter, United States Commissioner; William H. Rodgers, Auditor; and Richard O. Hickman, Treasurer. At the last election, in August, Martin Maginnis, Democrat, was elected Delegate to Congress by a majority of 319 out of a total vote of 8,711. The Legislature consists of 9 Democrats and 3 Republicans in the Council, and 18 Democrats and 8 Republicans in the House. The Indian tribes residing within the limits of Montana are mostly natives of the districts occupied, and number 32,412 in all. There are 7,500 Black Feet, Bloods, and Piegiens; 4,790 Assinaboines; 1,100 Gros Ventres; 2,625 Santees, Yanktonais, Uncapapas and Cuthead Sioux; 1,240 River Crows; 2,700 Mountain Crows; 460 Flatheads; 1,000 Pend d'Oreilles; 320 Kootenays; 677 Shoshones, Bannocks, and Sheep-eaters; 8,000 roving Sioux or Teton Sioux, and roaming bands of Cheyennes and Arapahoes. The Blackfeet, Bloods, Piegiens, Gros Ventres, Assinaboines, River Crows, about 1,000 Arapahoes and Cheyennes and the Santee and Yankton Sioux, occupy a reservation of 17,408,000 acres on the Milk River. The Mountain Crows have 6,272,000 acres in the south, near the Yellowstone River. The Flatheads, Pend d'Oreilles, and Kootenays, have 1,433,000 acres in the Jocko Valley, and the Shoshones, Bannocks, and Sheep-eaters near the western boundary have no special reservation.

According to the census of 1870, of the total population (18,170) ten years old and over, there were engaged in all classes of occupations, 14,048 persons; in agriculture, 2,111; in

professional and personal services, 2,674; in trade and transportation, 1,233; in manufactures, and mechanical and mining industries, 8,300.

The Territory contained 5,289 horses, 475 mules and asses, 12,432 milch-cows, 1,761 working-oxen, 22,545 other cattle, 2,024 sheep, and 2,599 swine. The chief productions were 177,535 bushels of spring, and 5,649 of winter, wheat, 1,141 of rye, 149,367 of oats, 85,756 of barley, 988 of buckwheat, 600 pounds of tobacco, 2,414 bushels of peas and beans, 91,477 of Irish potatoes, 408,080 pounds of butter, 25,603 of cheese, 105,186 gallons of milk sold, and 18,727 tons of hay.

The total number of manufacturing establishments was 201, using 33 steam-engines of 822 horse-power, and 46 water-wheels, of 795 horse-power, and employing 701 hands. The amount of capital invested was \$1,794,300; of wages paid during the year, \$370,843; of materials consumed, \$1,316,331; of products, \$2,494,511.

The whole number of newspapers and periodicals was 10, having an aggregate circulation of 19,580, and issuing annually 2,860,600 copies.

The total number of religious organizations was 15, having 11 edifices, with 3,850 sittings, and property valued at \$99,300.

NEW MEXICO.—This Territory has an area of 121,201 square miles, and a population of 111,303. The capital is Santa Fé, and the Territorial officers are: Marsh Giddings, Governor; W. F. M. Arny, Secretary; John Pratt, Marshal; T. B. Catron, Attorney; S. A. Smith, Collector; W. L. Waring, Assessor; J. G. Palen, Chief-Justice, and Warren Bristol and Hezekiah S. Johnson, Associates. No election of congressional Delegate took place this year. The present Delegate, chosen in 1871, is José M. Gallegos, Democrat. The Legislature is Democratic in both branches.

The Indian tribes of New Mexico are the Navajoes, 9,114 in number, with a reservation of 3,328,000 acres in the northwest; Mescalero Apaches, 830, near Fort Stanton in the east, with no defined reservation; Gila Apaches, 1,200, in the south; Jicarilla Apaches, 850, in the northeast; Muache, Weeminuche, and Capote Utes, 1,520, in the northwest; and the Pueblos, who number 7,683, and live in villages on a reservation of 439,664 acres.

According to the census of 1870, of the total population (66,464), ten years old and over, there were engaged in all classes of occupations, 29,361 persons; in agriculture, 18,663; in professional and personal services, 7,535; in trade and transportation, 863; in manufactures, and mechanical and mining industries, 2,295.

The Territory contained 5,033 horses, 6,141 mules and asses, 16,417 milch-cows, 19,774 working-oxen, 21,343 other cattle, 619,438 sheep, and 11,267 swine. The chief productions were 338,930 bushels of spring, and 18,-

892 of winter, wheat, 640,823 of Indian-corn, 67,660 of oats, 3,876 of barley, 8,587 pounds of tobacco, 684,930 of wool, 28,856 bushels of peas and beans, 3,102 of Irish potatoes, 19,686 gallons of wine, 12,912 pounds of butter, 27,239 of cheese, 813 gallons of milk sold, and 4,209 tons of hay.

The total number of manufacturing establishments was 182, using 13 steam-engines, of 252 horse-power, and 42 water-wheels, of 659 horse-power, and employing 427 hands. The amount of capital invested was \$1,450,695; of wages paid during the year, \$167,281; of materials consumed, \$880,957; of products, \$1,489,868.

There were 5 newspapers and periodicals, having an aggregate circulation of 1,525, and issuing annually 187,350 copies.

The total number of religious organizations was 158, having 152 edifices, with 81,560 sittings, and property valued at \$322,621.

UTAH.—In the early part of the year a movement was set on foot to secure the admission of this Territory into the Union as a State, but it did not meet with success. The Governor vetoed an act of the Territorial Legislature providing for a convention to prepare a State constitution, and the appeal to Congress was without effect.

A decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, on the 15th of April, declared that the Territorial courts were not United States tribunals, but "legislative courts of the Territory created in view of the clause which authorized Congress to make all needful rules and regulations respecting the Territories." The effect of this decision was, to nullify the proceedings which had been taken against Brigham Young and others for murder and other offences, and they were discharged.

The Territorial officers, appointed by the President: are George L. Woods, Governor; William Corey, Secretary; Mathewson T. Patrick, Marshal; George C. Bates, District Attorney; James B. McKean, Chief-Justice, and Obed F. Strickland and Cyrus M. Hawley, Associate Justices. George Q. Cannon, Mormon, was elected Delegate to Congress in August last, over George R. Maxwell, the Gentile candidate, by a majority of 19,627 out of a total vote of 22,911; women voted very generally at the election. The Legislature consists of a Council of 13, and a House of Representatives of 26—all Mormons.

The assessed value of property in Utah is \$17,590,560. Much progress has been made in developing the mineral and agricultural resources of the Territory, which are very great. The value of agricultural products for the past year was \$6,149,925. The railroads of Utah at the end of the year were as follows: Utah Northern, three-feet gauge, completed 40 miles from Utah Junction, northward; Summit County, three-feet gauge, running from Echo to Coalville, only two miles finished; Utah Central, from Ogden to Salt Lake City, 37

miles; Utah Southern, from Salt Lake City, southward, completed to Lochi, 40 miles; Wasatch & Jordan Valley, to run from Sandy Station to Alta, as yet only surveyed and partly graded; Bingham Cañon and Camp Floyd, to run from Sandy Station to Bingham City, under construction; American Fork, three-feet gauge, completed from Salt Lake City to Deer Creek, 16 miles; Salt Lake City, Sevier Valley & Pioche, from Salt Lake City to the mining districts of the west, under construction; Salt Lake City & Tooele Valley, nearly same route as last, to extend 100 miles, under construction; San Juan, San Pete & Sevier, from Nephi, southeast through Salt Creek Cañon, 150 miles, three-feet gauge, under construction; Lochi & Tintie, from Lochi to the Camp Floyd and Tintie mining districts, about 50 miles, three-feet gauge, under construction; Southeastern, from Springville to San Pete, 100 miles, three-feet gauge, under construction.

The Indians living in Utah are the north-western, western, and Goship Shoshones, 3,000, in the northwest; Weber Utes, 300, near Salt Lake; Timpanagos, 500, south of Salt Lake; San Pitches, 300, in same vicinity; Pab-Vents, 1,200, near the Shoshones; Yampa-Utes, Pi-edges, Pi-Utes, Elk Mountain Utes, and Shebe-rechers, 5,200, in the east and south; and the Uintah-Utes, 800, on a reservation of 2,030,000 acres in the northeast.

According to the census of 1870, the Territory contained 11,068 horses, 2,879 mules and asses, 17,563 milch-cows, 3,479 working-oxen, 18,138 other cattle, 59,672 sheep, and 3,150 swine. The chief productions were 543,487 bushels of spring, and 14,986 of winter, wheat, 1,312 of rye, 95,557 of Indian-corn, 65,650 of oats, 49,117 of barley, 178 of buckwheat, 109,018 pounds of wool, 9,291 bushels of peas and beans, 323,645 of Irish, and 163 of sweet, potatoes, 3,131 gallons of wine, 310,335 pounds of butter, 69,603 of cheese, 11,240 gallons of milk sold, 27,305 tons of hay, 67,446 gallons of sorghum molasses, and 575 pounds of honey.

The whole number of manufacturing establishments was 533, using 21 steam-engines, of 331 horse-power, and 192 water-wheels, of 2,169 horse-power, and employing 1,534 hands. The amount of capital invested was \$1,391,898; wages paid during the year, \$395,365; value of materials consumed, \$1,238,252; of products, \$2,343,019.

The number of newspapers and periodicals was 10, having an aggregate circulation of 14,250, and issuing annually 1,578,400 copies.

The total number of religious organizations was 165, having 164 edifices, with 86,110 sittings, and property valued at \$674,600.

WASHINGTON.—This Territory has an area of 69,994 square miles, or 44,796,160 acres, of which 7,100,000 acres are surveyed. The population is 37,402. The capital is Olympia, and the Territorial officers are: Elisha P. Ferry, Governor; Henry S. Struve, Secretary; O.

Jacobs, Chief-Justice, and R. S. Greene and J. R. Lewis, Associates; E. S. Kearney, Marshal; S. C. Wingard, Attorney; Nelson Rowels, Superintendent of Schools; R. H. Milroy, Superintendent of Indian Affairs; L. P. Beach, Surveyor-General; Samuel Coulter, Collector; J. R. Hayden, Assessor; U. S. Porter, Auditor, and J. H. Munson, Treasurer. Obadiah B. McFadden, Democrat, was chosen Delegate to Congress at the election in November, by a majority of 709 out of a vote of 7,801. The Legislature consists of six Democrats and three Republicans in the Council, and 21 Democrats and nine Republicans in the House.

There are 8,290 children of school age in the Territory, of whom 3,828 attended school during the year. There were 144 school-houses and 157 schools. The amount paid to teachers was \$29,318.64. Parents and guardians are required by law to send their children to school at least three months in the year.

The Indian tribes in the Territory are the Nisqually, Puyallup, and others, 1,200 in number, on the reservations, amounting to 26,776 acres, near Puget Sound; D'Wamish and allied tribes, 3,600, on five reservations containing 41,716 acres, also near Puget Sound; Makahs, 604, on a reservation of 12,800 acres in the extreme northwest; Skallams, 919, on a reservation of 4,000 acres on Hood's Canal; Quinai-elts, Qui-leh-utes, Hohs and Quits, 520, on a reservation of 25,600 acres in the extreme east; Yakamas, 3,000, on a reservation of 783,360 acres in the south; Chehalis and other remnants, 600, on a reservation of 4,322 acres in the east; Colville and other tribes in the north-east, numbering 3,349, and having no reservation.

According to the census of 1870, the Territory contained 11,138 horses, 943 mules and asses, 16,938 milch-cows, 2,181 working-oxen, 28,135 other cattle, 44,063 sheep, and 17,491 swine. The chief productions were: 186,180 bushels of spring, and 30,863 of winter, wheat, 4,453 of rye, 21,781 of Indian-corn, 255,169 of oats, 55,787 of barley, 316 of buckwheat, 1,682 pounds of tobacco, 162,713 of wool, 15,790 bushels of peas and beans, 280,719 of Irish, and 425 of sweet, potatoes, 235 gallons of wine, 407,306 pounds of butter, 17,465 of cheese, 21,060 gallons of milk sold, 30,233 tons of hay, 179 bushels of clover-seed, 1,387 of grass-seed, 6,162 pounds of hops, and 25,636 of honey.

The total number of manufacturing establishments was 269, using 38 steam-engines, of 1,411 horse-power, 52 water-wheels, of 1,412 horse-power, and employing 1,026 hands. The amount of capital invested was \$1,893,674; wages paid during the year, \$574,936; value of materials consumed, \$1,435,128; of products, \$2,851,052.

The whole number of newspapers and periodicals was 14, having an aggregate circulation of 6,785, and issuing annually 396,500 copies.

The total number of religious organizations was 47, having 36 edifices with 6,000 sittings, and property valued at \$62,450.

WYOMING.—This Territory has an area of 88,000 square miles, and a population of 11,518 souls. The capital is Cheyenne, and the officials are as follows: John A. Campbell, Governor; Hermann Glafcke, Secretary; Frank Wolcott, Marshal; E. P. Johnson, Attorney; S. Reed, Surveyor-General; Thomas Harlan, Collector; E. P. Snow, Assessor; J. H. Hayford, Auditor; S. W. Downey, Treasurer; J. W. Fiske, J. H. Kingman, and Joseph M. Corey, Justices of the Supreme Court. William R. Steele, Democrat, was chosen Delegate to Congress in September. The Legislature consists of four Democrats, three Republicans, and two Independents in the Council, and nine Democrats, two Republicans, and two Independents, in the House. An act, repealing the woman suffrage law, passed the Legislature at the last session, but was vetoed by the Governor. The House passed the act over the veto, but in the Council it was defeated by one vote.

The Indians of Wyoming, with the exception of the Sioux and northern Arapahoes, and Cheyennes, mentioned under Dakota and Montana, are the eastern band of Shoshones, numbering about 1,000. They have a reservation in the Wind River Valley, containing 2,688,000 acres.

According to the census of 1870, the Territory contained 584 horses, 283 mules and asses, 707 milch-cows, 922 working-oxen, 9,501 other cattle, 6,409 sheep, and 146 swine. The chief productions were 30,000 pounds of wool, 617 bushels of Irish potatoes, 1,200 pounds of butter, 4,980 gallons of milk sold, and 3,180 tons of hay.

There were six newspapers, having an aggregate circulation of 1,950, and issuing annually 243,300 copies.

TEST-PLATE. One of the devices used by microscopists to test the correctness and power of their lenses consists of a glass plate, upon which lines of exceeding fineness are engraved by the diamond. For this purpose a small ruling-machine is used, all the parts whereof must be made with unusual nicety. In Europe the test-plates made by M. Nobert, of Prussia, have long been celebrated for the fineness of their ruling, and in this country those of Mr. L. M. Rutherford, of New York city. The expense of the best Nobert plates has been \$100 each, and the finest rulings heretofore done have been 120,000 lines to the inch. There are few microscopists who have ever been able to see or resolve the lines of these plates, owing to the difficulty of properly lighting the plate. Dr. Woodward, of the United States Army, is among those who have succeeded in doing so. He has not only seen them, but has photographed the lines.

Mr. F. A. P. Barnard, President of Columbia College, in New York, has lately received from Nobert a new test-plate, ordered some

two years ago, at an expense of \$200, which surpasses in the fineness of its ruling any thing heretofore produced. It is a slip of glass $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches long and $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch broad, in the centre of which the unassisted eye may discover what appears to be a mark perhaps the fiftieth of an inch in width. But when placed under the microscope this mark is found to be composed of a great number of parallel lines. The plate, in fact, contains twenty test-bands, that is to say, twenty series of lines. Each series contains such a number of lines as will occupy, or more than occupy, the field of view of the microscope. The fineness of each band or series varies from a ratio of 3,000 lines per square inch up to two hundred and forty thousand lines per square inch; this last band contains double the number of lines ever before ruled on a test-plate.

TEXAS. The financial condition of Texas is quite promising. Its total indebtedness, at the end of the year, amounted to \$1,662,998.78, made up of the following items:

Three hundred and fifty seven per cent. frontier defence gold bonds.....	\$350,000 00
Two hundred and fifty-seven ten per cent. currency bonds.....	257,000 00
Amount due Williams & Guion, of New York City, for which as above 450 bonds are security (currency).....	327,074 70
Six per cent. currency bonds issued to fund old debt under the provisional act of November 29, 1866.....	125,100 00
Six per cent. currency bonds issued to fund old debt under act of May 2, 1871.....	44,500 00
Certificates of indebtedness issued to claimants in last-mentioned act and act of May 22, 1871, currency.....	63,157 05
Amount of outstanding warrants.....	215,000 00
Amount for deficiencies in former appropriation, and estimated as due judiciary, and officers and employés of government, since September 1, 1873.....	150,000 00
Amount erroneously collected by Comptroller for commissions of assessors and collectors in 1871, which must be returned to tax-payers.....	131,167 03
Total.....	\$1,662,998 78

There is also a debt of \$626,718.09, incurred during the war, which, in the language of the Governor, represents "State warrants or State bonds issued during the war, and, representing obligations which are now void, should no longer be borne on the Comptroller's reports." There was cash in the Treasury, on January 1, 1873, \$49,278.62 in specie, and \$204,036.07 in currency, belonging to special funds. The assessed value of property in the State, according to the returns for 1871, which are the latest that are complete, is \$220,290,524, but its actual value is estimated at nearly one-half more.

The school system of Texas was inaugurated in September, 1871, and is now pretty thoroughly established. Its cost, during the past year, was \$1,222,221.24, of which \$482,753.20 was paid by the State, and \$739,468.04 by the counties. The permanent school fund consists of \$40,708.43 specie, and \$64,089.12 in currency; in the hands of the Treasurer, \$70,800 in United States six per cent. bonds, \$271,550 in United States five per cent. bonds, and

\$2,173,278.40 in six per cent. railroad bonds, or \$2,620,125.99 in all, besides 2,763,073 acres of land, believed to be worth \$2,763,073. The number of children in the State is estimated, in accordance with the best official information, at 228,355. The number in the schools in September, 1871, was 28,800. The whole number receiving instruction during the year was 127,672, the average number being 81,653. The average monthly cost of each pupil, including the expense for buildings, was \$1.43.

The Agricultural and Mechanical College has been located at Bryan, and some progress has been made in constructing the necessary buildings, but the work was suspended last summer on account of defects in the law, which does not define with sufficient clearness the powers of the commissioners.

The State penitentiary contains 944 convicts, against 486 in February, 1870. The increase, it is claimed, is the result of a better execution of the criminal laws. This institution is leased, and the State has only to bear a portion of the expense for the transportation of prisoners. The county jails are stated, in the last message of the Governor, to be "as bad as bad can be." "When so constructed as to secure the prisoners confined in them, they become dense and unfit for the habitation of wild beasts. When not made secure, and this is the case in about four-fifths of the counties, the constant escape of prisoners is made the excuse (as recently by the mob in Erath and adjoining counties) for the wholesale murder of persons charged with offences."

The area of the vacant public lands of the State is 88,842,70 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres. The amount patented is 88,757,855 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres. The number of immigrants into the State during the year was 91,600.

Rapid progress has been made in the construction of railroads, and, at the end of the year, there were 1,078 miles against 511 two years before. It is thought that 500 miles more will be completed during the coming year.

The Comptroller, in April, refused to countersign and register certain bonds prepared and signed by the Governor for the International Railroad Company. He said:

The countersigning and registering of these bonds would also have imposed upon me the additional duty of levying a tax upon all the property, real and personal, in the State, to meet the liabilities growing out of the issuance of the bonds.

I greatly doubt the power of the Legislature to clothe me with these extraordinary prerogatives, and, while I will cheerfully and faithfully discharge every duty enjoined upon me by law, I confess I shrink from the responsibility of levying this heavy tax, for so unrighteous a purpose, in, as I believe, the absence of all law to sustain me in doing so.

A new legislative assembly is to convene in January, 1873, elected by, and fresh from the people; an assembly, it is presumed, that will be fully advised of the wants and interests of the people of the State; and I deem it wiser to have an additional legislative interpretation of this measure. If the incorporators of the International Railroad are not will-

ing to abide said interpretation, the courts of the country are open for a reversal of my decision.

This so-called law provides for the issuance of ten thousand dollars to the mile, or about sixteen million dollars, and for the payment of eight per cent. interest and two per cent. sinking fund, for a period of thirty years, which would swell the debt, principal and interest, to about the sum of twenty-four million dollars.

The said appropriation, together with an appropriation of three million dollars to the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, and three millions to the Southern Transcontinental Railroad Company, with eight per cent. interest and two per cent. sinking fund, running through a like period of thirty years, provides for the creation of an additional debt of say twenty-four million dollars—making a grand aggregate of about *forty-eight million* dollars, it is proposed to tax the people of this State for the next thirty years, for the purpose of making an unconditional present to railroad monopolists.

Some time in the month of May last, George W. Honey, the State Treasurer, disappeared from the State, leaving the Treasury in the hands of a clerk. There were suspicions that he had used the public funds in speculations of his own, and Governor Davis appointed a commission to examine the records and funds, and turn them over to Mr. B. Graham, who was appointed Treasurer. The clerk, W. Burns, refused to reveal the combinations of the locks of the safes, or surrender any of the papers or moneys, and it was found necessary to take possession of the office by force and break open the safes, an order being first obtained from the district court on a presentment of the facts by a grand-jury. Mr. Graham obtained possession of the Treasury in July. The books, papers, and accounts, were found in great confusion, and, as nearly as could be ascertained, the absconding officer was in default to the amount of \$31,171.06½ in specie, and \$45,977.54 in currency. Afterward, \$28,596.13, which had been loaned out by Mr. Honey, was recovered, and there was other evidence that the funds of the State had been used in private speculations.

The Adjutant-General, James Davidson, resigned on the 4th of November, and it was shortly after discovered that his accounts were incorrect, and that there had been a defalcation in his office amounting to about \$30,000.

There was no election for State officers in Texas this year. The Governor, who was installed on April 28, 1870, holds his office for four years; but, as the constitution provides that the Governor "shall be elected by the qualified voters of the State, at the time and places at which they shall vote for representatives to the Legislature," and as the representatives were to be chosen in November, 1872 and 1874, the question was raised whether it would not be necessary to vote for Governor in 1872. Governor Davis, being consulted on the subject, replied:

It is my understanding of the tenure of office of the Legislature to be elected in November next, that it expires on the 2d day of December of the year 1873, being two years from the 2d day of December, 1871, on which last-mentioned day, according to the

opinion of the Attorney-General, and, I believe, of most lawyers of the State, the Legislature elected in the fall of 1869 expired. It will, then, be the duty of the Legislature to be elected on the 5th day of November, to provide for the election of their successors in November, 1873, and at the same time of Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Comptroller, Treasurer, Commissioner of General Land-Office, etc.; also of sheriffs, district clerks, justices of the peace, and other county officers. * * *

I must further, on this question, call attention to the circumstance that there is now no law fixing a day for the election of Governor and other State officers, either in November next or at any other time. This was undoubtedly an accidental omission or oversight of the late Legislature, but the new Legislature will have ample time to remedy the defect; and, should they fail to do so (which I will not presume), it will then be soon enough to inquire as to the duty and power of the Governor in the premises. In conclusion, and to relieve all doubt, if any exist, in the public mind on this subject, I will say that no election for Governor and other State or county officers, except to fill vacancies, will be held at the election in November next.

A Republican Convention was held at Houston on the 15th, 16th, and 17th of May, for the nomination of presidential electors and Congressmen at large, and the appointment of delegates to the National Convention of the party. The candidates for Congressmen at large were L. D. Evans and A. B. Horton. The following platform was adopted:

Whereas, The Republican party of the United States is about to appeal once more to the nation for the support of its principles in the coming presidential election; and—

Whereas, The election in this State in November next will decide whether or not the Democratic party, with its prejudices against the equal rights of men and against popular education, is to be restored to power in Texas:

Therefore, the Republicans of Texas, in convention assembled, do now make the following declaration of their principles as a party:

1. We declare our full fellowship with the national Republican party of the United States, and our unqualified devotion to its principles and to its fortunes.

2. We declare that the grand and fundamental idea of the political equality of all men, and their equal rights before the law, is peculiarly Republican, and is not professed by any other party in this nation; that it is the mission of the Republican party to carry this idea into full, practical effect, and therefore the Democratic party cannot safely be intrusted with the powers of government, either national or local.

3. That there are but two political parties in the nation, the Republican and the Democratic; that the nomination of Horace Greeley for the presidency of the United States was made in the interest of the Democratic party, and that the Republicans of Texas will follow no such lead, but will give their firm and zealous support to the nominees of the convention to assemble at Philadelphia on the 5th of June next.

4. We endorse the Administration of General U. S. Grant as wise, just, and honest; and we instruct our delegates to the Philadelphia Convention to vote for his renomination for the presidency.

5. The Republican party in Texas regard the free education of all the children of Texas as a sacred duty, the first and most sacred of all our public duties; and we hereby pledge ourselves to secure, to the children of all, the facilities of free public education, at the smallest cost possible to the people; and we will hedge the system of public education with all possible safeguards, endeavoring to secure the most rigid economy and the best administrative experi-

ence. Free public schools shall ever be the dearest motto of the Republicans of Texas.

6. That the development of the vast mineral, agricultural, and stock resources of Texas, is of vital importance to the future prosperity of our people, and a necessary prerequisite to that development is a well-devised system of internal improvements, stimulated by reasonable aid from the State, which shall not tax the people, and the Republican party of Texas will devise and support a reasonable system of aid to such improvements in lands; but will resist any and all further attempts at aid in bonds or money.

7. We declare our unabated confidence in the personal integrity and incorruptibility of Governor Edmund J. Davis, in his fidelity and devotion to the best interests of the people of Texas, and we will give him our firm and unflinching support in every effort to secure to all the people of the State a wise and good government.

8. That we declare our unqualified condemnation of all corruption and speculation on the part of public officials; we will do all that in us lies to promote honest and wise legislation, to secure honest and just administration, and to guard with a jealous care all the interests of all the people.

9. That we will endeavor to give protection to our frontier by every means at our command, and we pledge ourselves to cut down every superfluous expense in the State government, and to reduce taxation to the very least amount compatible with efficient government.

The Democrats met in convention at Corsicana, on the 18th of June, and nominated A. H. Willie and R. Q. Mills for Congressmen at large, besides naming a board of electors, delegates to the National Convention at Baltimore, and a new State Central Committee. The following platform was adopted in addition to that of 1871, which was reaffirmed:

We, the Democrats of the State of Texas, in convention assembled, deem it proper to announce our opinion and purposes in the present critical condition of public affairs. It is therefore

Resolved, That we have undiminished confidence in the time-honored principles of the Democracy as embodied in the platform of the Democratic State Convention held at Austin, January 25, 1871, hereto annexed and made part of this platform, and believe that the welfare and prosperity of the country will never be fully restored till those principles are in the ascendant; but we recognize as an alarming fact that the issues to be determined in the next presidential election not only concern matters of constitutional construction and expedience, but also involve the far greater and vital question whether we are hereafter to live under a government of law or a government of force.

Resolved, That the present Administration has been subversive of constitutional government, and free institutions throughout the country, and in the Southern States has been a system of lawless spoliation and central tyranny; that its chief, by accepting gifts and bestowing offices in return, by appointing incompetent and unfit relations and personal adherents to positions of profit and trust, and by devoting to unbecoming pleasures and pursuits time that should be given to official duties, has been culpably reckless of the responsibilities and dignity of the high station, has set a bad example to the people, and has violated alike the obligation of good faith and the usages of common decency, and that, encouraged and aided by the party in power, he has attempted to usurp or control legislative and judicial functions, and thus establish a consolidated personal government, destructive of the rights of the States and the liberties of the people.

Resolved, That, in view of the threatening preten-

sions and great power of those now in authority, we consider their expulsion from offices of honor or trust to be essential to the welfare of the people and country, and to the preservation of constitutional government.

Resolved, That we have seen with profound satisfaction that patriotic movement of the Liberal Republicans lately assembled in convention at Cincinnati, and we fully concur with them in believing that local self-government, with impartial suffrage, will guard the rights of all citizens more securely than any centralized power. The public welfare requires the supremacy of the civil over the military authority, and freedom of person under the protection of the *habeas corpus*. We demand for the individual the largest liberty consistent with public order, and for the State self-government, and for the nation a return to the methods of peace and the constitutional limitation of power. The civil service of the Government has become a mere instrument of partisan tyranny and personal ambition, and an object of selfish greed, and is a scandal and reproach on free institutions, and breeds a demoralization dangerous to the perpetuity of republican government. We therefore regard a thorough reform of the civil service as one of the most pressing necessities of the hour; that honesty, capacity, and fidelity, constitute the only valid claims to the public employment; that the offices of the Government cease to be a matter of arbitrary favoritism and patronage, and again a post of honor. We demand Federal taxation which shall not necessarily interfere with the industry of the people, which shall provide the means necessary to pay the expenses of the Government, economically administered, pensions, the interest on the public debt, and a moderate reduction annually of the principal thereof.

Resolved, That we recognize the movement of the Liberal Republicans in opposition to the present Administration of the General Government in behalf of reform and constitutional liberty, and we, the Democratic party of Texas, confiding in the wisdom, patriotism, and integrity of the great national Democratic party, to assemble in Baltimore, do hereby pledge ourselves to give a vigorous support to the policy to be enunciated by the Baltimore Convention, and do battle for the restoration of civil government under whatever leadership it may direct.

Resolved, That whoever may be the nominee of the Baltimore Convention, this convention finds no reason therefrom for destroying, impairing, or even modifying the present organization of the Democratic party, which should maintain its organization vigorously for the purpose of putting down and removing the abuses under which our people labor from the tyrannical, dishonest, and unscrupulous State government of Texas.

Resolved, That we are in opposition to all moneyed subsidies to private corporations by the State government, and regard the same as unsound in principle and dangerous in practice.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the General Government to protect our citizens from the marauding bands of Mexicans and savages who are daily pillaging our country, murdering our citizens, and driving back the tide of civilization upon our western frontier.

Resolved, That, as the school fund, sacredly set apart for the education of the children of this State, has under the political misrule of the last two years been plundered by speculation, squandered and perverted to political purpose, the Democratic party deem it fitting on this occasion to reaffirm the opinion that, agreeably to the policy the party has ever pursued, it is the duty of the State to establish common schools, and furnish the means of a good common education to every child within our State.

Many Democrats being dissatisfied with the action of the convention, in committing the

party to the support of the Liberal-Republican candidates and principles, a conference was held at Austin, on the 17th and 18th of October, at which the following resolutions were adopted, after considerable discussion:

Resolved, That we do not regard the action of the Baltimore Convention, in nominating two Republicans, as binding on us as Democrats.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the election of General Grant as President, and disapprove of the wholesale corruption and disregard of the Constitution that have characterized his Administration.

Resolved, That a committee of six members be appointed by the chairman of this meeting, to prepare and publish an address to the Democracy of Texas, expressive of their views in regard to the objects of this conference, and to confer with the present Democratic electors, with the view of obtaining their vote for O'Connor and Adams, in the event it shall be found that their vote would not change the result of the presidential election.

This action had no practical effect on the election, which began on the 5th of November and continued four days. The largest vote cast for a Democratic elector was 66,455, for a Republican elector 47,426, while 3,704 were returned as scattering. The majority for Greeley over Grant was 19,029. The votes of El Paso and Presidio Counties were thrown out "on account of mob violence, intimidation, and undue influence being practised during the election;" that of Wilson County because the election was not held at the county-seat; those of Coleman, McCulloch, McMullen, Menard, and Pecos, because they had not the number of registered voters necessary to entitle them to organization; and that of Webb County "because 200 aliens were allowed to vote on declaration-of-intention papers taken out before the clerk of the District Court in vacation." All the Democratic members of Congress were chosen, and a majority of the members of both branches of the Legislature are Democrats.

A vote was taken on the permanent location of the State capital, and resulted in 64,277 votes in favor of Austin, the old seat of government, 35,147 for Houston, 12,777 for Waco, 11 for Bryan, and 89 scattering. The following amendment of the constitution was ratified by a vote of 57,611 to 35,076:

The Legislature shall not hereafter grant lands, except for purposes of internal improvement, to any person or persons, nor shall any certificate for land be sold at the Land-Office, except to actual settlers upon the same, and in lots not exceeding 160 acres: *Provided*, That the Legislature shall not grant out of the public domain more than 20 sections of land for each completed work, in aid of the construction of which land may be granted; and provided further, that nothing in the foregoing proviso shall affect any right granted or secured by laws passed prior to the final adoption of this amendment.

According to the census of 1870, of the total male population (56,515) ten years old and over, there were, engaged in all classes of occupations, 21,517 persons, of whom 20,442 were males and 1,075 females. There were

engaged in agriculture, 10,428, including 10,417 males and 11 females; in professional and personal services, 5,317, including 4,384 males and 933 females; in trade and transportation, 1,665, including 1,648 males and 17 females; in manufactures, and mechanical and mining industries, 4,107, including 3,993 males and 114 females.

The State contained 2,964,836 acres of improved land, 7,662,294 of woodland, and 7,769,393 of other unimproved land. The cash value of farms was \$60,149,954; of farming implements and machinery, \$3,396,793; total amount of wages paid during the year, including value of board, \$4,777,638; total (estimated) value of all farm productions, including betterments and additions to stock, \$49,185,170; orchard-products, \$69,172; produce of market-gardens, \$74,924; forest-products, \$66,841; value of home manufactures, \$293,308; of animals slaughtered or sold for slaughter, \$4,835,224; of all live-stock, \$37,425,194. There were 424,504 horses, 61,322 mules and asses, 428,048 milch-cows, 132,407 working-oxen, 2,933,588 other cattle, 714,351 sheep, and 1,202,445 swine. The chief productions were 66,173 bushels of spring, and 348,939 of winter, wheat, 28,521 of rye, 20,554,538 of Indian-corn, 762,663 of oats, 44,351 of barley, 63,844 pounds of rice, 59,706 of tobacco, 1,251,328 of wool, 350,628 bales of cotton, 42,654 bushels of peas and beans, 208,383 of Irish, and 2,188,041 of sweet potatoes, 6,216 gallons of wine, 3,712,747 pounds of butter, 34,342 of cheese, 62,771 gallons of milk sold, 18,982 tons of hay, 2,020 hhds. of cane-sugar, 246,062 gallons of cane, 174,509 gallons of sorghum, and 5,032 of maple molasses, 275,160 pounds of honey, and 13,255 of wax.

The total number of manufacturing establishments was 2,399, using 540 steam-engines, of 11,214 horse-power, and 116 water-wheels, of 1,830 horse-power, and employing 7,297 hands, of whom 7,450 were males above sixteen, 157 females above fifteen, and 320 youth. The total amount of capital invested was \$5,284,110; wages paid during the year, \$1,787,835; value of materials consumed, \$6,273,193; of products, \$11,517,302.

The whole number of newspapers and periodicals was 112, having an aggregate circulation of 55,250, and issuing annually 4,214,800 copies. There were 12 daily, with a circulation of 3,500; 5 tri-weekly, circulation 2,450; 5 semi-weekly, circulation 3,700; 89 weekly, circulation 45,300; 1 semi-monthly, circulation 300.

There were 455 libraries, having 87,111 volumes. Of these, 320, with 62,093 volumes, were private; and 135, with 25,018 volumes, were other than private.

The total number of religious organizations was 843, having 647 edifices, with 199,100 sittings, and property valued at \$1,035,430. The leading denominations were:

DENOMINATIONS.	Organizations.	Sittings.
Baptist.....	275	61,700
Christian.....	18	4,450
Congregational.....	1	500
Episcopal.....	32	11,400
Lutheran.....	23	7,650
Methodist.....	355	69,100
Presbyterian.....	101	27,600
Roman Catholic.....	86	16,000

The condition of pauperism and crime is shown by the following statistics :

Total population.....	818,579
Number of persons receiving support during the year ending June 1, 1870.....	204
Cost of annual support.....	\$21,219
Total number receiving support, June 1, 1870.....	202
Native.....	177
White.....	73
Colored.....	104
Foreign.....	25
Number of persons convicted during the year.....	260
Total number of persons in prison, June 1, 1870.....	732
Native.....	692
White.....	237
Colored.....	365
Foreign.....	130

TURKEY, a country in Eastern Europe, Western Asia, and Northern Africa. Reigning sovereign, Sultan Abdul-Aziz, born February 9, 1830, succeeded to the throne at the death of his elder brother, Sultan Abdul-Medjid, June 25, 1861. Sons of the Sultan : 1. Yussuf Izzeddin Effendi, born October 9, 1857; 2. Mahmoud Djemil Eddin Effendi; 3. Mehmed Selim Effendi, born October 8, 1866; 4. Abdul Medjid, born June 27, 1868. Heir-presumptive to the throne, Mohammed Murad Effendi, eldest son of the late Sultan Abdul Medjid, born September 21, 1840. By the present law, the crown is inherited according to seniority by the male descendants sprung from the imperial harem. The Sultan is succeeded by his eldest son only in case there are no uncles or cousins of greater age.

The area and the population of Turkey are only known by estimates. According to the latest calculations, the possessions in Europe, Asia, and Africa, had the following population :

	Inhabitants.
Europe (including the dependencies of Roumania, Servia, and Samos).....	16,035,000
Asia.....	16,463,000
Africa (Tunis, Tripoli, and Egypt).....	10,000,000
	42,498,000

In the estimates for the financial year, beginning March 13, 1872, and ending March 12, 1873 (year of the Hegira, 1288), the revenue was set down at £19,488,375, and the expenditures at £19,458,570, leaving a surplus of £29,805. The actual revenue and expenditures of the Government differ, however, widely from the estimates, there being no surplus, but immense deficits. The foreign debt of Turkey represents a nominal capital of £84,918,420; the larger portion bears an interest of 6 per cent., with a sinking fund of either 1 or 2 per cent. The internal and floating debt of Turkey is estimated at from £30,000,000 to £40,000,000.

Some progress has of late been made in the

construction of railroads, and in 1872 about 500 kilometres (against 298 in 1871) were in operation in European Turkey, and 281 in Asia Minor.

An official return of the shipping, for the years 1870 and 1871, shows that 24,055 ships, representing 5,402,009 register tons, entered and cleared the harbor of Constantinople during the year 1870; and 23,686 ships, representing 5,483,518 register tons, in 1871. It will be remarked that, if the number of ships is somewhat smaller in 1871, the tonnage is larger, and there is no doubt that, but for the outbreak of cholera, which lasted nearly six months, the amount of shipping last year would have been far more considerable. British shipping supplies 1,595 sailing-vessels (502,467 tons), and 759 steamers (445,535 tons), to the return of 1870, and 1,131 sailing-vessels (367,205 tons), and 1,224 steamships (763,788 tons), to that of 1871. In both returns British steamers present the highest tonnage, while British sailing-vessels come in the third place only in 1870 and in the fourth in 1871, being surpassed by the Italian and Hellenic sailing-vessels in 1870, and by these and the Austrian in 1871.

The legislative and executive authority is exercised under the supreme direction of the Sultan, by two high dignitaries, the Grand-Vizier, as head of the temporal Government, and the Sheik-ul-Islam, as head of the Church. The latter is appointed with the nominal concurrence of the "Ulema," a body comprising the clergy and chief functionaries of the law. The Grand-Vizier is President of the Divan or Ministerial Council, and, by virtue of his office, is Minister of the Interior. The Divan is divided into eight ministerial departments, namely, the Ministers of War, Finance, Marine, Commerce, Public Works, Police, Justice, and Public Instruction. Frequent changes occurred in 1872, as well as in the preceding years, in the composition of this Divan, and even the post of Grand-Vizier was filled in 1872 no less than three times. On October 19, 1872, Rushdi Pacha was appointed to the place as successor to Midhat Pacha, and, a few weeks later (November 8, 1872), Ahmet Nunktar Effendi was appointed Sheik-ul-Islam. It was believed that both these appointments were chiefly caused by the desire of the Sultan to change the existing law of succession by substituting for it the system which prevails in all the other monarchies of Europe. It is known that a strong party at court now urges the Sultan to make the change and declare his eldest son his heir. The old Mohammedan party, however, is strongly opposed to such a course, which it considers would involve a departure from the precepts of the Koran, and, as, under the Koran, a Mohammedan is only bound to obey his sovereign in so far as he keeps within its restrictions, this opposition, it is feared, may lead to very serious results if the Sultan were to adopt the above

proposal. Moreover, it is feared that the Princes of Servia and Roumania, the Khédive of Egypt, and the Bey of Tunis, who bear with impatience the suzerainty of the Sultan, would seize the opportunity for declaring themselves independent if a Sultan were crowned who, according to the law which existed at the time when they did homage at Constantinople, would not be the rightful heir to the throne.

The long agitation of the Christian Bulgarians for a separation of the administration of their churches from the Patriarch of Constantinople, and the erection of a national Bulgarian exarchate, was, in the course of the year 1872, so far successful that the Turkish Government consented to the erection of the exarchate, and appointed the first exarch. The trouble within the Greek Church, however, which has been caused by this question, continued without abatement, and Russia, France, and other powers, find it in their interest to meddle in it. But it has not ceased yet to be a source of annoyance to the Porte. (*See EASTERN CHURCHES.*)

In the discussions which for some time have existed in the Catholic Armenian Church between those desiring to retain the old privileges of the Church and those who submit to the changes which were demanded to be made by the Papal bull *Reversus*, the Porte sided with the former party; and when, in May, 1872, a majority of the bishops of the Armenian Church declared the election of the Patriarch Hassun (who is the leader of the second party) to have been illegal, and elected the Bishop of Diarbekir Civil Patriarch of the Armenian Catholic community, his election was confirmed by the Porte. In July, the ex-Patriarch Hassun was ordered to leave the country.

On August 22, 1872, Prince Milan IV., of Servia, assumed himself the reins of government. The young prince was born in 1856, and had been proclaimed on July 2, 1868, Prince of Servia. The government of the country had, thus far, been carried on in his name by a regency consisting of three persons. An immense crowd—greater than had been ever seen there before—had assembled in Belgrade to witness the coronation festivities. The prince went in state to the cathedral, the three regents accompanying him in his carriage. After the *Te Deum*, the regents handed over their powers to the prince, giving, at the same time, a statement of the condition of the country. The prince thanked them for their administration, adding, "I take upon myself a heavy task, but its accomplishment will be facilitated by the fact that I retain the co-operation of the regents." There was subsequently a reception of the diplomatic body and other envoys. M. Dolgorouki remitted to the prince an autograph letter from the Czar. The British diplomatic agent, being the senior diplomatist, delivered a speech, in which he

alluded to the progress made by Servia during the regency, and the friendly relations maintained with foreign powers. The prince, in reply, protested his anxiety to continue the good relations existing with foreign countries.

In March the Servian Government had addressed a note to the Porte, claiming to be put in possession of two Mussulman villages, situated on the right bank of the Drin, and respectively called the "Small Sbornick" and "Sakhar." The note, which was also communicated to the representatives of the powers under whose guarantee the Danubian Principalities have been placed by the Treaty of Paris, is couched in very moderate terms, and all expressions likely to envenom the discussion, or to raise the susceptibility of the Porte, have been studiously avoided by the writer. It acknowledges that, thanks to the principles of justice and equity by which the Porte has always been animated toward the principality, all the questions which have hitherto arisen out of an imperfect application of the privileges conferred upon Servia have been settled to the satisfaction of all parties, and it expresses the hope that the present question will also receive an equally satisfactory solution. The note says: "Thereby the Imperial Ottoman Government will supply a fresh proof of its respect for the rights secured to the Servian Principality, and still more consolidate the good relations which should never cease to exist between the suzerain court and the principality."

The Servian Government claims the two villages because of their situation on the right bank of the Drin, and because of their former dependence on the districts of Jadra and Radjevena, which, by the firman issued by Sultan Mahmoud in December, 1833, were incorporated into Servia. It, moreover, alleges that, if, in 1862, the commissioner who had been appointed, by virtue of the conference of Candlidja, to superintend the withdrawal of the Mussulmans from Servia had left the two villages untouched, this was solely due to the opposition made at the time by the Ottoman commissioner, who had received no instructions from his Government with respect to these villages. The Servian Government also relies upon a verbal promise alleged to have been made to it by the late Aali Pacha, in 1866, to the effect that the two villages in question would be evacuated and handed over to the principality; and this promise, it is added, would have, undoubtedly, been carried out, had not the Servian Government thought proper to abstain from pressing the Ottoman Government while they had to deal with more important questions.

The subject remained throughout the year a matter of negotiation between the Governments of Servia and Turkey. On November 4th, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, when questioned in the Skuptchina (National As-

sembly) on the state of the question, replied that the cabinet had, in a secret sitting, determined to negotiate directly with the Porte, and not to have recourse to any foreign inter-

vention. The minister also, stated that he hoped the Ottoman Government, in its wisdom, would assist in effecting a speedy solution of the case.

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UNITARIANS. The *Year-Book of the Unitarian Congregational Churches*, for 1873, gives lists of 344 Unitarian societies, and of 400 ministers, of whom 172 are not settled.

The total receipts of the *American Unitarian Association*, for the year ending April 30, 1872, were \$109,692.92, of which \$86,761.19 were from donations, and \$22,931.73 were from sales and collections for special objects. Its expenses were \$107,082.22. Its most conspicuous work was the collection of funds to aid in rebuilding Unity Church, Chicago, which was destroyed in the fire of October, 1871.

The Association employs three persons in the oversight of its missionary work—one west of the Mississippi River, one in Maine, and one on the Pacific coast. It aids in the support of missions at Ann Arbor, Mich., at Yellow Springs and Xenia, O., places which are the seats of large educational institutions, and at several other points, of less obvious importance. It has assisted students preparing for the ministry, at Cambridge, Mass., and at Meadville, Pa. Two agents are employed, in cooperation with the Government of the United States, among the Ute Indians, in Colorado. An appropriation of \$500, in gold, annually, has been made for the support of preaching, in the English language, in Paris. The Executive Committee, in their report, expressed hopes that favorable results would follow from the labors of their missionary, Mr. Dall, in India. A revised code of by-laws was adopted at the annual meeting of the Association. It imposes more exact conditions of membership, by which the privileges of the Association may be better guarded against abuse.

The *National Conference of Unitarians* met in Boston, Mass., October 23d. Mr. E. R. Hoar presided. Seven hundred and fifty delegates attended, from 220 churches. The secretary reported that, while the number of churches summoned to the conference of 1865 was only 262, the number called to this conference was 348. Thus, a gain was manifest of 80 per cent. in seven years. It was stated also in the report of the secretary, that there are one or more Unitarian churches in efficient operation in all the cities of the United States whose population, by the last census, is larger than 40,000, excepting six, viz.: New Haven, Conn.; Albany, N. Y.; Newark, N. J.; Alleghany City, Pa.; Pittsburg, Pa., and Memphis, Tenn. The additions to the number of ministers in two years had been 45, 25 of whom were from Unitarian schools, 14 from Orthodox

schools and pulpits, and "five or six from other sources." Some ministers were received from England, and as many were sent there. Interchanges made with Universalists are not included in this estimate. Two ministers had left the Unitarian for other bodies, and 17 had been lost by death. The amount contributed during the year, by 190 churches, to the funds of the American Unitarian Association, was \$97,930.62. This money is expended in publishing and circulating the literature of the denomination, in aiding special enterprises of permanent value, and in employing preachers.

The following resolutions were adopted on the subject of a "statement of belief" of the Unitarian Churches:

Whereas, The strong convictions expressed by conscientious men in full sympathy with the spirit and purposes of this body, that a change is desirable in some of the statements in the organic basis of the national conference; considering, also, that convictions equally strong and equally conscientious exist in valuable and dear members standing on both sides of these questions, and that no final and satisfactory result can be obtained, except after the fullest and freest consultation by representative men, carefully selected from all parts of our body: therefore—

Resolved, That, after the close of this session of conference, our president, taking such advice as he may deem proper, shall appoint a committee of nine persons, thus selected of representative men of different shades of belief, and that this committee (having power to fill its own vacancies) shall meet to consult as often as is necessary, to see if any change in our constitution can be made which will be generally satisfactory.

Resolved, That this committee, if they can agree on any such change, shall send a printed copy of the same to every member of the present conference, requesting each of these delegates to return it to said committee, with his or her assent or dissent, and to report the result thus obtained to the next conference.

The conference expressed its desire for the separation of denominational education from the public school system, in the following resolutions:

Whereas, The American idea of public education is that the child of every citizen shall be provided with the best opportunities for an education the States can afford, according to the views of its best educators; and—

Whereas, By the laws of the land, expressly fixed in the constitutions of States and of the nation, the Government has no right to force upon the citizen or his children religious instruction contrary to his conscience: therefore—

Resolved, That no obstacle be permitted to remain which shall deprive any child of the grandest means of being moulded into American life.

Resolved, That we resist to the uttermost any attempt to use one cent of the public funds for any denominational or sectarian purposes.

Resolved, That, while yielding to no body of religious worshippers in our reverence for the Bible, and our grateful acceptance of the truth it contains, and commending it to every one's study, we nevertheless would not insist upon it as an essential or useful part of our public school system.

After a long discussion of the subject, the conference recommended the raising of \$50,000 for building a denominational church at Washington, "to be under the control of the American Unitarian Association," provided "that the privileges of said church be open to all alike, without distinction of race or color." The churches were also advised and recommended to raise \$100,000 for the exclusive use or the American Unitarian Association during the ensuing year, "without reference to the money which has been voted to the Washington church."

It was declared the duty of every minister "to take a bold stand in favor of temperance." The Unitarian foreign missions are in Paris and India. The latter is largely sustained by the income of the Hayward Trust Fund of \$20,000. Mr. Dall, the superintendent of the India mission, had announced, several months before, that he had come to the conclusion that the interests of his work would be promoted by his joining the society of Indian theists known as the Brahma Somaj, and that he had joined it. The conference resolved to sustain and develop the mission. The labors conducted, under the direction of Unitarians, among the freedmen in the South, were continuing to meet with success.

The reports of the *British and Foreign Unitarian Association* show it to be making active exertions for the spread of Unitarian doctrines. During the year which ended with its anniversary in May, 1872, its funds were used to promote lectures in all parts of Great Britain. Large sheets, containing statements of principles, with citations from the Scriptures, were posted in many places. More than 100,000 tracts and leaflets were distributed, and 17,500 volumes were printed. At the time of the anniversary, 12 new chapels were in course of building. Aid had been given by the officers of the Association to seven district associations. Communication had been established with the Unitarians in the United States. Some interest had been manifested in the labors of Pastor Coquerel in Paris. A depot had been opened in Berlin for the sale of Unitarian publications, and money had been voted for the spread of Unitarian literature in Italy. A Hungarian young man was in London, receiving education for the ministry. The expenditures of the Association for the year had been £3,750.

The Association, at its anniversary, adopted a resolution, that "the Education Act (of 1870) contains provisions which violate the principles of religious equality."

UNITED BRETHREN IN CHRIST. In the following table are given the statistics of this Church:

CONFERENCES.	Organized Societies.	Members.	Itinerant Preachers.	Local Preachers.
Alleghany.....	162	5,451	28	13
Anglaize.....	155	5,124	25	29
Central Illinois.....	88	2,591	30	14
California.....	20	900	9	1
Cascade.....	9	303	8	3
Colorado.....	3	72	3	...
Dakota.....	10	257	7	...
East Pennsylvania.....	114	3,788	31	21
East German.....	106	3,561	17	12
East Des Moines.....	87	2,235	27	22
Erie.....	121	2,300	37	32
Fox River.....	40	603	11	6
Illinois.....	101	3,194	27	21
Iowa.....	53	1,522	16	16
Indiana.....	139	5,638	22	40
Kansas.....	150	2,611	50	29
Lower Wabash.....	147	5,430	40	36
Miami.....	83	4,050	33	21
Muskingum.....	31	3,509	19	12
Minnesota.....	30	574	9	...
Missouri.....	132	3,083	24	33
Michigan.....	160	2,832	35	25
North Ohio.....	129	4,153	27	28
North Iowa.....	65	1,546	20	10
Oregon.....	43	748	5	21
Ohio, German.....	59	1,479	19	10
Ontario.....	43	1,050	10	8
Osage.....	58	854	12	10
Pennsylvania.....	168	6,557	32	22
Parkersburg.....	165	4,874	33	19
Rock River.....	61	2,162	24	27
Scioto.....	214	7,940	38	39
Sandusky.....	208	6,723	44	51
St. Joseph.....	59	4,296	30	42
Southern Illinois.....	15	532	7	2
Tennessee.....	15	500	6	...
Upper Wabash.....	117	4,220	25	30
Virginia.....	142	5,636	27	15
West Des Moines.....	110	2,484	16	22
White River.....	104	5,287	23	35
Western Reserve.....	106	2,996	29	28
Wisconsin.....	71	1,794	18	12
Germany.....	...	70	1	...
Total.....	3,983	125,464	870	891

The number of meeting-houses is 1,691; of parsonages, 168; of Sunday-schools, 2,610; of Sunday-school scholars and teachers, 144,870. The total amount paid during the year, for the salaries of ministers, was \$324,255.13; amount collected for missions, \$39,149.23; collected for Sunday-school purposes, \$38,299.07; collected for church-building and expenses, \$262,634.82. The total amount of the contributions of the Church was \$681,300.93. The increase in the number of church-members in 1872, over the number reported in 1871, was 5,019.

The receipts of the Missionary Society of this denomination for the year ending July 1, 1872, were: From contributions, \$44,156.75; amount paid as salary by missionary fields to their pastors, \$54,624.88; total, \$98,781.63. The number of missionaries employed was 299, of whom 179 labored in the home missions, 114 on the frontier, and 6 in the foreign work. The foreign missions are in Germany, and at Shengay, in Africa. The German mission is reported in need of reinforcements. Sixty-three persons were baptized at the Shengay Mission during the year.

UNITED STATES. Several projects of a national character were suggested during the year, and received more or less of public at-

tention. The scheme by which it was intended to place the telegraph system of the country in the hands of the Government was brought before Congress without obtaining success. Considerable popular opposition was manifested to it, and at present its adoption does not appear probable. Another project was, the enlargement of the system of land-locked navigation from Maine to the Gulf of Mexico, and from the Mississippi Valley to the various ports of the Atlantic seaboard. Some investigations on this subject were proposed, but received little favor. It was also suggested, more particularly by the Governor of Virginia in a message to the State Legislature, that the assumption of the State debts by the Federal Government should be made. No public action was taken upon the subject. In New Hampshire, however, the payment of the local debts of the cities and towns was assumed by the State government.

A change was made in the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States, by the retirement, in consequence of age, of Justice Samuel Nelson, from New York, and the appointment to the active duties of the position of ex-Governor Ward Hunt from the same State. A decision rendered by the court, during the year, confirmed the validity of slave contracts entered into before the proclamation of emancipation. In *Osborn vs. Nicholson*, from Arkansas, there was a warrantee that the slave was sound, and that he was a slave for life. The court held that the contract, being valid when made, was enforceable in the courts, and that the emancipation of the slave, being an exercise of sovereign power of the State, was not a breach of the warrantee and did not invalidate the contract. In *White vs. Hart et al.* (error from Georgia), which was an action on a promissory note given for the purchase-money of a slave, the defence was that, by the new constitution of Georgia, the State courts were prohibited from entertaining any cases involving the validity of a slave contract. The United States Supreme Court decided three points: 1. That the States in rebellion were never out of the Union, and were never absolved from the prohibition in the Constitution of the United States against passing any law impairing the obligation of contracts; 2. That, as the constitution of Georgia takes away the remedy upon the contract, it does not simply deny jurisdiction to her courts to enforce it, but it annihilates the contract also, and is, therefore, in this regard, repugnant to the Constitution of the United States; 3. That the constitution of Georgia was not the act of Congress, directly or indirectly (as was claimed), but the act of the people of Georgia, and that therefore it comes within the prohibition contained in the United States Constitution. In another decision rendered on April 14th, the relation of the civil to the ecclesiastical courts of the country was considered. In the case of *Watson et al. vs.*

Jones et al. on appeal from the Circuit Court of Kentucky, Mr. Justice Miller delivered the opinion, in which he said:

The questions which have come before the civil courts, concerning the rights to property held by ecclesiastical bodies, may, so far as we have been able to examine them, be profitably classified under three general heads, which of course do not include cases governed by considerations applicable to a church established and supported by law as the religion of the State.

1. The first of these is when the property which is the subject of controversy has been, by the deed or will of the donor, or other instrument by which the property is held, by the express terms of the instrument, devoted to the teaching, support, or spread of some specific form of religious doctrine or belief.

2. The second is when the property is held by a religious congregation which, by the nature of its organization, is strictly independent of other ecclesiastical associations, and, so far as church government is concerned, owes no fealty or obligation to any higher authority.

3. The third is where the religious congregation or ecclesiastical body holding the property is but a subordinate member of some general church organization in which there are superior ecclesiastical tribunals with a general and ultimate power of control more or less complete.

After a brief reference to the first and second class of cases, Justice Miller thus speaks of the third:

But the third of these classes of cases is the one which is oftenest found in the courts, and which, with reference to the number and difficulty of the questions involved, and to other considerations, is every way the most important.

It is the case of property acquired in any of the usual modes for the general use of a religious congregation, which is itself part of a large and general organization of some religious denomination, with which it is more or less intimately connected by religious views and ecclesiastical government.

The case before us is one of this class, growing out of a schism which has divided the congregation and its officers, and the presbytery and synod, and which appeals to the courts to determine the right to the use of the property so acquired. Here is no case of property devoted forever by the instrument which conveyed it, or by any specific declaration of its owner, to the support of any special religious dogmas, or any peculiar form of worship, but of property purchased for the use of a religious congregation, and, so long as any existing religious congregation can be ascertained to be that congregation, or its regular and legitimate successor, it is entitled to the use of the property. In the case of an independent congregation, we have pointed out how this identity or succession is to be ascertained, but in cases of this character we are bound to look at the fact that the local congregation is itself but a member of a much larger and more important religious organization, and is under its government and control, and is bound by its orders and judgments. There are in the Presbyterian system of ecclesiastical government, in regular succession, the presbytery over the session or local church, the synod over the presbytery, and the General Assembly over all. These are called, in the language of the church organs, judicatories, and they entertain appeals from the decision of those below, and prescribe corrective measures in other cases.

In this class of cases, we think the rule of action which should govern the civil courts, founded in a broad and sound view of the relations of Church and State under our system of laws, and supported by a preponderating weight of judicial authority, is, that

whenever the questions of discipline, or of faith, or ecclesiastical rule, custom, or law, have been decided by the highest of these church judicatories to which the matter has been carried, the legal tribunals must accept such decisions as final, and as binding on them in their application to the case before them.

In the case of *Clinton et al. vs. Englebrecht et al.*, Chief-Justice Chase delivered the opinion establishing the principle that citizens in the Territories have rights of self-government cognate to those enjoyed by citizens in the States.

The commencement of the sessions of the Tribunal for the settlement of the Alabama claims took place at Geneva, in Switzerland, on April 15th, as provided for in the recent treaty between the United States and Great Britain. (For the proceedings and decision of the tribunal, *see* DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE.)

By article thirty-four, of the above-mentioned treaty, it was provided that the Emperor of Germany should be selected as umpire in the case of the disputed Northwestern boundary-line. By the original Treaty of Washington, of June 15, 1846, it was provided that the line of boundary between the territory of the United States and those of her Britannic Majesty, from the point on the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude up to which it had then been ascertained, should be continued westward along the said parallel of north latitude to the middle of the channel which separates the continent from Vancouver's Island, and thence southerly along the middle of the said channel and of Fuca Strait to the Pacific Ocean. But the commissioners, appointed by the contracting parties to determine that portion of the boundary which runs southerly through the middle of the channel aforesaid, were unable to agree upon the same. The British Government claimed that such boundary-line should be run through the Rosario Strait, and the Government of the United States claimed that it should be run through the Haro channel. The decision of the Emperor of Germany confirmed and established the claim of the Government of the United States.

Among the acts of Congress at its session during the year, was one to set apart a tract of land near the head-waters of the Yellowstone River as a public park. The tract is described as commencing at the junction of Gardiner's River with the Yellowstone River, and running east to the meridian passing ten miles to the eastward of the most eastern point of Yellowstone Lake; thence south along said meridian to the parallel of latitude passing ten miles south of the most southern point of Yellowstone Lake; thence west along said parallel to the meridian, passing fifteen miles west of the most western point of Madison Lake; thence north along said meridian to the latitude of the junction of the Yellowstone and Gardiner's Rivers; thence east to the place of beginning. This portion of land is reserved and withdrawn from settlement, occupancy, or sale, under the laws of the United States,

and is dedicated and set apart as a public park or pleasuring-ground for the benefit and enjoyment of the people; and all persons who shall locate, or settle upon, or occupy the same, or any part thereof, shall be considered trespassers, and removed therefrom.

It is stated, on page 215 of this volume, that, by an act of Congress adopted on February 2d, the number of members of the House of Representatives was fixed at 283. Subsequently, Congress passed another act, which was approved May 30th, and gave to New Hampshire, Vermont, New York, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Tennessee, Louisiana, Alabama, and Florida, each one representative in Congress, in addition to the number apportioned by the previous act.

The preparations for the election of a President of the United States during the year 1872 were commenced during the previous year. The division between Republican members of the Federal Senate became more distinct and complete, and the questions at issue between them were, to a certain extent, brought up for decision by the result of the election. Many other interests early appeared in the field, but subsequently cooperated, in a degree, with one or the other of the two great political parties.

The first national convention, of a political character, which was held during the year, was that of the Labor Reform party. It assembled at Columbus, Ohio, on February 21st. The States of Connecticut, Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Iowa, Kansas, and Nebraska, were represented. Edwin M. Chamberlin, of Massachusetts, was appointed permanent president of the convention, and the following platform was adopted:

We hold that all political power is inherent in the people; that free government is founded on their authority, and established for their benefit; that all citizens are equal in political rights, entitled to the largest religious and political liberty compatible with the good order of society, as also the use and enjoyment of the fruits of their labor and talents, and no man or set of men are entitled to the exclusive, separate emoluments, privileges, or immunities, from the Government, but in consideration of public services; and any laws destructive of these fundamental principles are without moral binding force, and should be repealed; and we believe that all the evils resulting from unjust legislation now affecting the industrial classes can be removed by the adoption of the principles contained in the following declarations: therefore resolved—

1. That it is the duty of the Government to establish a just standard of the distribution of capital and labor, by providing a purely national circulating medium, based on the faith and resources of the nation, issued directly to the people, without the intervention of any system of banking corporations, which money shall be a legal tender in the payment of all debts, public and private, and interchangeable, at the option of the holder, for Government bonds, bearing a rate of interest not to exceed three and sixty-five hundredths per cent., subject to future legislation by Congress.

2. That the national debt should be paid in good faith, according to the original contract, at the earliest option of the Government, without mortgaging the property of the people, and the future earnings

of labor, to enrich a few capitalists at home and abroad.

3. That justice demands that the burdens of Government should be so adjusted as to bearequally on all classes and interests, and that exemption from taxation of Government bonds, bearing extortionate rates of interest, is a violation of all just principles of revenue laws.

4. That the public lands of the United States belong to the people, and should not be sold to individuals, nor granted to corporations, but should be held as a sacred trust for the benefit of the people, and should be granted free of cost to landless settlers only, in amounts not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres to each.

5. That Congress should modify the tariff so as to admit free such articles of common use as we can neither produce nor grow, and lay duties for revenue mainly upon articles of luxury, and upon such articles of manufacture as will—we having the raw material in abundance—assist in further developing the resources of the country.

6. That the presence in our country of Chinese laborers, imported by capitalists in large numbers for servile use, is an evil, entailing want and its attendant train of misery and crime on all classes of the American people, and should be prohibited by legislation.

7. That we ask for the enactment of a law by which all mechanics and day-laborers employed by or on behalf of the Government, whether directly or indirectly, through persons, firms, or corporations, contracting with the State, shall conform to the reduced standard of eight hours a day, recently adopted by Congress for national employes, and also for an amendment to the acts of incorporation for cities and towns, by which all laborers and mechanics, employed at their expense, shall conform to the same number of hours.

8. That the enlightened spirit of the age demands the abolition of the system of contract labor in our prisons and other reformatory institutions.

9. That the protection of life, liberty, and property, forms the three cardinal principles of government, and the first two are more sacred than the latter; therefore, money needed for prosecuting wars should, as it is required, be assessed and collected from the wealth of the country, and not entailed as a burden on posterity.

10. That it is the duty of the Government to exercise its power over railroads and telegraph corporations, that they shall not in any case be privileged to exact such rates of freight, transportation, or charges by whatever name, as may bear unduly or inequitably upon the producer or consumer.

11. That there should be such reform in the civil service of the national Government as will remove it beyond all partisan influence, and place it in the charge, and under the direction, of intelligent and competent business-men.

12. That, as both history and experience teach us that power ever seeks to perpetuate itself, by every and all means at its command, and that its prolonged possession in the hands of one person is always dangerous to the liberties of a free people, and believing that the spirit of our organic laws and the stability and safety of our free institutions are best obeyed, on the one hand, and secured, on the other, by a regular constitutional change in the chief of the country at each quadrennial election, therefore, we are in favor of limiting the occupancy of the presidential chair to one term.

13. That we are in favor of granting general amnesty, and restoring the Union at once on the basis of the equality of rights and privileges to all, the impartial administration of justice being the only true bond of union to bind the States together, and restore the affection of the people to the Government.

14. That we deem it expedient for Congress to revise the patent-laws so as to give laborers more fully the benefits of their ideas and inventions.

15. That fitness, and not political or personal considerations, should be the only recommendation to public office, either appointed or elective, and any or all laws, looking to the establishment of this principle, are heartily approved.

16. That we demand the subjection of the military to the civil authorities, and the confinement of its operation to national purposes alone.

David Davis, of Illinois, one of the judges of the Federal Supreme Court, was nominated for President of the United States, and Joel Parker, of New Jersey, for Vice-President. Subsequently, on June 24th, Judge Davis addressed a letter to the president of the convention, declining the nomination, as follows:

MY DEAR SIR: The National Convention of Labor Reformers, on the 22d of February last, honored me with a nomination as their candidate for the presidency. Having regarded that movement as the initiation of a policy and purpose to unite the various political elements in a compact opposition, and consented to the use of my name before the Cincinnati Convention, where a distinguished citizen of New York was nominated—under these circumstances, I deem it proper to retire absolutely from the presidential contest, and thus leave the friends, who were generous enough to offer me their voluntary support, free to obey their convictions of duty unfettered by any supposed obligation.

Sympathizing earnestly with all just and proper measures by which the condition of labor may be elevated and improved, I am, with great respect, your fellow-citizen,
DAVID DAVIS.

On June 28th, Governor Parker likewise declined the nomination, as follows:

SIR: Your letter, informing me that the Convention of the National Labor Reform Party, which met at Columbus on the 22d day of February last, placed me in nomination for the office of Vice-President of the United States, has been received. I feel honored by the preference thus expressed by the representatives of a large and influential body of my fellow-citizens. I am in favor of all legal and just measures that tend to improve the condition of the working-men. I have always been a member of the Democratic party. For nearly thirty-five years I have shared its triumphs and defeats, adhering to its fortunes because I considered its success essential to good government and to the elevation of the laboring-classes. Having been placed in important public positions, as the nominee of that party, I am bound in honor as well as by inclination to stand by its organization and abide by the decision of its National Convention. To be the candidate of one party while supporting the nominee of another (although the two may agree substantially in principle) would be inconsistent, and I therefore respectfully decline the nomination tendered me by the convention you represent.
JOEL PARKER.

In consequence of these letters, it was decided to hold a conference of working-men in New York, on July 30th. At this conference a convention of delegates of the party was called to meet in Philadelphia on August 22d, to nominate candidates for President and Vice-President. At this convention, on August 22d, Charles O'Connor, of New York, was nominated for President. No nomination for the vice-presidency was made. The following resolutions were adopted by the convention:

Resolved, That we, the National Labor Reformers, in convention assembled, declare that we regret that our candidates have withdrawn from the canvass, for what reason we are utterly at a loss to know;

that this conduct is such as meets with our disapprobation and leaves a suspicion on the reputation of those men that they were influenced in their action by the mercenaries of either Grant or Greeley.

Resolved, That under no circumstances will we support either Grant or Greeley, for the reason that neither of those men can fairly represent the interests of this party; that we consider those men as so closely identified with mere parties as to preclude all possibility of either of them doing justice to the working-people of this great republic; and therefore be it

Resolved, That we proceed with the business of this convention as will best serve our interests, and take such action as will aid us in nominating candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States, or such further action as this convention in its wisdom may suggest or adopt.

The Colored National Convention assembled in New Orleans on April 15th. It convened in response to a call issued by the Southern States Convention of colored men, which was held at Columbia, S. C., on October 18, 1871. Delegates were present from Arkansas, Georgia, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and the District of Columbia.

Frederick Douglass, of Washington, was appointed chairman, and the following resolutions were adopted:

Regretting the necessity which has called into existence a colored convention, and deeply sensible of the responsibilities which have been intrusted to our consideration, we hereby acknowledge our gratitude for past triumphs in behalf of equal rights, and respectfully submit our peculiar grievances to the immediate attention of the American people in the following platform and resolutions:

1. We thank God, the friends of universal liberty in this and other lands, the bravery of colored soldiers, and the loyalty of the colored people, for our emancipation, our citizenship, and our franchise.

2. Owing our political emancipation in this country to Republican legislation, to which all other parties and political shades of opinion were originally and bitterly opposed, we would be blind to our prospects and false to our best interests did we identify ourselves with any other organization; and, as all roads out of the Republican party lead into the Democratic camp, we pledge our unwavering devotion to support the nominee of the Philadelphia Convention.

3. We sincerely and gratefully indorse the Administration of President U. S. Grant in maintaining our liberties, in protecting us in our privileges, in punishing our enemies, in the dawn of recognition of the claims of men, without regard to color, by appointing us to important official positions at home and abroad, in the assurance that he has given to defend our rights; and that, while we, in our gratefulness, acknowledge and appreciate his efforts in behalf of equal rights, we are not unmindful of his glory as a soldier and his exalted virtues as a statesman.

4. Our thanks are due, and are humbly tendered, to President Grant for overriding the precedents of prejudice in the better recognition of the services of men, without regard to color, in some parts of the country, and we earnestly pray that the colored Republicans of States where there are no Federal positions given to colored men may no longer be ignored, but that they will be stimulated by some recognition of Federal patronage.

5. It would be an ingratitude, loathed by men and abhorred by God, did we not acknowledge our over-

whelming indebtedness to the services of the Hon. Charles Sumner, who stood for a long time alone in the Senate of the United States, the Gibraltar of our cause, and the north-star of our hopes, who forfeited caste in the estimation of a large portion of his countrymen, by his unswerving devotion to equal rights; who has been maligned for his fidelity to principles; who has been stricken down by an assassin for advocating liberty throughout all the land and unto all the inhabitants thereof, and in whose giant body, rising as it were almost out of the grave, to marshal the hosts of impartial justice to his mighty ideas, going to the farthest part of the land and finding a responsive echo in the triumph of liberty over slavery, we have an assurance of this good, great, and beloved patriot that he will be as faithful to the Republican party in the future as he has been unfaltering in the past.

6. That while men professing strong radical sentiments, and who were elected to Congress by overwhelming majorities of colored voters, were found voting against the Supplementary Civil Rights Bill in the United States Senate, we honor that moral exhibition of devotion to the principles of the Republican party which influenced the Hon. Schuyler Colfax, Vice-President of the United States, to honor the cause of justice by recording his casting vote as President of the Senate in favor of equality before the law, as indicated in the Supplementary Civil Rights Bill, as it passed the Senate by virtue of the aforesaid casting vote.

7. Having been by solemn legislation of the American Congress raised to the dignity of citizenship, we appeal to the law-abiding people of the States, especially to those who, in the days of the Fugitive Slave Law, exhorted obedience to the statutes, however offensive, to protect and defend us in the enjoyment of our just rights and privileges upon all conveyances which are common carriers, at all resorts of public amusements where tastes are cultivated and manhood is quickened, and in all places of a public character, or corporate associations which owe their existence to the legislation of the nation or States, against the spirit of slavery which attempts to degrade our standard of intelligence and virtue by enforcing our refined ladies and gentlemen into smoking-cars amid obscenity and vulgarity, which humiliates our pride by denying us first-class accommodations on steamboats, and compelling us to eat and sleep with servants, for which we are charged the same as those who have the best accommodations; and which closes the doors of hotels against famishing colored persons, however wealthy, intelligent, or respectable they may be, while all other public places and conveyances welcome and entertain all white persons, whatever may be their character, who may apply. Now, in view of the disgraceful inconsistency of this affectation of prejudice, this rebellion against the laws of God, humanity, and the nation, we appeal to the justice of the American people to protect us in our civil rights in public places, and upon public conveyances, which are readily accorded, and very justly, to the most degraded specimens of our fellow-citizens.

8. That wherever Republicans have betrayed a colored constituency, we recommend that better men be elected to succeed them, and especially do we pledge ourselves to elect successors in Congress, wherever we have the power, to every Republican who voted against or dodged the Supplementary Civil Rights Bill, recently introduced into the United States Senate by Hon. Charles Sumner, and also successors to those who shall not show a satisfactory record on the Civil Rights Bill now in the United States House of Representatives.

The following letter from Senator Charles Sumner was received by the convention:

WASHINGTON, April 7, 1873.

MY DEAR SIR: In reply to your inquiry, I make haste to say that, in my judgment, the Colored Con-

vention should think more of principles than of men, except so far as men may stand for principles. Above all, let them insist on the rights of their own much-abused and insulted people. It is absurd for anybody to say that he "accepts the situation," and then deny the equal rights of the colored man. If the "situation" is accepted in good faith, it must be entirely, including not merely the abolition of slavery and the establishment of equal suffrage, but also all those other rights which are still denied and abridged. There must be complete equality before the law, so that in all institutions, agencies, or conveniences, created or regulated by law, there can be no discrimination on account of color, but a black man shall be treated as a white man.

In maintaining their rights, it will be proper for the convention to invoke the Declaration of Independence, so that its principles and promises shall become a living reality, never to be questioned in any way, but recognized always as a guide of conduct, and a governing rule in the interpretation of the national Constitution, being in the nature of a bill of rights preceding the Constitution. It is not enough to proclaim liberty throughout the land unto all the inhabitants thereof. Equality must be proclaimed also, and as, since both are promised by the great declaration, which is a national act, and as from their nature they should be uniform throughout the country, both must be placed under the safeguard of national law. There can be but one liberty and one equality, the same in Boston and New Orleans, the same everywhere throughout the country. The colored people are not ungenerous, and therefore will incline to any measures of good-will and reconciliation; but I trust no excess of benevolence will make them consent to any postponement of those equal rights which are now denied. The disabilities of colored people, loyal and long-suffering, should be removed before the disabilities of former rebels, or at least the two removals should go hand-in-hand. It only remains that I should say, "Stand firm!" The politicians will then know that you are in earnest, and will no longer be trifled with. Victory will follow soon, and the good cause be secure forever. Meanwhile, accept my best wishes for the convention, and believe, dear professor, faithfully yours,
CHARLES SUMNER.

To Professor JOHN M. LANGSTON.

The movement in Missouri in 1870, which consisted in a union of a part of the Republicans with the Democrats, and the election by them of State officers on what was designated as a "Liberal" ticket, was maintained in 1871. An attempt to reunite the Republican party in that State was made in October, 1871, but failed. The State Central Committee of the Liberal wing of the Republicans immediately afterward adopted a series of resolutions expressing their views (*see ANNUAL CYCLOPEDIA*, 1871, page 530). They also recommended a State Convention. Subsequently an address was issued, dwelling more at length on the achievements and purposes of the "Liberal movement," and calling a mass meeting, to be held at Jefferson City, on January 24, 1872. At this meeting nearly every county in the State was represented. It closed its proceedings by issuing a call for a National Convention, to be held at Cincinnati, on the first Monday of May ensuing, "to take such action as their convictions of duty and of public exigencies may require." The convention declared its adhesion to the sovereignty of the Union, emancipation, equality of civil rights or enfranchisement;

that peace and purity in administration can only come from such reconciliation as enfranchisement has wrought in Missouri; demanded complete amnesty and equal suffrage for all; a reform of the tariff, and the removal of such duties as, in addition to the revenue yielded to the Treasury, involve an increase in the price of domestic products; denounced the use of Federal patronage for the control of elections; called for a thorough and genuine reform of the public service; eulogized the Senators who pressed for the recent investigation; rebuked "the use of coercion to ratify a treaty," the "packing of the Supreme Court to relieve rich corporations," the use of unconstitutional laws "to cure the Ku-klux disorders, irreligion, or intemperance," and, finally, corruption in general, and called for an "uprising of honest citizens."

On January 9th, the Central Committee of the Democratic party of Missouri issued an address, in which they recounted the results of what was known as the "fusion" policy of the Democrats in the State canvass of 1870, and recommended the adoption of a similar policy in the presidential canvass of 1872, viz., that of making no nomination, but supporting the candidate of disaffected Republicans, as against the regular party nominee.

These proceedings in Missouri met with a response from Republicans in various parts of the country, of which the annexed is one instance. The Democrats continued silent.

To Colonel WILLIAM M. GROSVENOR, *Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Liberal Republican Convention of Missouri, Washington, D. C.*

SIR: We, Republicans of New York, wish to express our concurrence in the principles lately set forth by the Liberal Republicans of Missouri.

We make this departure from the ordinary methods of party action from a deep conviction that the organization to which we belong is under the control of those who will use it chiefly for personal purposes, and obstruct a free expression of opinion upon the important matters which the gentlemen whom you represent have laid before the people of the United States.

We believe that the time has come when the political offences of the past should be pardoned; that all citizens should be protected in the enjoyment of the rights guaranteed to them by the Constitution; that Federal taxation should be imposed for revenue, and so adjusted as to make the burden upon the industry of the country as light as possible; that a reform in the civil service should be made which will relieve political action from the influence of official patronage; that the right of local self-government, the foundation of American freedom, should be reasserted, and the encroachments of Federal power checked; and we also believe that at this time a special duty rests upon the people to do away with corruption in office.

The exposures recently made in this State have brought to light evils which are not confined to one party nor to a single locality, and disclose dangers more formidable than any which the republic has yet encountered.

With the hope that the movement begun in Missouri may spread through all the States and influence every political party, we accept the invitation to meet in National Mass Convention at the city of Cincinnati on the first Wednesday of May next, and

we invite all Republicans of New York who agree with us to cooperate in our action.

Henry R. Selden, Horace Greeley, Fred. A. Conkling, William Dorsheimer, Sinclair Tousey, Sigismund Kaufmann, E. Krackowizer, Ira O. Miller, Edwin R. Reynolds, William H. Briggs, Charles W. Godard, Henry D. Lloyd, William W. Goodrich, Waldo Hutchins, Hiram Barney, Freeman J. Fithian, George P. Bradford, Benjamin A. Willis, Horace Bemis, Louis Lowenthal.

The following letter also appeared from Mr. Charles Francis Adams, who was spoken of as the probable candidate of the convention, and who was then on his way to the Geneva Arbitration:

BOSTON, April 18, 1872.

MY DEAR MR. WELLES: I have received your letter, and will answer it frankly. I do not want the nomination, and could only be induced to consider it by the circumstances under which it might possibly be made. If the call upon me were an unequivocal one, based upon confidence in my character earned in public life, and a belief that I would carry out in practice the principles which I professed, then, indeed, would come a test of my courage in an emergency; but if I am to be negotiated for, and have assurances given that I am honest, you will be so kind as to draw me out of that crowd. With regard to what I understand to be the declaration of principles which has been made, it would be ridiculous in me to stand haggling over them. With a single exception of ambiguity, I see nothing which any honest Republican or Democrat would not accept. Indeed, I should wonder at any one who denied them. The difficulty is not in the professions. It lies everywhere only in the manner in which they are carried into practice. If I have succeeded in making myself understood, you will perceive that I can give no authority to any one to act or speak for me in the premises. I never had a moment's belief that, when it came to the point, any one, so entirely isolated as I am from all political associations of any kind, could be made acceptable as a candidate for public office; but I am so unlucky as to value that independence more highly than the elevation which is brought by a sacrifice of it. This is not inconsistent with the sense of grateful recognition of the very flattering estimates made of my services in many and high quarters, but I cannot consent to peddle with them for power. If the good people who meet at Cincinnati really believe that they need such an anomalous being as I am (which I do not), they must express it in a manner to convince me of it, or all their labor will be thrown away.

I am, with great respect, yours, etc.,

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

DAVID A. WELLS, Esq., Norwich, Conn.

On May 1st a large convention of the Liberal Republicans assembled in Cincinnati, Ohio, and was organized by the appointment of Senator Carl Schurz, of Missouri, as permanent chairman. The following resolutions as a platform were adopted:

We, the Liberal Republicans of the United States, in National Convention assembled at Cincinnati, proclaim the following principles as essential to just government:

1. We recognize the equality of all men before the law, and hold that it is the duty of Government, in its dealings with the people, to mete out equal and exact justice to all, of whatever nativity, race, color, or persuasion, religious or political.

2. We pledge ourselves to maintain the union of these States, emancipation and enfranchisement, and to oppose any reopening of the questions settled by the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth amendments to the Constitution.

3. We demand the immediate and absolute removal of all disabilities imposed on account of the rebellion, which was finally subdued seven years ago, believing that universal amnesty will result in complete pacification in all sections of the country.

4. Local self-government, with impartial suffrage, will guard the rights of all citizens more securely than any centralized power. The public welfare requires the supremacy of the civil over the military authority, and freedom of person under the protection of the *habeas corpus*. We demand for the individual the largest liberty consistent with public order, for the State self-government, and for the nation a return to the methods of peace and the constitutional limitations of power.

5. The civil service of the Government has become a mere instrument of partisan tyranny and personal ambition, and an object of selfish greed. It is a scandal and reproach upon free institutions, and breeds a demoralization dangerous to the perpetuity of republican government. We therefore regard such thorough reforms of the civil service as one of the most pressing necessities of the hour; that honesty, capacity, and fidelity, constitute the only valid claims to public employment; that the offices of the Government cease to be a matter of arbitrary favoritism and patronage, and that public station become again a post of honor. To this end it is imperatively required that no President shall be a candidate for reelection.

6. We demand a system of Federal taxation which shall not unnecessarily interfere with the industry of the people, and which shall provide the means necessary to pay the expenses of the Government, economically administered, the pensions, the interest on the public debt, and a moderate reduction annually of the principal thereof; and, recognizing that there are in our midst honest but irreconcilable differences of opinion with regard to the respective systems of protection and free trade, we remit the discussion of the subject to the people in their congressional districts, and to the decision of Congress thereon, wholly free of Executive interference or dictation.

7. The public credit must be sacredly maintained, and we denounce repudiation in every form and guise.

8. A speedy return to specie payment is demanded alike by the highest considerations of commercial morality and honest government.

9. We remember with gratitude the heroism and sacrifices of the soldiers and sailors of the republic, and no act of ours shall ever detract from their justly-earned fame, or the full reward of their patriotism.

10. We are opposed to all further grants of lands to railroads or other corporations. The public domain should be held sacred to actual settlers.

11. We hold that it is the duty of the Government, in its intercourse with foreign nations, to cultivate the friendship of peace, by treating with all on fair and equal terms, regarding it alike dishonorable either to demand what is not right, or to submit to what is wrong.

12. For the promotion and success of these vital principles, and the support of the candidates nominated by this convention, we invite and cordially welcome the cooperation of all patriotic citizens, without regard to previous affiliations.

The votes on the nomination of the candidate for the presidency were given, on each of the six ballots, as follows:

CANDIDATES.	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.
Charles Francis Adams.....	203	233	264	279	309	324
Horace Greeley.....	147	289	256	251	258	332
Lyman Trumbull.....	100	148	156	141	91	19
David Davis.....	92	51	44	51	30	6
B. Gratz Brown.....	95	2	2	2	2	..
Andrew G. Curtin.....	62	..	..	..	..	..
Salmon P. Chase.....	24	1	..	..	24	32
Charles Sumner.....	1	..	..	..	..	..
John M. Palmer.....	..	..	..	..	..	1

Before the sixth ballot was announced, Minnesota changed 9 votes from Trumbull to Greeley; Pennsylvania changed her vote to 50 for Greeley, 6 for Davis; Indiana changed 27 to Adams; Illinois changed all but one to Greeley; and others changed, so that, when the vote was complete, the chairman announced the result as, Greeley, 482; Adams, 187. The chair thereupon announced Mr. Greeley as the candidate of the convention for President of the United States.

The convention then proceeded to ballot for Vice-President, with the following result:

CANDIDATES.	1st.	2d.
B. Gratz Brown, of Missouri.....	237	495
Lyman Trumbull, of Illinois.....	158	declined.
George W. Julian, of Indiana.....	134½	175
Gilbert C. Walker, of Virginia.....	84½	75
Cassius M. Clay, of Kentucky.....	34	declined.
Jacob D. Cox, of Ohio.....	25	declined.
James M. Scovel, of New Jersey.....	12	declined.
Thomas W. Tipton, of Nebraska.....	8	3
John M. Palmer, of Illinois.....	...	8

B. Gratz Brown was thereupon declared the nominee of the convention for Vice-President of the United States.

Mr. Greeley, on the next day, retired absolutely from all connection with the editorial department of the *New York Tribune*, and subsequently accepted the nomination in the following letter:

NEW YORK, May 20, 1872.

GENTLEMEN: I have chosen not to acknowledge your letter of the 3d inst., until I could learn how the work of your convention was received in all parts of our great country, and judge whether that work was approved and ratified by the mass of our fellow-citizens. Their response has from day to day reached me through telegrams, letters, and the comments of journalists independent of official patronage and indifferent to the smiles or frowns of power. The number and character of these unconstrained, unpurchased, unsolicited utterances, satisfy me that the movement which found expression at Cincinnati has received the stamp of public approval, and been hailed by a majority of our countrymen as the harbinger of a better day for the republic.

I do not misinterpret this approval as especially complimentary to myself, nor even to the chivalrous and justly-esteemed gentleman with whose name I thank your convention for associating mine. I receive and welcome it as a spontaneous and deserved tribute to that admirable platform of principles wherein your convention so tersely, so lucidly, so forcibly set forth the convictions which impelled, and the purposes which guided its course—a platform which, casting behind it the wreck and rubbish of worn-out contentions and by-gone feuds, embodies in fit and few words the needs and aspirations of to-day. Though thousands stand ready to condemn your every act, hardly a syllable of criticism or cavil has been aimed at your platform, of which the substance may be fairly epitomized as follows:

1. All the political rights and franchises which have been acquired through our late bloody convulsion must and shall be guaranteed, maintained, enjoyed, respected evermore.

2. All the political rights and franchises which have been lost through that convulsion should and must be promptly restored and reestablished, so that there shall be henceforth no proscribed class and no disfranchised caste within the limits of our Union, whose long-estranged people shall reunite and fraternize upon the broad basis of universal amnesty with impartial suffrage.

3. That, subject to our solemn constitutional obligation to maintain the equal rights of all citizens, our policy should aim at local self-government and not at centralization; that the civil authority should be supreme over the military; that the writ of *habeas corpus* should be jealously upheld as the safeguard of personal freedom; that the individual citizen should enjoy the largest liberty consistent with public order, and that there shall be no Federal subversion of the internal polity of the several States and municipalities, but that each shall be left free to enforce the rights and promote the well-being of its inhabitants by such means as the judgment of its own people shall prescribe.

4. There shall be a real and not merely a simulated reform in the civil service of the republic; to which end it is indispensable that the chief dispenser of its vast official patronage shall be shielded from the main temptation to use his power selfishly, by a rule inexorably forbidding and precluding his reflection.

5. That the raising of revenue, whether by tariff or otherwise, shall be recognized and treated as the people's immediate business, to be shaped and directed by them through their Representatives in Congress, whose action thereon the President must neither overrule by his veto, attempt to dictate, nor presume to punish, by bestowing office only on those who agree with him or withdrawing it from those who do not.

6. That the public lands must be sacredly reserved for occupation and acquisition by cultivators, and not recklessly squandered on the projectors of railroads, for which our people have no present need, and the premature construction of which is annually plunging us into deeper and deeper abysses of foreign indebtedness.

7. That the achievement of these grand purposes of universal beneficence is expected and sought at the hands of all who approve them, irrespective of past affiliations.

8. That the public faith must at all hazards be maintained and the national credit preserved.

9. That the patriotic devotedness and inestimable services of our fellow-citizens, who, as soldiers or sailors, upheld the flag and maintained the unity of the republic, shall ever be gratefully remembered and honorably required.

These propositions, so ably and forcibly presented in the platform of your convention, have already fixed the attention and commanded the assent of a large majority of our countrymen, who joyfully adopt them, as I do, as the basis of a true, beneficent national reconstruction—of a new departure from jealousies, strifes, and hates, which have no longer adequate motive or even plausible pretext, into an atmosphere of peace, fraternity, and mutual good-will. In vain do the drill-sergeants of decaying organizations flourish menacingly their truncheons and angrily insist that the files shall be closed and straightened; in vain do the whippers-in of parties once vital, because rooted in the vital needs of the hour, protest against straying and bolting, denounce men nowise their inferiors as traitors and renegades, and threaten them with infamy and ruin. I am confident that the American people have already made your cause their own, fully resolved that their brave hearts and strong arms shall bear it on to triumph. In this faith and with the distinct understanding that, if elected, I shall be the President not of a party but of the whole people, I accept your nomination, in the confident trust that the masses of our countrymen North and South are eager to clasp hands across the bloody chasm which has too long divided them, forgetting that they have been enemies in the joyful consciousness that they are and must henceforth remain brethren. Yours gratefully,
HORACE GREELEY.

To Hon. CARL SCHURZ, President; Hon. GEORGE W. JULIAN, Vice-President, and Messrs. WILLIAM E. McLEAN, JOHN G. DAVIDSON, J. H. RHODES, Secretaries of the National Convention of the Liberal Republicans of the United States.

Mr. B. Gratz Brown also accepted the nomination as candidate for the vice-presidency, in a letter dated May 31st.

Many Liberal Republicans were dissatisfied with the nomination of Mr. Greeley, and a meeting was held in Steinway Hall, New York, on May 30th, composed of such persons. Their sympathies were in favor of the adoption of a less rigid protective policy than was to be expected under Mr. Greeley. In compliance with the views of this meeting, a conference was subsequently held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, on June 20th, of persons invited, as follows:

NEW YORK, June 6, 1872.

The undersigned desire to have a conference of gentlemen who are opposed to the present Administration and its continuance in office, and deem it necessary that all the elements of the opposition should be united for a common effort at the coming presidential election.

They respectfully invite you to meet a number of gentlemen belonging to the different branches of the opposition, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, on June 20, at 2 p.m., for the purpose of consultation, and to take such action as the situation of things may require.

Your attention is respectfully drawn to the fact that this invitation is strictly personal to yourself, and a prompt reply is earnestly requested, addressed to Henry D. Lloyd, secretary of the committee, post-office box 2,209.

CARL SCHURZ,
JACOB D. COX,
WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT,
OSWALD OTTENDORFER,
DAVID A. WELLS,
JACOB BRINKERHOFF.

A series of resolutions was adopted, and Wm. S. Groesbeck, of Ohio, nominated for President, and Frederick L. Olmsted of New York, for Vice-President. During the excitement of the canvass, this ticket was entirely forgotten.

The regular Republican Convention assembled in Philadelphia on June 5th, and was organized by the appointment of Thomas Settle, of North Carolina, as permanent chairman. The following resolutions were adopted:

The Republican party of the United States, assembled in National Convention in the city of Philadelphia, on the 5th and 6th days of June, 1872, again declares its faith, appeals to its history, and announces its position upon the questions before the country.

1. During eleven years of supremacy, it has accepted with grand courage the solemn duties of the times. It suppressed a gigantic rebellion, emancipated four million slaves, decreed the equal citizenship of all, and established universal suffrage. Exhibiting unparalleled magnanimity, it criminally punished no man for political offences, and warmly welcomed all who proved their loyalty by obeying the laws, and dealing justly with their neighbors. It has steadily decreased with a firm hand the resultant disorders of a great war, and initiated a wise and humane policy toward the Indians.

The Pacific Railroad and similar vast enterprises have been generously aided and successfully conducted, the public lands freely given to actual settlers, immigration protected and encouraged, and a full acknowledgment of the naturalized citizens' rights secured from European powers. A uniform national currency has been provided, repudiation frowned down, the national credit sustained under

most extraordinary burdens, and new bonds negotiated at lower rates. The revenues have been carefully collected and honestly applied. Despite annual large reductions of the rates of taxation, the public debt has been reduced during General Grant's presidency at the rate of one hundred millions a year. Great financial crises have been avoided, and peace and plenty prevail throughout the land. Menacing foreign difficulties have been peacefully and honorably composed, and the honor and power of the nation kept in high respect throughout the world.

This glorious record of the past is the party's best pledge for the future.

We believe the people will not intrust the Government to any party or combination of men composed chiefly of those who resisted every step of this beneficial progress.

2. Complete liberty and exact equality in the enjoyment of all civil, political, and public rights, should be established and effectually maintained throughout the Union by efficient and appropriate State and Federal legislation. Neither the law nor its administration should admit of any discrimination, in respect of citizens, by reason of race, creed, color, or previous condition of servitude.

3. The recent amendments to the national Constitution should be cordially sustained because they are right, not merely tolerated because they are law; and should be carried out according to their spirit by appropriate legislation, the enforcement of which can safely be intrusted only to the party that secured those amendments.

4. The national Government should seek to maintain honorable peace with all nations, protecting its citizens everywhere, and sympathizing with all peoples who strive for greater liberty.

5. Any system of the civil service, under which the subordinate positions of the Government are considered rewards for mere party zeal, is fatally demoralizing, and we therefore favor a reform of the system by laws which shall abolish the evils of patronage, and make honesty, efficiency, and fidelity, the essential qualifications for public position, without practically creating a life-tenure of office.

6. We are opposed to further grants of the public lands to corporations and monopolies, and demand that the national domain be set apart for free homes for the people.

7. The annual revenue, after paying the current debt, should furnish a moderate balance for the reduction of the principal, and the revenue, except so much as may be derived from a tax on tobacco and liquors, be raised by duties upon importation, the duties of which should be so adjusted as to aid in securing remunerative wages to labor, and promote the growth, industries, and prosperity of the whole country.

8. We hold in undying honor the soldiers and sailors whose valor saved the Union. Their pensions are a sacred debt of the nation, and the widows and orphans of those who died for their country are entitled to the care of such additional legislation as will extend the bounty of the Government to all our soldiers and sailors who were honorably discharged, and who in the line of duty became disabled, without regard to the length of service, or the cause of such discharge.

9. The doctrine of Great Britain and other European powers concerning allegiance, "once a subject always a subject," having at last, through the efforts of the Republican party, been abandoned, and the American idea of the individual's right to transfer allegiance having been accepted by European nations, it is the duty of our Government to guard with jealous care the right of adopted citizens against the assumption of unauthorized claims by their former Governments, and we urge continual careful encouragement and protection of voluntary immigration.

10. The franking privilege ought to be abolished, and the way prepared for a speedy reduction in the rate of postage.

11. Among the questions which press for attention is that which concerns the relations of capital and labor, and the Republican party recognize the duty of so shaping legislation as to secure full protection and the amplest freedom for capital, and for labor, the creator of capital, the largest opportunities, and a just share of the mutual profits of these two great servants of civilization.

12. We hold that Congress and the President have only fulfilled an imperative duty in their measures for the suppression of violent and treasonable organizations in certain lately rebellious regions, and for the protection of the ballot-box, and therefore they are entitled to the thanks of the nation.

13. We denounce the repudiation of the public debt in any form or disguise as a national crime; we witness with pride the reduction of the principal of the debt, and of the rates of interest upon the balance, and confidently expect that our excellent national currency will be perfected by a speedy resumption of specie payment.

14. The Republican party is mindful of its obligations to the loyal women of America for their noble donation to the cause of freedom, their admission to the wider fields of usefulness is viewed with satisfaction, and the honest demands of any class of citizens for additional rights should be treated with respectful consideration.

15. We heartily approve the action of Congress in extending amnesty to those lately in rebellion, and rejoice in the growth of peace and fraternal feeling throughout the land.

16. The Republican party propose to respect the rights reserved by the people to themselves, as carefully as the powers delegated by them to the State and to the Federal Government. It disapproves of the resort to unconstitutional laws for the purpose of removing evils, by interference with rights not surrendered by the people to either the State or national Government.

17. It is the duty of the General Government to adopt such measures as will tend to encourage American commerce and ship-building.

18. We believe that the modest patriotism, the earnest purpose, the sound judgment, the practical wisdom, the incorruptible integrity, and the illustrious services of Ulysses S. Grant have commended him to the heart of the American people, and, with him at our head, we start to-day upon a new march to victory.

President Grant was renominated by acclamation as the candidate for the presidency, and Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts, received, as the candidate for the vice-presidency, 364½ votes against 321½ votes for Schuyler Colfax.

President Grant subsequently accepted the nomination in the following letter:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, }

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 10, 1872. }

HONORABLE THOMAS SETTLE, AND OTHERS, President of
National Republican Convention:

GENTLEMEN: Your letter of this date, advising me of the action of the convention held in Philadelphia, Pa., on the 5th and 6th of this month, and of my unanimous nomination for the presidency by it, is received.

I accept the nomination, and through you return my heart-felt thanks to your constituents for this mark of their confidence and support. If elected in November, and protected by a kind Providence in health and strength to perform the duties of the high trust conferred, I promise the same zeal and devotion to the good of the whole people for the future of my official life as shown in the past. Past experience may guide me in avoiding mistakes inevitable with novices in all professions, and in all occupations.

When relieved from the responsibilities of my present trust, by the election of a successor, whether

it be at the end of this term or next, I hope to leave to him, as Executive, a country at peace within its own borders, at peace with outside nations, with a credit at home and abroad, and without embarrassing questions to threaten its future prosperity.

With the expression of a desire to see a speedy healing of all bitterness of feeling between sections, parties, or races of citizens, and the time when the title of citizen carries with it all the protection and privileges to the humblest that it does to the most exalted, I subscribe myself very respectfully, your obedient servant,
U. S. GRANT.

The regular Democratic Convention, in response to a call of the National Committee, assembled in Baltimore on July 9th. It was organized by the appointment of James R. Doolittle, of Wisconsin, as permanent chairman. The committee on resolutions reported as follows:

We, the Democratic electors of the United States, in convention assembled, do present the following principles, already adopted at Cincinnati, as essential to just government:

1. We recognize the equality of all men before the law, and hold that it is the duty of Government, in its dealings with the people, to mete out equal and exact justice to all, of whatever nativity, race, color, or persuasion, religious or political.

2. We pledge ourselves to maintain the union of these States, emancipation and enfranchisement, and to oppose any reopening of the questions settled by the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth amendments to the Constitution.

3. We demand the immediate and absolute removal of all disabilities imposed on account of the rebellion, which was finally subdued seven years ago, believing that universal amnesty will result in complete pacification in all sections of the country.

4. Local self-government, with impartial suffrage, will guard the rights of all citizens more securely than any centralized power. The public welfare requires the supremacy of the civil over the military authority, and freedom of person under the protection of the *habeas corpus*. We demand for the individual the largest liberty consistent with public order, for the State self-government, and for the nation a return to the methods of peace and the constitutional limitations of power.

5. The civil service of the Government has become a mere instrument of partisan tyranny and personal ambition, and an object of selfish greed. It is a scandal and reproach upon free institutions, and breeds a demoralization dangerous to the perpetuity of republican government. We therefore regard such thorough reforms of the civil service as one of the most pressing necessities of the hour; that honesty, capacity, and fidelity, constitute the only valid claims to public employment; that the offices of the Government cease to be a matter of arbitrary favoritism and patronage, and that public station become again a post of honor. To this end, it is imperatively required that no President shall be a candidate for reelection.

6. We demand a system of Federal taxation which shall not unnecessarily interfere with the industry of the people, and which shall provide the means necessary to pay the expenses of the Government, economically administered, the pensions, the interest on the public debt, and a moderate reduction annually of the principal thereof; and, recognizing that there are in our midst honest but irreconcilable differences of opinion with regard to the respective systems of protection and free trade, we remit the discussion of the subject to the people in their congressional districts, and to the decision of Congress thereon, wholly free from Executive interference or dictation.

7. The public credit must be sacredly maintained,

and we denounce repudiation in every form and guise.

8. A speedy return to specie payment is demanded alike by the highest considerations of commercial morality and honest government.

9. We remember with gratitude the heroism and sacrifices of the soldiers and sailors of the republic, and no act of ours shall ever detract from their justly-earned fame or the full reward of their patriotism.

10. We are opposed to all further grants of land to railroads or other corporations. The public domain should be held sacred to actual settlers.

11. We hold that it is the duty of the Government, in its intercourse with foreign nations, to cultivate the friendship of peace, by treating with all on fair and equal terms, regarding it alike dishonorable either to demand what is not right or to submit to what is wrong.

12. For the promotion and success of these vital principles, and the support of the candidates nominated by this convention, we invite and cordially welcome the coöperation of all patriotic citizens, without regard to previous affiliations.

The resolutions were adopted by the following vote:

States.	Yeas.	Nays.	States.	Yeas.	Nays.
Alabama.....	20	..	Carried up.....	332	83
Arkansas.....	19	..	Nebraska.....	6	..
California.....	13	..	Nevada.....	6	..
Connecticut.....	13	..	New Hampshire..	10	..
Delaware.....	6	..	New Jersey.....	9	..
Florida.....	6	2	New York.....	70	..
Georgia.....	3	19	North Carolina..	20	..
Illinois.....	42	..	Ohio.....	44	..
Indiana.....	30	..	Oregon.....	6	..
Iowa.....	22	..	Pennsylvania.....	51	7
Kansas.....	10	..	Rhode Island....	8	..
Kentucky.....	24	..	South Carolina..	14	..
Louisiana.....	16	..	Tennessee.....	24	..
Maine.....	14	..	Texas.....	16	..
Maryland.....	15	..	Vermont.....	10	..
Massachusetts..	25	..	Virginia.....	22	..
Michigan.....	22	..	West Virginia... 8	2	..
Minnesota.....	7	..	Wisconsin.....	20	..
Mississippi.....	9	..			
Missouri.....	28	2	Total.....	870	62

The vote on the nomination of a candidate for the presidency was as follows: Whole number of votes cast, 732. Horace Greeley received 686; James A. Bayard, of Delaware, 15; Jeremiah S. Black, of Pennsylvania, 21; William S. Groesbeck, of Ohio, 2; blank, 8. The vote on the nomination of a candidate for the vice-presidency was as follows: Whole number of votes, 732. For B. Gratz Brown, 713; For John W. Stevenson, of Kentucky, 6; blank votes, 13. A committee was appointed by the convention to wait upon Mr. Greeley at a subsequent day, and inform him of his nomination. On June 12th, the committee met him at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, in New York; and Mr. Greeley made the following reply to the address of the committee:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Committee of the Convention: I should require time and consideration to reply fitly to the very important and, I need not say, gratifying communication that you have presented to me. It may be that I should present in writing some reply to this. However, as I addressed the Liberal Convention of Cincinnati in a letter somewhat widely considered, it is, perhaps, unnecessary that I should make any formal reply to the communication made, other than to say I accept your nomination, and accept gratefully with it the spirit in which it has been presented. My position is one which many would consider a proud one, which, at the same time, is embarrassing, because it

subjects me to temporary—I trust only temporary—misconstruction on the part of some old and life-long friends. I feel assured that time only is necessary to vindicate, not only the disinterestedness, but the patriotism, of the course which I determined to pursue—which I had determined long before I had received so much sympathy and support as has, so unexpectedly to me, been bestowed upon me. I feel certain that time, and, in the good providence of God, an opportunity, will be afforded me to show that, while you, in making this nomination, are not less Democratic, but rather more Democratic, than you would have been in taking an opposite course, I am no less thoroughly and earnestly Republican than ever I was. But these matters require grave consideration before I should make any thing that seems a formal response. I am not much accustomed to receiving nominations for the presidency, and cannot make responses so fluently as some others might do. I can only say that I hope some, or all, if you can make it convenient, will come to my humble farmer home, not far distant in the country, where I shall be glad to meet all of you, and where we can converse more freely and deliberately than we can here, and where I shall be glad to make you welcome—well, to the best the farm affords. I hope that many of you—all of you—will be able to accept this invitation, and I now simply thank you and say farewell. Take the 8:15 train.

Mr. Greeley subsequently, on July 18th, addressed the following letter to the committee:

NEW YORK, July 18, 1872.

GENTLEMEN: Upon mature deliberation, it seems fit that I should give to your letter of the 10th inst. some further and fuller response than the hasty, unpremeditated words in which I acknowledged and accepted your nomination at our meeting on the 12th.

That your convention saw fit to accord its highest honor to one who had been prominently and pointedly opposed to your party in the earnest and sometimes angry controversies of the last forty years is essentially noteworthy. That many of you originally preferred that the Liberal Republicans should present another candidate for President, and would more readily have united with us in the support of Adams or Trumbull, Davis or Brown, is well known. I owe my adoption at Baltimore wholly to the fact that I had already been nominated at Cincinnati, and that a concentration of forces upon any new ticket had been proved impracticable. Gratified as I am at your concurrence in the Cincinnati nominations, certain as I am that you would not have thus concurred had you not deemed me upright and capable, I find nothing in the circumstance calculated to inflame vanity or nourish self-conceit.

But, that your convention saw fit, in adopting the Cincinnati ticket, to reaffirm the Cincinnati platform, is to me a source of the profoundest satisfaction. That body was constrained to take this important step by no party necessity, real or supposed. It might have accepted the candidates of the Liberal Republicans upon grounds entirely its own, or it might have presented them (as the first Whig National Convention did Harrison and Tyler) without adopting any platform whatever. That it chose to plant itself deliberately, by a vote nearly unanimous, upon the fullest and clearest enunciation of principles which are at once incontestably Republican and emphatically Democratic, gives trustworthy assurance that a new and more auspicious era is dawning upon our long-distracted country.

Some of the best years and best efforts of my life were devoted to a struggle against chattel slavery—a struggle none the less earnest or arduous because respect for constitutional obligations constrained me to act for the most part on the defensive—in resistance to the diffusion rather than in direct efforts for the extinction of human bondage. Throughout most of those years my vision was uncheered, my

exertions were rarely animated by even so much as a hope that I should live to see my country peopled by freemen alone. The affirmation by your convention of the Cincinnati platform is a most conclusive proof that not merely is slavery abolished, but that its spirit is extinct—that, despite the protests of a respectable but isolated few, there remains among us no party and no formidable interest which regret the overthrow or desire the reestablishment of human bondage, whether in letter or in spirit. I am thereby justified in my hope and trust that the first century of American Independence will not close before the grand elemental truths on which its rightfulness was based by Jefferson and the Continental Congress of 1776 will no longer be regarded as “glittering generalities,” but will have become the universally accepted and honored foundations of our political fabric.

I demand the prompt application of those principles to our existing condition. Having done what I could for the complete emancipation of blacks, I now insist on the full enfranchisement of all my white countrymen. Let none say that the ban has just been removed from all but a few hundred elderly gentlemen, to whom eligibility to office can be of little consequence. My view contemplates not the hundreds proscribed, but the millions who are denied the right to be ruled and represented by the men of their unfettered choice. Proscription were absurd if these did not wish to elect the very men whom they are forbidden to choose.

I have a profound regard for the people of that New England wherein I was born, in whose common schools I was taught. I rank no other people above them in intelligence, capacity, and moral worth. But, while they do many things well, and some admirably, there is one thing which I am sure they cannot wisely or safely undertake, and that is the selection, for States remote from and unlike their own, of the persons by whom those States shall be represented in Congress. If they could do this to good purpose, then republican institutions were unfit, and aristocracy the only true political system.

Yet what have we recently witnessed? Zebulon B. Vance, the unquestionable choice of a large majority of the present Legislature of North Carolina—a majority backed by a majority of the people who voted at its election—refused the seat in the Federal Senate, to which he was fairly chosen, and the Legislature thus constrained to choose another in his stead or leave the State unrepresented for years. The votes of New England thus deprived North Carolina of the Senator of her choice, and compelled her to send another in his stead—another who, in our late contest, was, like Vance, a rebel, and a fighting rebel, but who had not served in Congress before the war as Vance had, though the latter remained faithful to the Union till after the close of his term. I protest against the disfranchisement of a State—presumptively, of a number of States—on grounds so narrow and technical as this. The fact that the same Senate which refused Vance his seat proceeded to remove his disabilities after that seat had been filled by another, only serves to place in stronger light the indignity to North Carolina, and the arbitrary, capricious tyranny which dictated it.

I thank you, gentlemen, that my name is to be conspicuously associated with yours in a determined effort to render amnesty complete and universal in spirit as well as in letter. Even defeat in such a cause would leave no sting, while triumph would rank with those victories which no blood reddens and which evoke no tears but those of gratitude and joy.

Gentlemen, your platform, which is also mine, assures me that democracy is not henceforth to stand for one thing and republicanism for another, but that those terms are to mean in politics, as they always have meant in the dictionary, substantially one and the same thing—namely, equal rights, regardless of creed, or clime, or color. I hail this as a genuine new departure from out-worn feuds and meaningless

contentions, in the direction of progress and reform. Whether I shall be found worthy to bear the standard of the great liberal movement which the American people have inaugurated is to be determined not by words but by deeds. With me if I steadily advance, over me if I falter, its grand array moves on to achieve for our country her glorious beneficent destiny.

I remain, gentlemen, yours,

HORACE GREELEY.

To the Hon. JAMES R. DOOLITTLE, Chairman of the Convention, and Messrs. F. W. SYKES, JOHN C. MACCABEE, and others, committee.

During the canvass an excursion was made by Mr. Greeley into New Hampshire and Maine, in the month of August, and another, in September, across Pennsylvania and Ohio, to Indianapolis and Louisville. On both occasions a few remarks were made by him at each stoppage of the railroad-train. With two or three exceptions, these remarks were of no political importance.

Some Democrats, who were opposed to the nomination, by the regular convention, of any other person than a well-known Democrat, convened at the Maryland Institute, in Baltimore, on the 9th, and maintained a form of organization until after the nomination of Mr. Greeley. They then resolved to issue an address to the party, and to call a convention to meet at Louisville, Ky., on September 3d, to nominate so-called straight-out Democrats for President and Vice-President. On that day a convention of a respectable number assembled, and was called to order by Colonel Blanton Duncan, of Kentucky. James Lyons, of Virginia, was appointed permanent chairman. The following platform was adopted:

Whereas, A frequent recurrence to first principles, and eternal vigilance against abuses, are the wisest provisions for liberty, which is the source of progress, and fidelity to our constitutional system is the only protection for either; therefore—

Resolved, That the original basis of our whole political structure is consent in every part thereof. The people of each State voluntarily created their State, and the States voluntarily formed the Union; and each State provided by its written constitution for every thing a State should do for the protection of life, liberty, and property, within it; and each State, jointly with the others, provided a Federal Union for foreign and inter-State relations.

Resolved, That all governmental powers, whether State or Federal, are trust powers coming from the people of each State, and that they are limited to the written letter of the Constitution and the laws passed in the pursuance of it, which powers must be exercised in the utmost good faith, the Constitution itself stating in what manner they may be altered and amended.

Resolved, That the interests of labor and capital should not be permitted to conflict, but should be harmonized by judicious legislation. While such a conflict continues, labor, which is the parent of wealth, is entitled to paramount consideration.

Resolved, That we proclaim to the world that principle is to be preferred to power; that the Democratic party is held together by the cohesion of time-honored principles, which they will never surrender in exchange for all the offices which Presidents can confer. The pangs of the minorities are doubtless excruciating, but we welcome an eternal minority under the banner inscribed with our principles, rather than an almighty and everlasting majority purchased by their abandonment.

Resolved, That, having been betrayed at Baltimore

into a false creed and a false leadership by the convention, we repudiate both, and appeal to the people to approve our platform and to rally to the polls and support the true platform and the candidates who embody it.

Mr. Charles O'Connor, of New York, was nominated for the presidency, and Mr. John Quincy Adams, of Massachusetts, for the vice-presidency. Mr. O'Connor persistently refused to be a candidate, and Mr. Adams consented only on the condition that Mr. O'Connor should withdraw his declination. This was not done. A small number of votes was given to the ticket throughout the country.

A colored Liberal Republican Convention assembled at Louisville, Ky., on September 25th. Every State and Territory was represented. W. N. Saunders, of Maryland, was appointed permanent chairman, and the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, In the political history of our country, by common consent of all, equal human rights have ceased to be a question at issue between the contending political parties, and all citizens are assured of equal rights, equal privileges, and equal protection; and whereas the nomination at Cincinnati of the most devoted Republican ever nominated, and the adoption of the most comprehensive and liberal platform ever adopted by the most exemplary Republicans ever assembled together in this country, is a fitting climax to the self-sacrificing labors of the best men in the land for more than a quarter of a century, and augurs a brighter and more peaceful future to our common country; and whereas it becomes the sacred duty of all citizens, of whatever race, origin, or condition, to contribute toward that grand consummation which is the end and aim of the progressive Liberal Republican Democratic party, under the leadership of the Hon. Horace Greeley and the Hon. B. Gratz Brown, tending inevitably toward the unity of the republic, with equal rights to all and reconciliation: therefore—

Resolved, by the colored Liberal Republicans of the United States, in National Convention assembled at Louisville, Ky.:

1. That, as citizens of the republic, we hail with joy the prospect of the burial of all caste, class, and sectional prejudices, and forgetfulness, and forgiveness, and oblivion of the past.

2. That our thanks and gratitude are alike due to the Cincinnati and Baltimore Conventions; to the first for adoption of a platform which opens the channel to the grand future in which all men will be known hereafter as American citizens and by no other designation; and to the latter for magnanimously and patriotically accepting the result of our late internal convulsion, and for making the grandest stride in the interest of civilization and good government yet made by a political party actuated by motives high above any selfish aggrandizement or mere political advantage.

3. We join our political fortunes with those of the party having for its standard-bearer that great and good man who has devoted his busy life to attending to the sufferings of humanity, and who, while a special friend of the American slave, has not forgotten the requirements and wants of others, who, in the providence of God, have need of helpful hands; of those who, as instruments of the Divine Power, are permitted to be with us in that struggle upward which makes a civilized and God-fearing people, in the full faith and sanguine hope that all men's rights will thus be assured, and that we as a people will have more cause to rejoice that we can forget and forgive the past than any other class of American citizens.

4. We deprecate the bitterness of the conduct of the canvass by the Grant people, and counsel our people everywhere, no matter what their political preferences, to use moderation, kindness, and Christian charity toward those who differ from them, and give more attention to their material interest and tangible advantages of education than to transitory and bootless political frenzy, which at best has no result but to a few not of their race or blood.

5. We deplore the tendency of the present Administration toward despotic centralization, and demand that some defining line be ineradicably fixed where the power of the General Government shall cease and the functions of the local governments begin; and that there shall be equality of the States in the Union as well as equality of men; that a Government like ours, administered by a single will, controlling the policy and vast patronage of the States, when the temptation of self-perpetuation remains, cannot continue a republic except in name, and must, in the eternal fitness of things, culminate in an empire or oligarchy of office-holders.

6. That civil service reform must begin at the source of all power—official patronage—and that a firm system of reform is impossible in the absence of the one-term principle for President.

7. We tender our gratitude to the pioneers of the greatest Christian accomplishment on human affairs now on the threshold of final fruition, and give our assurance of unswerving fidelity and unbounded admiration to and for those grand men who have led the way under the inspired and superhuman monition of Sumner, Greeley, Trumbull, Banks, Tappan, Julian, Farnsworth, Clay, Austin, Blair, and other bright spirits, pure men and peerless and incomparable statesmen, to whom we pledge our best efforts in this grand labor of reform and redemption.

8. That we denounce as un-republican and un-American the villany of rulers who have foisted themselves upon some of the Southern States, and who, by the most unblushing cupidity, have reduced the people of those States, of both races, to a condition of poverty which half a century of prosperity cannot redeem them from, and call upon the colored people of those States to rise in their might and rid their States of these vampires, whose combined rapacity will doom the whole people to perpetual poverty and misery.

9. That we speak only for the colored Liberal Republican voters of the country and those within whose hearts a sentiment of a common gratitude is not dead, when we pledge our efforts to secure the salvation of all the American people and the best good of the whole country by the election of Horace Greeley and B. Gratz Brown in November next.

10. That the first National Liberal Convention of colored men, assembled in Weissiger Hall, in Louisville, September 26, 1872, do unanimously nominate Horace Greeley, of New York, and B. Gratz Brown, of Missouri, for President and Vice-President of the United States of America, and accept the Cincinnati platform as the tenets of our political faith.

A convention of soldiers and sailors of the late civil war assembled in Pittsburgh on September 17th. General J. R. Hawley, of Connecticut, was appointed permanent chairman, and resolutions were adopted reaffirming those of the Philadelphia Convention by which President Grant was renominated.

A convention of the colored citizens of New England, in favor of Grant and Wilson, was held in Boston on September 6th, at which Charles L. Redmond was appointed chairman. The proceedings of the Philadelphia Convention were endorsed.

The National Women's Suffrage Association

also held a convention in New York on May 9th, at which Mrs. H. B. Stanton presided. The following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, Horace Greeley, as editor-in-chief of the *New York Tribune*, has for the last four years lost no opportunity to ridicule and falsify the spirit and purpose, the principles and persons of the woman suffrage movement of this country, thereby making that influential journal a powerful engine against the emancipation of the women of the nation: therefore—

Resolved, That no woman with decent self-respect can aid with voice or pen in his election to the high position to which he is nominated.

Resolved, That since the right to vote is a right of every citizen of the United States, it is the duty of all patriotic women citizens to exercise this right in the coming presidential election, and the duty of all patriotic men to remove the obstructions now blocking the way.

Resolved, That as Cincinnati has refused, in the face of the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments,

to recognize women as citizens, with the capacity to be legal representatives in a political convention, it is the duty of the women suffragists throughout the country to send their representatives to Philadelphia and Baltimore to demand of each in turn justice for women, and thus test the loyalty of Republicans and Democrats alike to the great principles of freedom on which our Government is based.

Resolved, That we, the women suffragists of the country, will work and vote with the great national party that shall acknowledge the political equality of woman.

Resolved, That in case neither Philadelphia nor Baltimore shall recognize the full citizenship of women, the National Woman Suffrage Committee shall call a National Nominating Convention at such time and place as they shall see fit.

The election for President and Vice-President of the United States took place on November 5th, with the following result, as compared with the two previous elections:

STATES.	1864.				1868.				1872.			
	McClellan, Democrat.	Lincoln, Re- publican.	Democratic Majorities.	Republican Majorities.	Seymour, Democrat.	Grant, Re- publican.	Democratic Majorities.	Republican Majorities.	Greeley, Liberal.	Grant, Ad- ministration.	Liberal Ma- jorities.	Administra- tion Majori- ties.
Alabama.....					72,088	76,366		4,278	79,444	90,272		10,828
Arkansas.....					19,078	32,112		5,034	37,927	41,873		3,946
California.....	43,841	62,124		18,283	54,077	64,583		566	40,718	54,030		13,312
Connecticut.....	42,285	44,691		2,406	47,952	50,995		3,043	45,580	50,638		4,758
Delaware.....	8,767	8,155	612		10,980	7,623	3,357		10,206	11,115		909
Florida.....									15,427	17,763		2,336
Georgia.....					102,722	57,134	45,588		76,356	62,550	13,806	
Illinois.....	158,730	189,496		30,766	199,143	250,303		51,160	184,938	241,944		57,006
Indiana.....	130,233	150,422		20,189	166,980	176,548		9,568	163,632	186,147		22,515
Iowa.....	49,596	80,075		30,479	74,040	120,399		46,359	71,196	131,566		60,370
Kansas.....	3,691	16,441		12,750	13,990	31,048		17,058	32,970	67,048		34,078
Kentucky.....	64,301	27,786	36,515		115,890	89,566	76,324		99,995	88,766	11,229	
Louisiana.....					80,225	33,263	46,962		57,029	71,663		14,634
Maine.....	44,211	61,803		17,592	42,460	70,453		28,093	29,087	61,422		32,335
Maryland.....	32,739	40,153		7,414	62,357	30,438	31,919		67,687	66,760	927	
Massachusetts.....	48,745	126,742		77,997	59,468	186,477		77,069	59,260	133,472		74,212
Michigan.....	74,604	91,821		16,917	97,069	128,550		31,481	78,355	138,455		60,100
Minnesota.....	17,375	25,060		7,685	28,075	43,145		15,470	34,423	55,117		20,694
Mississippi.....									47,288	82,175		34,887
Missouri.....	31,673	72,750		41,077	65,628	56,860		21,322	151,434	119,196	32,238	
Nebraska.....					5,439	9,729		4,290	7,812	18,329		10,517
Nevada.....	6,594	9,826		3,232	5,218	6,480		1,262	6,226	8,413		2,177
New Hampshire.....	32,871	36,400		3,529	31,224	38,191		6,967	31,424	37,168		5,744
New Jersey.....	68,024	60,723	7,301		83,001	80,131	2,870		76,456	91,656		15,200
New York.....	361,986	368,735		6,749	429,883	419,883	10,000		387,281	440,736		53,455
North Carolina.....					84,601	96,769		12,168	70,094	94,769		24,675
Ohio.....	205,568	265,154		59,586	288,606	260,223		41,617	244,321	281,852		37,531
Oregon.....	8,457	9,888		1,431	11,125	10,961	164		7,730	11,819		4,089
Pennsylvania.....	276,816	296,391		20,075	313,382	342,280		28,898	212,041	249,889		137,848
Rhode Island.....	8,470	13,692		5,222	6,548	12,993		6,445	5,329	13,665		8,336
South Carolina.....					45,237	62,301		17,064	22,703	72,290		49,587
Tennessee.....					26,129	56,628		30,499	94,891	85,655	8,736	
Texas.....									66,500	47,406	19,094	
Vermont.....	13,921	42,419		29,098	12,045	44,167		32,122	16,627	41,481		30,554
Virginia.....									91,654	93,468		1,814
West Virginia.....	10,433	23,152		12,714	20,306	29,175		8,869	29,451	32,315		2,664
Wisconsin.....	65,884	83,458		17,574	84,707	108,357		24,150	86,477	104,997		18,520
Total.....	1,808,725	2,216,067	44,428	451,770	2,709,613	3,015,071	217,184	522,642	2,894,079	3,597,070	86,030	849,021

Lincoln's majority over McClellan, 407,342; Grant's over Seymour, 305,458; Grant's over Greeley, 762,991; O'Connor's vote, 21,559.

One or two other conventions were held during the year relative to subjects of more or less national interest. An Agricultural Convention, composed of delegates from agricultural colleges and societies, etc., assembled in Washington on February 15th, upon the call of the Commissioner of Agriculture—to take such action regarding its interests as they should deem expedient.

A convention to urge the religious amendment of the Constitution of the United States was held in Cincinnati, on January 31st. This movement, as an organized and public effort, began in 1863. In that year the amendment was first broached, at the Convention for Prayer and Christian Conference, held at Xenia, Ohio, in a paper laid before the meeting by Mr. John Alexander. This paper being referred to a committee composed of representatives of the various denominations in the convention, was by them reported upon fa-

vorably, and their report was adopted by the convention. An assembly held at Pittsburg, Pa., on the 4th of July of that year, at which delegates were present from various denominations, was the next step. The first national convention was held in Alleghany, Pa., on January 27, 1864, and a National Association organized by that body. This Association has held eight conventions, of which five have been held in Philadelphia, one in Pittsburg, one in New York, and one, this the eighth, in Cincinnati. The call for this convention in Cincinnati was as follows:

THE RELIGIOUS AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES—CALL FOR A NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Government is instituted for man as an intellectual, social, and moral and religious being. It corresponds to his whole nature. It is intended to protect and advance the higher as well as the lower interests of humanity. It acts for its legitimate purposes when it watches over domestic life, and asserts and enforces the sanctity of the marriage-bond; when it watches over intellect and education, and furnishes means for developing all the faculties of the mind; when it frowns on profaneness, lewdness, the desecration of the Sabbath, and other crimes which injure society, chiefly by weakening moral and religious sentiment, and degrading the character of a people.

Acting for such purposes, government should be established on moral principles. Moral principles of conduct are determined by moral relations. The relations of a nation to God and His moral laws are clear and definite:

1. A nation is the creature of God.
2. It is clothed with authority derived from God.
3. It owes allegiance to Jesus Christ, the appointed ruler of nations.
4. It is subject to the authority of the Bible, the special revelation of moral law.

In constituting and administering its government, then, a nation is under obligation to acknowledge God as the author of its existence and the source of its authority, Jesus Christ as its ruler, and the Bible as the fountain of its laws, and the supreme ruler of its conduct.

Up to the time of the adoption of the national Constitution, acknowledgments of this kind were made by all the States. They are yet made by many of the States. And, in the actual administration of the national Government, the principle is admitted. But the fundamental law of the nation, the Constitution of the United States, on which our Government rests, and according to which it is administered, fails to make, fully and explicitly, any such acknowledgment. This failure has fostered among us mischievous ideas, like the following: The nation, as such, has no relations to God; its authority has no higher source than the will of the people; government is instituted only for the lower wants of man; the State goes beyond its sphere when it educates religiously or legislates against profanity or Sabbath desecration.

The National Association, which has been formed for the purpose of securing such an amendment to the Constitution as will remedy this great defect, and indicate that this is a Christian nation, and place all Christian laws, institutions, and usages, in our Government, on an undeniable legal basis in the fundamental law of the nation, invites all American citizens, who favor such an amendment, without distinction of party or creed, to meet in Thoms's Hall, Cincinnati, on Wednesday, January 31, 1872, at two o'clock P. M.

All such citizens, to whose notice this call may be brought, are requested to hold meetings, and appoint

delegates to the convention. A reduction of fare has been secured on most of the railroads leading to Cincinnati.

WILLIAM STRONG, U. S. Supreme Court,
President of National Association.

Attached to the call were the names of nine vice-presidents and one hundred prominent persons. The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the State, as a power claiming and exercising supreme jurisdiction over millions of human beings, as the sovereign arbiter of life and death, and as an educating power, has necessarily a moral character and accountability of its own.

Resolved, That it is the right and duty of the United States, settled by Christians, a nation with Christian laws and usages, and with Christianity as its greatest social force, to acknowledge itself, in its written Constitution, to be a Christian nation.

Resolved, That, as the disregard of sound theory always leads to mischievous practical results, so, in this case, the failure of our nation to acknowledge, in its organic law, its relation to God and His moral laws, as a Christian nation, has fostered the theory that government has nothing to do with religion but to let it alone, and that, consequently, laws in favor of the Sabbath, Christian marriage, and the use of the Bible in the schools, are unconstitutional.

Resolved, That we recognize the necessity of complete harmony between our written Constitution and the actual facts of our national life; and we maintain that the true way to effect this undoubted harmony is not to expel the Bible and all ideas of God and religion from our schools, abrogate laws enforcing Christian morality, and abolish all devout observances in connection with the Government, but to insert an explicit acknowledgment of God and the Bible in our fundamental law.

Resolved, That the proposed religious amendment, so far from tending to a union of Church and State, is directly opposed to such union, inasmuch as it recognizes the nation's own relations to God, and insists that the nation should acknowledge those relations itself, and not through the medium of any Church establishment.

An act of Congress, approved May 22, 1872, removed all political disabilities, imposed by the third section of the fourteenth article of amendments to the Constitution, from all persons whomsoever, except Senators and Representatives of the Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh Congresses, and officers of the judicial, military, and naval service of the United States, heads of departments, and foreign ministers of the United States.

The number relieved by this act was estimated at not less than one hundred and fifty thousand persons of capacity and experience. The exceptions, however, embrace a considerable number of men formerly conspicuous in Southern political life, and probably amount to between three and five hundred. The passage of the act disposed of a great number of cases pending before the United States Supreme Court, where information had been made against persons holding office contrary to the provisions of the Constitution. All such cases were dismissed.

For the financial condition of the United States, *see* the article FINANCES. For the foreign relations of the country, *see* the President's Message in PUBLIC DOCUMENTS, and the title DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE. For the military and naval affairs of the country, *see*

ARMY and NAVY respectively; and for the general condition of internal affairs, *see* CONGRESS and the several States.

STATISTICS OF AGRICULTURE.

Under three acres.....	6,875
3 acres and under 10.....	172,021
10 acres and under 20.....	294,607
20 acres and under 50.....	847,614
50 acres and under 100.....	754,221
100 acres and under 500.....	565,054
500 acres and under 1,000.....	15,873
1,000 acres and over.....	3,720
Total number of farms.....	2,659,955
Improved, acres.....	188,921,099
Woodland, acres.....	159,310,177
Other unimproved, acres.....	59,503,765
Total land in farms—acres.....	407,735,041
Percentage of unimproved land in farms to total land in farms.....	53.7
Average size of farms, acres.....	153
Cash value of farms.....	\$9,362,803,861
Do, farming implements and machinery.....	\$336,878,429
Total amount of wages paid during the year, including the value of board.....	\$310,286,285
Total (estimated) value of all farm productions, including betterments and additions to stock.....	\$2,447,538,658
Orchard products.....	\$47,335,189
Produce of market-gardens.....	\$20,719,239
Forest-products.....	\$36,808,277
Value of home manufactures.....	\$23,423,332
Value of animals slaughtered, or sold for slaughter.....	\$398,956,376

LIVE-STOCK.

Value of all live-stock.....	\$1,525,276,457
Number of horses.....	7,145,370
Number of mules and asses.....	1,125,415
Number of milch-cows.....	8,935,393
Number of working-oxen.....	1,319,271
Number of other cattle.....	13,566,005
Number of sheep.....	28,477,951
Number of swine.....	25,134,569

STATISTICS OF CHURCHES.

DENOMINATIONS.	Organiza-tions.	Edifices.	Sittings.	Property.
Baptist (Regular).....	14,474	12,657	3,997,116	39,229,221
Baptist (other).....	1,255	1,105	363,019	2,378,977
Christian.....	3,578	2,822	865,602	6,425,137
Congregational.....	2,887	2,715	1,117,212	25,069,698
Episcopal (Protestant).....	2,335	2,601	991,051	36,514,549
Evangelical Association.....	815	641	193,796	2,301,650
Friends.....	692	662	224,664	3,939,560
Jewish.....	189	152	73,265	5,155,234
Lutheran.....	3,032	2,776	977,332	14,917,747
Methodist.....	25,278	21,337	6,528,209	69,854,121
Miscellaneous.....	27	17	6,925	125,650
Moravian (Unitas Fratrum).....	72	67	25,700	709,100
Mormon.....	189	171	87,828	656,760
New Jerusalem (Swedenborgian).....	90	61	18,755	869,700
Presbyterian (Regular).....	6,262	5,683	2,198,900	47,828,732
Presbyterian (other).....	1,562	1,288	499,344	5,436,524
Reformed Church in America (late Dutch Reformed).....	471	468	227,228	10,259,255
Reformed Church in the United States (late German Reformed).....	1,256	1,145	431,700	5,775,215
Roman Catholic.....	4,127	3,806	1,990,514	60,985,566
Second Advent.....	225	140	34,555	396,240
Shaker.....	18	18	8,850	86,900
Spiritualist.....	95	22	6,970	100,150
Unitarian.....	391	310	155,471	6,232,675
United Brethren in Christ.....	1,445	937	295,025	1,819,810
Universalist.....	719	602	210,884	5,692,325
Unknown (Local Missions).....	26	27	11,925	687,800
Unknown (Union).....	409	552	153,202	965,295
All denominations.....	72,459	63,082	21,665,062	\$354,483,581

The results of the ninth census appear in 3 vols. 4to: I. Population; II. Vital Statistics; III. Industry and Wealth. Besides the various tables of population, vol. i. contains the statistics bearing most directly on the moral, social, and intellectual condition of the people, the statistics of churches, libraries, schools, newspa-

WHEAT.	
Spring, bushels.....	112,549,733
Winter, bushels.....	175,195,893
POTATOES.	
Irish, bushels.....	143,337,473
Sweet, bushels.....	21,709,824
DAIRY PRODUCTS.	
Butter, pounds.....	514,092,683
Cheese, pounds.....	53,492,153
Milk sold, gallons.....	235,500,599
SEED.	
Clover, bushels.....	639,657
Grass, bushels.....	583,188
SUGAR.	
Cane, hogsheads.....	87,043
Sorghum, hogsheads.....	24
Maple, pounds.....	28,443,645
MOLASSES.	
Cane, gallons.....	66,593,328
Sorghum, gallons.....	16,050,089
Maple, gallons.....	921,057
BEES.	
Wax, pounds.....	651,129
Honey, pounds.....	14,702,815
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Rye, bushels.....	16,918,795
Indian-corn, bushels.....	760,944,549
Oats, bushels.....	282,107,157
Barley, bushels.....	29,761,305
Buckwheat, bushels.....	9,821,721
Rice, pounds.....	73,635,021
Tobacco, pounds.....	262,735,341
Cotton, bales.....	3,011,996
Wool, pounds.....	100,102,387
Pean and beans, bushels.....	5,746,027
Wine, gallons.....	3,062,330
Hay, tons.....	27,316,048
Hops, pounds.....	25,456,669
Hemp, tons.....	12,746
Flax, pounds.....	27,133,034
Flaxseed, bushels.....	1,730,444
Silk-cocoons, pounds.....	3,937

pers, illiteracy, pauperism, and crime; vol. ii. embraces the tables of mortality, births, marriages, the blind, deaf and dumb, insane and idiotic, and of sex and ages; vol. iii. gives the statistics of wealth, taxation, and public debt, of agriculture, manufactures, mining, and fisheries, together with the tables of occupations.

The following table exhibits the statistics of libraries in the United States, giving the classes and kinds in each class:

	Number.	Volumes.
United States, Congressional.....	1	190,000
United States, Departmental.....	14	115,185
State and Territorial.....	53	653,915
Town, city, and other municipal.....	1,101	1,237,430
Court and law.....	1,073	425,782
School (including University and College).....	14,375	3,598,537
Sabbath-school.....	33,580	8,346,153
Church.....	4,478	1,634,915
Historical, literary, and scientific societies.....	47	590,002
Charitable and penal institutions.....	9	13,890
Benevolent and secret associations.....	43	114,581
Circulating.....	1,241	2,536,128
Not specified.....		
Private.....	108,800	26,072,490
Not private.....	56,015	19,456,518
All classes.....	164,815	45,528,938

UNIVERSALISTS. The following are the statistics of the Universalist Church of the United States and British Provinces, by States, Territories, and Provinces:

STATES, ETC.	Ministers.	Churches.	Members.
Alabama.....	7	9	224
Arkansas.....	1	1	10
Canada.....	5	6	256
Connecticut.....	16	12	803
District of Columbia.....	3	1	...
Florida.....	1	1	41
Georgia.....	15	11	253
Illinois.....	45	48	2,424
Indiana.....	26	44	2,307
Iowa.....	25	21	775
Kansas.....	14	8	162
Kentucky.....	8	7	370
Louisiana.....	1	..	...
Maryland.....	2	2	80
Maine.....	42	32	1,227
Massachusetts.....	106	75	5,092
Michigan.....	30	21	830
Minnesota.....	10	7	335
Missouri.....	9	7	162
Nebraska.....	2	..	...
New Hampshire.....	20	14	732
New Jersey.....	5	5	238
New York.....	102	63	3,580
North Carolina.....	3	2	33
Nova Scotia.....	1	1	25
Ohio.....	53	88	3,945
Oregon.....	3	..	...
Pennsylvania.....	25	24	1,348
Rhode Island.....	4	4	482
South Carolina.....	2	..	...
Texas.....	5	5	...
Vermont.....	33	23	1,274
Washington Territory.....	1	..	...
West Virginia.....	2	3	47
Wisconsin.....	23	17	421
Wyoming.....	1	..	...
Total.....	660	565	27,379

Three parishes are reported in Dakota; four churches in Mississippi; one parish in Texas; one Sunday-school and one church in Virginia, but no other statistics are given from those States.

The total number of associations in the United States and British Provinces is 76; of parishes, 969; of Universalist families, 43,771; of Sunday-schools, 602; of members of Sunday-schools, 55,313; of meeting-houses, 762; value of church property, \$7,551,170.

The following educational institutions are controlled by Universalists: Tufts College and Divinity School, College Hill, Mass.; Lombard University, Galesburg, Ill.; St. Lawrence University and Theological School, Canton, N. Y.; Smithson College, Logansport, Ind.; Buchtel College, Akron, Ohio; Liberal Institute, Clinton, N. Y.; Westbrook Seminary, Deering, Me.; Green Mountain Perkins Academy, South Woodstock, Vt.; Goddard Seminary, Barre, Vt.; Liberal Institute, Jefferson, Wis.; Dean Academy, Franklin, Mass.; Mitchell Seminary, Mitchellville, Iowa. These institutions have in all 87 professors and teachers, and 1,093 students. Their total assets are valued, in round numbers, at \$2,290,000.

The Universalist General Convention of the United States met at Cincinnati, Ohio, September 17th. Moses Humphrey, of New Hampshire, was elected president. The attention of the convention was chiefly given to the financial interests of the denomination, and the best means of promoting them, particularly with reference to the Murray Centenary Fund, the special fund of \$40,000, and the missionary boxes. The treasurer of the Murray Centenary Fund reported its amount, at the time of the meeting of the convention, to be \$118,264.43.

During the year seventeen theological scholarships had been granted. The total amount of money so far expended on theological scholarships, was \$78,060. Thirty-eight scholarships were in force, requiring an annual appropriation of \$6,840.

The convention decided in favor of the one-lesson system in Sunday-schools, and approved the association of the sexes in the denominational schools and colleges.

An anniversary of the Woman's Centenary Association was held in connection with the meeting of the convention. This association was organized during the centennial year 1879 to help in raising the Murray Centennial Fund. It had contributed to that object the sum of \$36,000, and has now continued to carry out other denominational objects to which the efforts of women might be worthily devoted. Among them are the dissemination of denominational literature, the assistance of students for the ministry, the planting of Sunday-schools, the aid of supernannated preachers, and the employment of female home missionaries.

UPFOLD, Rt. Rev. GEORGE, M. D., D. D., LL. D., Protestant Episcopal Bishop of the Diocese of Indiana, born at Shemley Green, near Guilford, Surrey, England, May 7, 1796; died at Indianapolis, Ind., August 26, 1872. He emigrated with his family to the United States in 1802, and made his home in Albany, N. Y. He was fitted for college at Lansingburg Academy, entered Union College at the age of fourteen, and graduated thence in July, 1814. He had already commenced the study of medicine, and continued it in Albany and in

New York City, under the late Dr. Valentine Mott, attending the lectures of the College of Physicians and Surgeons till 1816, when he graduated M. D., and commenced practice in Albany. Dissatisfied with the medical profession, and having his mind directed to the ministry, he resolved to relinquish the practice of medicine and enter upon the study of theology, in September, 1817. He was admitted to deacon's orders in October, 1818, by Bishop Hobart, and ordained priest by that prelate in 1820. He was minister at Lansingburg for two years; was Rector of St. Luke's, New York City, from 1820 to 1828, and officiated as assistant minister of Trinity Church, New York, from 1821 to 1825. From 1828 to 1831 he was Rector of St. Thomas's Church, New York, and of Trinity Church, Pittsburg, Pa., from October, 1832, to January, 1850. He was elected Bishop of Indiana in June, 1849, and consecrated to that office in December of the same year. He entered upon the duties of the Episcopate with great zeal and energy, and continued unweariedly in the discharge of them, though suffering from ill health, till 1865, when he was laid aside from active labors by the painful and protracted disease of which he died. He was eminent as a scholar, clear and eloquent as a preacher, genial and courteous, but dignified in his manners, and sincerely desirous of accomplishing the highest measure of usefulness. He received the honorary degree of D. D. from Columbia College in 1831, and that of LL. D. from the Western University of Pennsylvania in 1856. Though an admirable writer, Bishop Upham published but little. His charges to his diocese, his occasional sermons, addresses, and pastoral letters, are somewhat numerous; but, aside from them, he had only published: "The Last Hundred Years;" a lecture with notes, etc., delivered before the Literary Societies of the Western University of Pennsylvania in 1845, and a "Manual of Devotions for Domestic and Private Use," 12mo, 1863.

UPHAM, Rev. THOMAS COGSWELL, D. D., LL. D., an American clergyman, metaphysician, professor, and author, born in Deerfield, N. H., January 30, 1799; died in New York City, April 2, 1872. He graduated with high honors from Dartmouth College in 1818, and immediately entered Andover Theological Seminary, whence he graduated in 1821 with such a reputation for scholarship that he was immediately retained as assistant Professor of Sacred Literature and Instructor in Hebrew. Two years later he was settled as colleague pastor of the Congregational Church at Rochester, N. H. His sermons were much admired, but his timidity, with the excitement and exhaustion which followed his public efforts, led him to relinquish the pastoral office. In September, 1824, he was appointed Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy, and Lecturer on Biblical Criticism, in Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me., and filled the position with great accept-

ance till July, 1867, when he resigned, but was immediately appointed Professor Emeritus. Soon after commencing his labors as professor at Bowdoin, Prof. Upham perceived the necessity of more satisfactory text-books in mental science, and commenced their preparation. The result of his studies, continued through a number of years, was the publication in 1831 of his "Elements of Mental Philosophy, embracing the two departments of the Intellect and the Sensibilities," 2 vols.; and, in 1834, he added a third volume, with the title of "A Philosophical and Practical Treatise on the Will." These works have passed through many editions, and have been almost universally approved, especially after a subsequent revision by the author, both in Europe and America, as presenting in elementary form the most satisfactory statement of the settled principles of mental philosophy. They have been translated into Armenian by Rev. Cyrus Hamlin, D. D., and are used as text-books in all the Protestant Armenian schools and colleges in Turkey. An abridgment for high-schools was published in 1848. In 1840 he added a further contribution to mental science in his little essay, "Outlines of Imperfect and Disordered Mental Action." Partly by natural temperament, and partly by the nature of his philosophical studies, Prof. Upham began about 1845 or 1846 to adopt the views of the Quietistic School in religion. His inclination in this direction was promoted by the careful study of the writings of Tauler, Gerson, Catharine Adorna, Fénelon, Madame de la Mothe Guyon, and other mystics of the fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth centuries. In 1847 appeared his "Life and Religious Opinions and Experience of Madame de la Mothe Guyon, together with some Account of the Personal History and Religious Opinions of Fénelon, Archbishop of Cambrai;" in 1848 his "Principles of the Interior or Hidden Life;" this was followed by the "Life of Faith," 1848; "A Treatise on Divine Union," 1851; "Religious Maxims, having a Connection with the Doctrines and Practice of Holiness," 1853; "Life of Madame Catharine Adorna," 1856; "A Method of Prayer: an Analysis of the Work so entitled, by Madame de la Mothe Guyon," 1859. He was also a frequent contributor to a magazine entitled *Guide to Holiness*, published in New York. The object of these works, as formulated by Prof. Upham himself, was "to show that man, on acknowledged and obvious principles of philosophy and religion, can gradually but surely rise above the propensities and sins of a perverted selfhood, and not only be brought into harmony with himself in his own interior and subjective nature, but into relations of perfect peace and union with God himself, and with all that is right and good in the universe." Prof. Upham visited Europe, the Holy Land, and Egypt, in 1852. Aside from the works already named, he had published a "Transla-

tion of Jahn's *Biblical Archæology*" while he was an assistant professor at Andover in 1823. This has passed through numerous editions; "Ratio Disciplinæ; or, the Constitution of the Congregational Churches," 1829; "A Manual of Peace," 1836; "American College Life; a Series of Descriptive Poems," 1850; "Letters Æsthetic, Social, and Moral, written from Europe, Egypt, and Palestine," 1855; "Prize Essay on a Congress of Nations," 1840. Most of Prof. Upham's works have been republished abroad. He was greatly esteemed for his genial and courteous manners, and his genuine benevolence and kindness of heart.

URUGUAY, or *BANDA ORIENTAL* (REPÚBLICA DE LA *BANDA ORIENTAL DEL URUGUAY*), an independent state of South America, lying between latitude 30° and 34° 50' south, and longitude 52° 40' and 58° west. It is bounded on the north by Brazil; on the east and south by the Atlantic Ocean; and on the west by the Argentine Republic, from which it is separated by the river of its own name. It has an area of about 66,720 square miles, and its population is estimated at 350,000, of whom, perhaps, 102,000 are of foreign birth, as follows: Spaniards, 37,900; Italians, 32,100; French, 17,700; and other nationalities, 15,400. There are no longer any Indians in the republic.

Immigration to Uruguay has been gradually increasing since 1866, in which year the number arrived at Montevideo was 9,327; while in 1870 there were 20,435. It should, however, be observed that the major portion of those disembarking at Montevideo hastened to leave that city, either for the interior, or for the Argentine Republic.

President of the republic, Dr. Theo. Gomenzoro (March 1, 1872); Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. C. Velasco; Minister of the Interior, Dr. C. Regunaga; Minister of War, Brigadier-General G. Suarez.

The standing army is composed of from 3,000 to 4,000 men; and the National Guard, of 20,000 men.

VAILLANT, JEAN BAPTISTE PHILIBERT, marshal of France, senator, and cabinet minister, born at Dijon, December 6, 1790; died in Paris, June 4, 1872. At seventeen years of age, he was admitted to the Polytechnic School, and, having distinguished himself in engineering studies, he was sent to the engineering school at Metz. He graduated as second-lieutenant, in October, 1809, and, entering the army, soon distinguished himself in the later campaigns of the empire. During the Russian campaign, he attained the rank of captain, and so remarkable was his conduct for energy and self-possession that he was named in one of the general orders of the army, and, in August, 1813, received the

According to official returns, the value of the imports for 1870 was \$13,185,591,* and in 1871, \$14,864,247; that of the exports for the year first mentioned was \$6,356,423; and for 1871, \$13,334,224. To these figures should be added, perhaps, one-third for smuggled goods. The chief articles of export are hides, horns, tallow, hair, salt or jerked beef, etc.

The number of vessels entered at the port of Montevideo in 1871 was 1,502, with an aggregate of 739,607 tons.

Of the public revenue, which is mainly derived from customs duties, the larger portion is applied upon the amortization of and payment of the interest on the national debt.

The expenditures and receipts for 1870 and 1871 were as follows respectively:

	1870.	1871.
Expenditures	\$5,753,062	\$6,298,981
Receipts	5,105,522	5,085,800
Deficit	\$639,540	\$1,213,181

According to the last report of the Minister of Finance, the deficit, up to June 30, 1872, was estimated at \$5,570,711, on account of the increased outlay caused by the civil war.

The total customs receipts for 1870, throughout the whole republic, were \$4,538,854; and for the year 1871, \$5,312,318.

According to the official table, published by the *Junta de Crédito*, January 1, 1871, the public debt amounted to \$19,976,550; which, added to the new debts contracted in 1871, makes a total of \$28,945,927; so that, the amortization of 1871 amounting to \$818,685, the debt on January 1, 1872, was \$28,127,242.

Uruguay has but two short lines of railway, both opened in 1866: that from Montevideo to Pedras, about 11 miles; and that from Montevideo to Maldonado, 50 miles.

The civil war, which had so long existed between the "Blancos" and the "Colorados," was finally terminated by a treaty of peace, bearing date April 6, 1872.

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cross of the Legion of Honor. Soon after, being surrounded by the enemy, after a most unequal conflict, he was taken prisoner, and was not exchanged until the peace. On his return to the army, early in 1815, he again attracted attention by his skilful works for the defence of the capital, and his courageous conduct at Ligny and Waterloo. After the restoration, he devoted himself, as a staff-officer, to the study and practice of the art of fortification. He was promoted to a captaincy of the first class in 1816, and, soon after, translated from the English an "Essay on the Principles and Construction of Military Bridges." He became

* The Uruguay dollar is equivalent to \$1.05.

major in 1826, lieutenant-colonel in 1830, after a brilliant campaign in Algeria, where he mined and exploded a fort, and had a leg broken; colonel in 1833, after the siege of Anvers, and honored with the cross of an officer of the Order of Leopold. In 1834 he was sent to Algeria in command of the corps of engineers, and covered the country with blockhouses and fortified ramparts. In 1838 he returned to France as brigadier-general of engineers; in 1839 was made superintendent of the Polytechnic School, and, in 1840, assigned to the direction of the fortifications on the right bank of the Seine, in Paris. In 1845 he was promoted to the lieutenant-generalship, and presided over the chief committee on fortifications. In 1849 he was made second in command in the army sent to Italy. For his services there he was made a marshal of France, by Louis Napoleon, in 1851, just after the *coup d'état*, and received, among other favors from the new régime, the appointment of grand-marshal of the palace. As marshal of France, he was a senator by right, as well as by imperial favor. When St. Arnaud was placed at the head of the Army of the East, Marshal Vaillant was made Minister of War, and displayed considerable zeal and scientific knowledge of military movements. He retained this portfolio until 1859, when, in the Italian campaign, he exchanged it with Marshal Randon for the command of the Army of the Alps. After the campaign, he commanded the corps of occupation at Milan till May, 1860. On his return, he was made Minister of the Emperor's Household and of Fine Arts, and member of the Privy Council. He ranked so high as a man of science as to be elected, in 1853, a free member of the Academy of Sciences. He reorganized the School of Fine Arts, procured a decree of liberty from censorship for the theatres, and the power to distribute duplicates of objects of art and museum collections for the benefit of departmental establishments of arts. He was a member, and several times president, of the Bureau of Longitudes. His only original published work, not on military matters, was a "Report upon the Situation of Algeria" (1855). His administration of the military affairs of France is cited as the most perfect of his time, and his writings on military matters are regarded as standard works. He had been decorated with almost all the orders existing in France.

VERMONT. The political campaign in this State began with the assembling of the Republican State Convention, which was convened at Bellows Falls, May 1st, for the choice of delegates to the National Republican Convention. The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we cordially approve and indorse the present national Administration, and commend it as distinguished among the best of our history, for ability, integrity, economy, and fidelity to principle.

Resolved, That the first preference of the State is for the renomination of Grant and Colfax, and we wish

our delegates to regard that preference so far as, upon consultation with the delegates from other States, they shall find that preference consistent with the harmony of the Republican organization, the welfare of the common cause, and the successful and permanent establishment of Republican principles. To these considerations all others should yield.

Resolved, That we deeply regret the defection of Republicans from the regular organization. We believe the objects of reform professed to be sought by the Liberal-Republican movement are mainly such as can be secured only in the Republican party, while the only practical result of the movement will be to strengthen the Democracy.

Resolved, That we deprecate the restoration of the Democratic party to power, as endangering the equal laws which, against the opposition of that party, have recently been engrafted upon our system, as preventing any further progress in the same direction, and as likely to lead to the preferment and allowance of unjust and excessive Southern war claims against the Government, which would heavily increase taxation and seriously impair the national credit.

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves anew, in this our first State Convention for two years, to the great leading aims of the Republican party, namely: the most complete liberty and the most exact equality of rights, under the law, for all men throughout the republic; the promotion of education, intelligence, and thrift of every class, and especially of the laboring-class, of our population; the most strict observance of the public faith, both toward our creditors, by the payment of the national debt, and toward our soldiers and sailors by a prompt and generous provision for them, their widows, and orphans; the preservation of peace, so far as consistent with national honor and security; the cultivation of relations of confidence and good-will with all, from the old nations of the East to the savage tribes of the West; faithfulness and economy in the administration of the laws, and promptitude and thoroughness in the correction and reform of all abuses in any department of the public service.

On the 12th of June, the Democratic State Convention assembled in Montpelier, and was attended by 188 delegates. The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the Democracy of Vermont, assembled in convention, to select delegates to the National Convention at Baltimore, recognizing the recent changes in the nature and constitution of the Government, are ready to cooperate with all those who favor limited and localized governments, and who seek to restrain the exercise by Congress of absolute powers, to prevent private legislation, to restrain the growth of vast corporations, and to work a permanent civil-service reform.

Resolved, That the platform of principles adopted by the recent Cincinnati Convention indicates progress of public opinion toward sound views of government; that all patriotic citizens may and should unite upon that platform, so well calculated to restore an honest Administration and enforce the obligations of the Constitution, and our delegates are instructed to secure, if possible, the triumph of those principles, and to support any candidates, representing them, who shall meet the approval of the Democracy in National Convention assembled.

The Republican State Convention for the nomination of candidates for State offices, and two presidential electors at large, assembled in Montpelier, on the 26th of June. After a close contest, Julius Converse, of Woodstock, was nominated for Governor; Russell S. Taft, of Burlington, for Lieutenant-Governor; and John A. Page, of Montpelier, for State Treas-

urer. The electors at large chosen were Harmon Canfield, of Arlington, and Elisha P. Jewett, of Montpelier. The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the mission of the Republican party is not ended, that its continued existence is alike demanded by love of country, love of humanity, and the safety of the noblest form of government upon the earth.

Resolved, That the enemies of constitutional liberty, in their efforts to restore to power the Bourbon elements of despotism and oppression so signally routed and overthrown under the efforts of our brave soldiers, led on by generals unsurpassed in bravery and gallantry in the world, only show their desire to reinstate a policy at war with the true interests of the nation, and subversive of the rights of man.

Resolved, That we heartily indorse the platform adopted by the National Republican Convention at its late session in Philadelphia, and we believe that the principles there announced, and to be carried out by a Republican Administration, will advance the moral and material interests of our whole country, during the next four years, more than those interests have been advanced during any four years of its history.

Resolved, That with enthusiasm we indorse the nominees of the Philadelphia Convention, viz., Ulysses S. Grant and Henry Wilson. We believe in their honesty, firmness, and success. We rely upon the qualities that gave us Vicksburg, that drove Lee into Richmond, that drove Lee out of Richmond, and that shone in magnanimity at Appomattox Court-House. We believe, too, in the consistent friend of the freedman, and the laboring-man everywhere, Henry Wilson, whose head and heart have remained undisturbed by long continuance in office. With these tried leaders in the front, we guarantee to the Republican party of the country that Vermont still continues the "Star that never sets," and that in November next we will show such a vote for the Republican nominees as will silence the guns of the opposition for four years to come.

Resolved, That we believe in a State policy that shall educate every child within its borders, train the able-bodied for the defence of the State in time of need, suppress crime, and punish every breach of law, restrain vice, pay the State debt with the least possible burden to the people, encourage mining and manufactures, while we do not neglect the interests of agriculture, and so manage the entire interests of the Commonwealth as to keep our young men within the borders of Vermont.

Resolved, That the illegal traffic in intoxicating drinks is a prolific source of temptation, poverty, taxation, and crime, causing needless and heavy burdens to fall on many innocent citizens. It is therefore the duty of the State, in accordance with its highest interests and its present settled policy, to protect the people from the evil and the results that follow such illegal sale.

Resolved, That we fully and heartily indorse the nominees of this convention, and we pledge ourselves and those we represent to renewed labor in the cause of Republican principles, that their election may not only be assured, but that it may be a foretaste of the utter defeat, in November next, of Greeley principles and Cincinnati platforms, and Democracy, present, past, or future, whether represented by men or platforms.

This convention was followed by the conventions of the Democratic and the Liberal Republican parties, both of which were held in Burlington on the 1st of August. The former was a delegate and the latter a mass convention. The Democratic Convention was composed of about three hundred delegates,

including many of the leading Democrats of the State. Prior to the assembling of the convention, the Liberal Republicans had issued an address denouncing the Administration of General Grant, and indorsing the nomination of Greeley and Brown by the Cincinnati Convention, and the platform there adopted. The Democrats and the Liberal Republicans having respectively assembled in convention, a union was effected between the two parties, who united upon the following ticket: For Governor, A. B. Gardiner, of Bennington; Lieutenant-Governor, W. H. H. Bingham, of Stowe; Treasurer, Henry Chase, of Lyndon; Presidential electors, W. T. Horrobin, of Bennington; Jasper Rand, of St. Albans; Thomas E. Powers, of Woodstock; Samuel Bishop, of Bolton; Jedediah P. Ladd, of Alburg. Of the eight persons constituting this ticket, three were Republicans and five Democrats.

The election for State officers was held on the 3d of September, and resulted in the success of the Republican ticket. The total vote for Governor was 58,559, of which Julius Converse received 41,946, and Mr. Gardiner 16,613; majority for Mr. Converse, 25,333. At the election in November, 52,408 votes were cast for President, of which 41,481 were for Grant, 10,927 for Greeley, and 553 for Charles O'Connor.

The State Legislature was composed as follows:

LEGISLATURE.	Senate.	House.	Joint Ballot.
Republicans.....	30	217	247
Democrats and Liberals..	..	22	22
Republican majority....	30	195	225

The present State government of Vermont is composed wholly of Republicans, as follows: Governor, Julius Converse; Lieutenant-Governor, Russell S. Taft; Secretary of State, George Nichols; Treasurer, John A. Page; Auditor, Whitman G. Ferrin; Railroad Commissioner, Myron C. Bailey; Speaker of the House of Representatives, Franklin Fairbanks; Judges of the Supreme Court, J. Pierrepont, J. Barret, A. Peck, H. H. Wheeler, H. E. Boyce, T. P. Redfield, and J. Ross.

The Legislature, which meets biennially, convened on the 2d of October, and after a session of fifty-seven days, the longest session by one day that has ever been held in the State, adjourned on the 27th of November. Many public and private acts were passed, but the legislation was not of sufficient general interest to require extended notice.

According to the report of the State Treasurer, the total amount of the funded debt outstanding August 1, 1872, after deducting the loan of \$135,500 due June 1, 1890, which is held by the State, was \$380,000. This amount matures as follows: December 1, 1874, \$109,000; December 1, 1876, \$186,500; December 1, 1878, \$84,000. Balance in the Treasury

September 1, consisting of bonds, sinking fund, and cash, \$988,532.80.

The financial policy of the State government, is indicated in the following language of the Governor in his message to the Legislature in October: "However desirable it may be to discharge our entire debt, and however compatible with the economical habits of the people to be and remain free from public debt, it seems to be very doubtful economy to burden ourselves with onerous taxes, for the sake of purchasing our bonds at a large premium, which have only a few years longer to run. It seems to me specially improper, in view of the fact that many towns in the State are still indebted to considerable amounts, and therefore liable to heavy taxation, for debts contracted in furnishing men and other means for suppressing the late rebellion, and for repairing damages by floods, fires, etc."

The charitable and reformatory institutions of the State are reported to be in a flourishing condition. The insane of the State are cared for in the asylum at Brattleboro, which is owned and governed by a corporation. The State, however, appoints a commissioner of the insane. In this institution there are three classes of inmates: 1. Those supported entirely by the State; 2. Those supported in part by the State; 3. Those who do not receive State aid. Of the first class there are about 88, whose support amounts to \$13,539.06. Of the second class there are about 250, who receive about sixty-five cents apiece, making the \$5,000 appropriated for this purpose. In the third class there are about 200 supported by friends or charities.

The committee appointed pursuant to an act of November 22, 1870, to investigate the question of changing the site of the State-prison, has reported "that neither the welfare of the prisoners nor the interest of the State demands the removal of the prison from Windsor at the present time." The committee further found that "the ruinous contract for the labor of the convicts, that has existed for a number of years, expired in 1871, and a new contract was entered into whereby the State receives seventy cents per day, instead of forty-two cents, as before, and from present estimates the prison will be self-sustaining and the State be relieved from the yearly appropriation for its support. Your committee were assured by the superintendent that the present occupation of the prisoners, shoemaking, is more healthy than the making of scythes, and the change has thus far had a beneficial effect upon the convicts."

The affairs of the Vermont Central and Vermont & Canada Railroads have recently been topics of wide discussion. Not only has the general policy of the companies in extending their lines been criticised, but grave charges of mismanagement have been openly made. The original line of the Vermont Central Railroad was about 118 miles long, but it

has been extended by leases and other arrangements until the whole mileage owned, operated, and leased, amounts to 1,044 miles, including the small steamboats on Lake Champlain, and the line of steamers plying between New York and New London. The extent of these lines is indicated in the following statement:

Mileage of the Vermont Central Railroad Confederation.

MAIN LINE.		Miles.
Vermont Central—Windsor to Burlington, Vt.....		118
LEASED LINES.		
Northern New Hampshire—Concord to Lebanon.....		82
Concord Railroad—Concord to Nashua, with branches		119
Boston & Lowell, with leased lines.....		70
Vermont & Canada Railroad.....		58
Montreal & Vermont, Junction line.....		26
Stanstead, Shefford & Chambly Railroad—Canada...		43
Ogdensburg & Lake Champlain Railroad.....		118
Missisquoi Railroad—St. Albans to Rockford, Vt....		28
Sullivan Railroad—Windsor, Vermont, to Bellows Falls, Vt.....		26
Rutland Railroad—Bellows Falls, Vt., to Burlington, Vt.....		120
Vermont Valley Railroad—Bellows Falls to Brattleboro, Vt.....		24
Vermont & Massachusetts Railroad—Brattleboro, Vt., to Grout's Corner, Mass.....		21
Montreal & Plattsburg Railroad—Plattsburg, N. Y., to Canadian line.....		23
Whitehall & Plattsburg Railroad, with branches....		37
Addison County Railroad—Leicester, Vt., to Ticonderoga, N. Y.....		15
New London Northern Railroad—Grout's Corners to New London, Conn.....		100
Ware River Railroad—Palmer, Mass., to Gilbertville, Mass.....		16
Total leased lines.....		926
Total mileage operated.....		1,044

Owing to the prevalence of these charges, a meeting of "the security-holders of the Vermont & Canada and Vermont Central Railways" was held in Boston, October 2, 1872, when an official statement of the managers was submitted. From the treasurer's report accompanying this statement, it appears that on June 1, 1872, the total floating debt was \$2,878,164.42, and the available assets were \$1,349,249.57, leaving the actual floating debt \$1,528,914.85. The debt consists in large part of the deficiencies in the earnings of the Ogdensburg and Rutland roads to meet the expenses of the rentals. The result of the business of the roads for the two years ending June 1, 1872, and the financial condition at that time, will appear more fully from the treasurer's report:

The gross earnings of the Vermont Central and Vermont & Canada, including the Stanstead, Shefford & Chambly Railroad \$4,395,384 17	
The expenses.....	3,004,890 84
The net.....	\$1,390,493 33
The gross earnings of the Rutland road and branches from the time of lease to June 1, 1872—17 months.....	
\$1,869,589 64	
The expenses.....	1,333,636 48
The net.....	535,953 16
The gross earnings of the Ogdensburg & Lake Champlain Railroad from time of lease to June 1, 1872—27 months.....	
\$2,232,467 64	
The expenses.....	1,568,281 75
The net.....	664,185 89
Total net.....	\$2,590,632 38

Brought forward—Total net.....	\$2,590,632 38
The gross earnings being.....	\$8,497,441 45
The gross expenses being.....	5,906,809 07
The net being.....	\$2,590,632 38

The proportion of expense to earnings being $69\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.

The interest paid on bonds during the last two years, according to the Treasurer's Report, amounts to.....	\$360,468 67
Rents of leased roads and the interest on the Vermont & Canada stock.....	2,097,145 00

Total.....	\$2,957,613 67
Net earnings during same period.....	2,590,632 38

Deficit.....	\$366,981 29
Increase of rolling-stock and improvement of main and leased roads.....	1,295,665 53

Excess of expenditures over net earnings...	\$1,662,646 84
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The bonded debt, June 1, 1872, was as follows:

Equipment bonds, 8 per cent.....	\$2,000,000
First mortgage bonds, 7 per cent.....	3,000,000
Vermont Central guaranteed bonds, 8 per cent.....	795,500
Stanstead, Shefford & Chamblay bonds, 7 per cent.....	443,800

Second-mortgage bonds.....	\$6,239,300
	1,500,000

Total.....	\$7,739,300
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The assets to meet this debt were stated by the treasurer to amount to \$11,255,164.

To provide for disposing of the present floating debt, authority has been granted to the trustees and managers to issue their notes for \$2,500,000, payable in thirty years with 8 per cent. interest, and constituting them a special lien upon the trust property and income of the road. Of this sum \$700,000 is to be deposited with the New England Trust Company, for the purpose of retiring the first equipment loan for that amount, which matures in 1875. The balance—\$1,800,000—is to be disposed of for the purpose of retiring the floating debt of the trust.

According to the census of 1870, of the total population (258,751), ten years old and over, there were engaged in all classes of occupations 108,763 persons, of whom 95,263 were males and 13,500 females. There were engaged in agriculture, 57,983, including 57,889 males and 94 females; in professional and personal services, 21,032, including 9,680 males and 11,352 females; in trade and transportation, 7,132, including 7,101 males and 31 females; in manufactures, and mechanical and mining industries, 22,616, including 20,593 males and 2,023 females.

The State contained 3,073,257 acres of improved land, 1,386,934 of woodland, and 68,613 of other unimproved land. The cash value of farms was \$139,367,075; of farming implements and machinery, \$5,250,279; total amount of wages paid during the year, including value of board, \$4,155,385; total (estimated) value of all farm productions, including betterments and additions to stock, \$34,647,027; orchard-products, \$682,241; produce of market-gardens, \$42,225; forest-products, \$1,-

238,929; value of home manufactures, \$181,268; of animals slaughtered or sold for slaughter, \$4,320,619; of all live-stock, \$23,888,835. There were 65,015 horses, 252 mules and asses, 180,285 milch-cows, 27,809 working-oxen, 112,741 other cattle, 580,347 sheep, and 46,345 swine. The chief productions were: 438,155 bushels of spring, and 16,548 of winter, wheat, 73,346 of rye; 1,699,882 of Indian-corn, 3,602,430 of oats, 116,333 of barley, 415,097 of buckwheat, 72,671 pounds of tobacco, 3,102,137 of wool, 95,242 bushels of peas and beans, 5,157,428 of Irish potatoes, 1,038 gallons of wine, 17,844,396 pounds of butter, 4,830,700 of cheese, 3,835,840 gallons of milk sold, 1,020,669 tons of hay, 785 bushels of clover-seed, 4,013 of grass-seed, 527,927 pounds of hops, 12,899 of flax, 444 bushels of flax-seed, 8,894,302 pounds of maple-sugar, 12,023 gallons of maple-molasses, 142,932 pounds of honey, and 5,235 of wax.

The total number of manufacturing establishments was 3,270, using 186 steam-engines, of 6,425 horse-power, and 1,984 water-wheels, of 44,897 horse-power, and employing 18,686 hands, of whom 16,301 were males above sixteen, 1,872 females above fifteen, and 513 youth. The total amount of capital invested was \$20,329,637; wages paid during the year \$6,264,581; value of materials consumed, \$17,007,769; products, \$32,184,606.

The whole number of newspapers and periodicals was 47, having an aggregate circulation of 71,390, and issuing annually 4,055,300 copies. There were 3 daily, with a circulation of 3,190; 43 weekly, circulation 56,200; 1 monthly, circulation 12,000.

There were 1,792 libraries, having 727,263 volumes. Of these, 1,056, with 405,536 volumes, were private, and 736, with 321,727 volumes, were other than private, including 33 circulating libraries, with 20,676 volumes.

The total number of religious organizations was 699, having 744 edifices, with 270,614 sittings, and property valued at \$3,713,530. The leading denominations were:

DENOMINATIONS.	Organizat'ns.	Sittings.
Baptist.....	131	43,245
Christian.....	14	4,850
Congregational.....	183	75,925
Episcopal.....	33	11,223
Methodist.....	150	60,325
Roman Catholic.....	40	25,000
Second Advent.....	15	4,450
Universalist.....	60	19,710

The condition of pauperism and crime is shown by the following statistics:

Total population.....	330,551
Number of persons receiving support during the year ending June 1, 1870.....	2,008
Cost of annual support.....	\$178,628
Total number receiving support June 1, 1870.....	1,785
Native.....	1,262
White.....	1,231
Colored.....	31
Foreign.....	523
Number of persons convicted during the year.....	139
Total number of persons in prison June 1, 1870.....	193

VINTON, REV. FRANCIS, D. D., LL. D., an American clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal Church, a professor and author, born in Providence, R. I., August 29, 1809; died in Brooklyn, N. Y., September 29, 1872. He received his academic training in his native city, entered Williams College at an early age, but, before graduating, was appointed a cadet at West Point, whence he graduated, fourth in his class, in July, 1830, as brevet lieutenant of artillery, and was immediately promoted to be second-lieutenant of the Third Artillery; was two years in garrison at Fort Independence, Mass., nearly a year on topographical duty, six months on engineering duty, three years in garrison at Fort Constitution, N. H., during which he studied law, and was admitted to the bar at Portsmouth; a brief period in the Creek nation and on recruiting duty, and resigned August 31, 1836. Very soon after his resignation, he followed the example of his elder brother, and, abandoning the law, entered the General Theological Seminary in New York, and received deacon's orders from Bishop Griswold in 1838. Two years afterward, he became Rector of St. Stephen's, in his native city of Providence. From this charge he passed successively to that of Trinity Church, in Newport, R. I., and to that of Emanuel Church, in Brooklyn, L. I. In 1847 he became rector of Grace Church, in Brooklyn. In this position he remained for eight years, declining, meanwhile, episcopal honors, which were offered to him in 1848, with the bishopric of Indiana. At the election for Provisional Bishop of New York, in 1851, he was within one vote of being chosen. In 1855 he was invited to become an assistant-minister at Trinity Church, in New York, and accepted the invitation, and subsequently filled this responsible post. In 1869 he was elected Ludlow Professor of Ecclesiastical Polity and Canon Law in the Episcopal General Theological Seminary. He was an extensive writer on general subjects, in magazines and reviews, his educational training making him a man of varied and extensive knowledge, with a style clear and forcible. His book on the canon law is regarded as an authority in the Church of which he was a minister. His other publications were: "Arthur Tremaine; or, Annals of Cadet Life," 1830; an oration on "The Annals of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations," 1863; "Lectures on the Evidences of Christianity," 1865, and many single sermons, pamphlets, lectures, and essays, 1840 to 1872.

VIRGINIA. The joint resolution of the Virginia Legislature, passed in December, 1871, to "discontinue the issue of bonds required to be issued by the act for funding the public debt," and vetoed by Governor Walker on the 28th of that month, was passed over the veto, in January, by more than a two-thirds vote of both Houses. A joint committee was then appointed "to take into considera-

tion all questions of finance connected with the funding bill, and the payment of the public debt." A majority of this committee proposed a plan which provided for the funding of two-thirds of the debt with new bonds, payable in thirty-four years, at three per cent. interest for the first twelve years, six per cent. for the next ten years, and seven per cent. for the remaining twelve years. Another plan was submitted by a minority of the committee, and several more were offered in the way of substitutes. The discussion of these various plans took up a large share of the session. None of them were adopted, and the only action taken was a repeal of the clause of the original funding act, making the coupons of the bonds receivable for taxes, and the passage of an act for the payment of interest due in 1872. The latter was as follows:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly, That it shall be the duty of the Auditor of Public Accounts to pay into the public Treasury, subject to the warrant of the Second Auditor, so much of the public revenue as the Second Auditor may certify to be necessary to pay the interest on the public debt as herein provided.

2. On the 1st day of January, or as soon thereafter as may be, and on the 1st day of July, 1872, there shall be paid two per cent. interest upon the principal of the public debt, bearing an interest of six per cent. per annum, as evidenced by bonds issued under the provision of the act approved March 30, 1871, and, upon that part of the debt bearing an interest of five per cent., there shall be paid, at the same times, one and two-thirds per cent.; and, upon two-thirds of the debt, the securities representing which have not been changed since the 30th day of March, 1871, there shall be paid a like interest.

3. It shall be the duty of the Second Auditor, upon the presentation of any coupon for the payment of interest under this act, to stamp upon such coupon the amount of interest paid thereon, and return the same to the holder thereof.

4. The receipt of interest, under the provisions of this act, shall be held and deemed to be an acquiescence upon the part of the creditor in the provision of an act "declaring what shall be receivable in payment of public dues."

5. This act shall be in force from its passage.

With regard to the effect of the repeal, the Attorney-General gave the following opinion in reply to inquiries:

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA,
ATTY-GEN'L'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, March 9, 1872. }
Hons. JOSEPH MAYO, JR., and ASA ROGERS:

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to answer your note of this day, by saying that the act passed by the General Assembly, on the 7th day of March, 1872, entitled "An act declaring what shall be received in payment of taxes or other demands of the State," was intended by the General Assembly to repeal so much of the second section of the act approved March 30, 1871, entitled "An act to provide for the funding and payment of the public debt," as made "the coupons receivable, after maturity, for all taxes, debts, dues, and other demands, due the State."

It is my opinion that the funding of the public debt will be continued until the whole debt is funded, or the law authorizing it is repealed, and that the exchange of registered bonds for coupon bonds may be made as heretofore, with the exception only that all coupons hereafter issued *will not* bear the promise that they are receivable in payment of all taxes, debts, dues, and demands, due to the State.

JAMES C. TAYLOR.

The funding process was suspended until new coupons had been printed, which occupied about two months.

The Legislature adjourned, after having been in session about one hundred and twenty days, without passing any tax law, and the Governor immediately summoned an extra session, for the purpose of having such a measure enacted. The bill, which was passed after several days of discussion, retained the old tax of fifty cents on every hundred dollars of the assessed value of all property, real and personal, and provided for the assessment of fifty cents on every hundred dollars of the market value of all bonds issued by the State, and by all railroad and canal companies, the tax to be reserved out of the interest due or becoming due on the bonds. A specific tax was also laid on express, transportation, telegraph, and other companies, as well as a tax on their gross receipts, and a tax of five per cent. on the gross amount of sales of spirituous and malt liquors. A bill providing for the reassessment of lands, which had been passed before the adjournment of the regular session, it was generally thought, would so far reduce the taxable value that the amount raised, under the new act, would hardly exceed that collected under the old law.

On the 26th of August, a council of foreign holders of the State bonds was held in London, at which a protest was drawn up, and forwarded to the Auditor, against the action which had been taken, suspending the funding process, and altering the coupons. "They felt assured," they say, "that, after her past misfortunes, the first sentiment of Virginia would be to make the best possible provision for the discharge of her engagements, and it was in this spirit that the funding bill was received and accepted. All such reliance was, however, weakened by the subsequent tampering with the funding bill, and the insufficient provision made for payment of the coupons; that, while these infractions of credit inflict serious damage on the bondholders, they are convinced that they no less affect the best interests of the State and its citizens.

"At this time, invitations are offered to Englishmen, in our daily papers, to emigrate to Virginia, and settle in a country having the same population, language, laws, and institutions. These propositions were well regarded, but they are likely to remain abortive, as well as others for the development of the landed and natural resources of the country, until justice is done.

"The protesters likewise object to the alteration in the coupons under the new funding, as involving a breach of faith on the part of the Commonwealth of Virginia.

"The protesters further object to the heavy amount of the State tax, as being a tax far beyond the ordinary burdens of State taxation, and as being, consequently, what it is intended to be—a form of repudiation, and a spoliation of the bondholders.

"The bondholders also object to being kept out of dividend on the plea of an assignment of one-third to West Virginia, for the assumption of which no terms have been made with West Virginia. That the protesters feel it their duty to urge that the natural resources of a country are dependent for their real value on the intelligence and moral capacity of its citizens; that material resources may be wasted by the calamities of war; but, that the good name of the State and citizens is an abiding inheritance which may remain in all times."

Meantime, the constitutionality of the act changing the coupons had been brought in question, and suits were commenced in the Supreme Court to test its validity. A final decision was rendered in December. The questions involved were—1. Was there, under the act aforesaid, of March 30, 1871, between the State and such of her creditors as should accept and comply with the terms of the act, a valid contract that the interest coupons issued thereunder should "be receivable, at and after maturity, for all taxes, debts, dues, and demands, due the State?" 2. If so, was the obligation of this contract impaired by the act aforesaid of March 7, 1872, which substantially declares that the collecting officers of the State shall not receive the coupons aforesaid in discharge of any "taxes or other demands of the State, now due, or that shall hereafter become due?"

Both these questions were considered at length by the court, and decided in the affirmative. In rendering the decision, Judge Bouldin said, in conclusion:

We are of opinion, therefore, that the act aforesaid of March 7, 1872, is repugnant to the constitution of this State and of the United States, inasmuch as it impairs the obligation of a contract, and is, on that account and to that extent, void; and, being further of opinion, both on principle and authority, that the writ of *mandamus* is the proper remedy in the case (the duty of the sheriff being purely ministerial), a peremptory writ of *mandamus* must be awarded in the case of *Antoni vs. Wright*, and the judgment of the Circuit Court of the city of Richmond in the case of *Wright vs. Smith* must be affirmed.

The court is sensible of the grave, responsible, and painful duty that will be cast on the Legislature by this decision, but we feel assured that it will be faithfully and wisely met. We think, with the whole court in the homestead cases, that temporary relief from pecuniary pressure would be too dearly bought at the price of the broken faith of Virginia. She has just emerged from a terrible trial, an ordeal of fire, without a stain upon her escutcheon—impoverished, crushed, and dismembered, but not dishonored. She is now taking a new departure, and we would hope to see it in the right direction. In the language of a vigorous writer, "Now is the sad time of faith and honor. The least fracture now will be like a name engraved with the point of a pin on the tender rind of a young beech: the wound will enlarge with the tree, and posterity will read it, a full-grown character." This court is unwilling to inflict that wound.

Judges Anderson and Christian gave their assent to the decision as delivered by Judge Bouldin. Judge Moncure, being a holder of State bonds, did not sit as a member of the

court, but stated his concurrence in the opinion of the majority. Judge Staples dissented, and gave an elaborate opinion upon the questions involved, concluding as follows:

I do not believe the Supreme Court of the United States will ever hold that one Legislature can, by any form of enactment, bind succeeding Legislatures and the public revenue in the manner attempted in the provisions of the funding act; and, until they so decide, I am not willing that this court should sanction a precedent which may prove most disastrous to all the vital interests of the State, and under authority of which, practically, liens and mortgages may be given upon the future revenues of the State, by statutes assuming the form of contracts. We have heard a good deal of violated faith, and of the obligation and duty of paying the public debt. These are questions for the consideration of the Legislature, and not of the courts. They who purchased the bonds of the State were well aware of this when they made their investments. They who deliberately, and in defiance of a positive enactment of the Legislature, that these coupons will not be redeemed in payment of public debts, persist in purchasing them, are not entitled to the least favor or consideration, and should receive none from the court. Upon this question of public faith, I will say this, that for four years Virginia bore upon her bosom the burden of a civil conflict as great as any recorded in history. She came out of the struggle presenting a lamentable spectacle of a prostrate and bleeding State, without a currency, without any organized system of labor, one-half of her territory almost a waste, and vast numbers of her citizens reduced to hopeless insolvency and ruin. For years after the rage of battle had ceased, she was kept in subjection to military power, under the rule of aliens and strangers, unacquainted with her laws, her traditions, and her sufferings; and yet her statutes exhibit the gratifying spectacle of an honest endeavor on the part of her representatives, while still under the shadow of these great disasters, to make some provision for the payment of her creditors. I believe it will still be done, and payment be made, from time to time, until the last farthing is paid. But, regarding the whole subject as involving the exercise of legislative functions of sovereign powers, I am content to leave it where it properly belongs under our constitution and form of government. Virginia's representatives will not fail to preserve untarnished Virginia's honor.

When the Legislature of 1872-'73 met on the 4th of December, this subject of the financial condition of the State was still the most important with which it had to deal. Early in January the following resolution was adopted by the Senate:

Resolved, That, in view of the late decision of the Court of Appeals, the Governor of this Commonwealth be requested to give to the General Assembly his views, at the earliest moment, as to the best mode of raising money to pay the interest on the public debt and defray the expenses of the State, and the increase of taxation necessary.

In response to this request, the Governor submitted his views at length, in a special message, on the 18th of January. They were expressed in these three propositions: 1. The reduction of the principal or sum total of the public debt to the lowest possible amount, by applying our non-productive assets to its liquidation. 2. The reduction of the current expenses of the State government to the lowest degree consistent with its proper and efficient

administration. 3. The assessment of all the property in this Commonwealth, in accordance with the mandates of the constitution.

Under the first proposition, he recommended the sale of various stocks and bonds owned by the State, amounting to \$6,819,200, and the application of the proceeds to the payment of the debt. This would reduce the principal to \$38,898,912.23, one-third of which is to be assumed by West Virginia. The interest on the other two-thirds, or \$25,932,608.14, would be \$1,555,956.48. He then made various suggestions for the reduction of the expenses of the government, and recommended "an entire change in our system for the levy and collection of taxes." He made a calculation of the necessary expenses of the government, which he set down at \$600,000. This, added to the annual interest on the debt, would give \$2,160,000 as the amount to be raised yearly by taxation, aside from that required for the maintenance of public schools, which, he thought, should be raised by a capitation-tax of two dollars, and by local taxation. On the subject of reform in assessment, he urged simply conformity with the requirements of the constitution, that "taxation shall be equal and uniform, and all property, both real and personal, should be taxed in proportion to its value;" that "no one species of property from which a tax may be collected, shall be taxed higher than any other species of property of equal value;" that "no land shall be assessed above or below its value;" and proceeds to show how these requirements have been systematically disregarded. He declared the reassessment act of the last session to be "wrong in principle, and unjust and demoralizing in practice," and that "the true system to be adopted, and the only one which will ever solve the difficulty without trenching upon constitutional principles, is that which shall provide for the revision of equalization of assessments among the several townships of counties and the wards of cities, and then the revision of equalization of the assessments among the several counties and corporations of the State."

According to the official statements for the fiscal year, ending September 30, 1872, the public debt at that date amounted to \$45,718,112.23. Deducting one-third for settlement with West Virginia, \$30,478,741.49 remains to be provided for by this State. This is exclusive of \$1,543,669.65 in bonds and stock held by the literary fund. There was a balance in the Treasury at the beginning of the fiscal year, amounting to \$1,084,486.07, and \$3,232,974.70 was received during the year, making an aggregate of \$4,317,460.77. The disbursements of the year amounted to \$3,218,961.74, leaving a balance October 1, 1872, of \$1,098,499.03.

Aside from this matter of public finances, there is little of importance to chronicle in the history of the State for 1872. The Legislature,

which adjourned in April, had been elected on the issue of retrenchment and reform, but its action seems to have given little satisfaction. It passed no general measures of importance, and failed either to reduce public expenses, or to improve the credit of the State. There was no election for State officers, but both parties held conventions to appoint delegates to the national nominating bodies, and to nominate presidential electors. The Republicans declared for the reelection of General Grant, and the Democrats joined the coalition of their party with the "Liberal Republicans," for the support of Horace Greeley. At the election in November, there were 184,879 votes cast, including 42 for O'Connor. The electors pledged to vote for Grant and Wilson for President and Vice-President received 93,415, and those favoring Greeley and Brown received 91,440, making the majority of the former 1,975. The vote of Buchanan County, being cast directly for President and Vice-President, and not for electors, was thrown out. It gave Greeley 214, and Grant 53. Members of Congress were chosen at the same time, and those elected in the 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th districts, were Republicans, and those in the 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th districts, were Democrats. The Legislature now stands, 33 "Conservatives" and 10 Republicans in the Senate, and 99 "Conservatives" and 33 Republicans in the House. There are three negroes in the Senate, and 16 in the House. An amendment to the constitution, proposed by the last Legislature, was ratified by a vote of 40,166 to 20,326. It strikes from the last clause of the 10th article the inhibition on the subject of usury, and remits to the Legislature the power of regulating interest on money.

The public-school system of Virginia is increasing rapidly in efficiency. The number of common schools is now over 3,600, and the number of pupils in attendance above 166,000. The State University is in a flourishing condition, and the Military Institute is rapidly recovering its prestige. The Agricultural and Mechanical College has been organized and put in operation during the year. The land scrip granted by Congress in aid of this institution has been sold at the rate of 90 cents per acre, and \$285,000 has already been obtained from that source. Of this, \$19,000 has been reserved for the purchase of a farm, and the remainder invested in State bonds. The Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute is doing good service in educating colored youth of both sexes, and preparing them for the vocation of teachers. There are three Asylums for the Insane, and an Institution for the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind, all of which appear to be well managed and efficient. The management of the penitentiary is represented as improving, but the expenses of the institution exceeded its earnings during the year by \$66,950.78. There were, on the 1st of October, 823 convicts within its walls, of whom 357 were hired

out to labor on contract at forty cents each, per day. There is no separate institution for juvenile offenders.

Considerable progress has been made during the year in completing the system of public improvements. The Alexandria & Fredericksburg Railroad has been finished, connecting Richmond and Washington by an "all-rail" line. The Orange, Alexandria & Manassas Railroad Company has been consolidated with the Lynchburg & Danville, and will complete the latter line at once. The Richmond & Danville Railroad Company has leased the North Carolina road, and will complete the communication from Richmond to Atlanta, by 250 miles of new road from Charlotte, N. C., to Atlanta, Ga. The Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad is substantially finished, establishing communication direct from Richmond to Huntington on the Ohio River. The James River & Kanawha Canal, which was intended to unite the waters of the James and the Ohio, has never been completed farther than Buchanan, a distance of 198 miles. The State has expended vast sums on this work, without any adequate return. To enlarge it to the dimensions necessary to make it useful as a channel for commerce, and to complete it to the proposed western terminus, would cost about \$40,000,000. The canal company, with the sanction of the Legislature, has tendered this work to the General Government, on condition that it assumes the responsibility of completing it, but this it is not likely to do.

A decision was rendered in the Supreme Court of Appeals, on the 13th of June, in three cases involving the validity of that provision of the State constitution, and the act of the General Assembly passed in pursuance thereof, which exempt from execution, or other legal process, a homestead to each householder or head of a family, to the value of two thousand dollars. The opinion of the court was delivered by Judge Christian, and concluded as follows: "The *inviolability of contracts*, public and private, is the foundation of all social progress, and the corner-stone of all the forms of civilized society wherever an enlightened jurisprudence prevails. In our system of government it has wisely been placed under the Constitution of the United States, and there it rests secure against all invasion. It only remains for me to say that, after a careful consideration of the important question before us, and deeply impressed with the responsibilities which grow out of it, I am of opinion that the provision of the State constitution, and the act of the General Assembly, passed in pursuance thereof, known as the 'Homestead Exemption Laws,' so far as they apply to contracts entered into, or debts contracted before their adoption, are in violation of the Constitution of the United States, and therefore void."

According to the census of 1870, of the total population (890,056) ten years old and over, there were engaged in all classes of occupa-

tions, 412,665 persons, of whom 337,464 were males and 75,201 females. There were engaged in agriculture, 244,550, including 228,082 males and 16,468 females; in professional and personal services, 98,521, including 47,407 males and 51,114 females; in trade and transportation, 20,181, including 19,992 males and 189 females; in manufactures and mechanical and mining industries, 49,413, including 43,983 males and 5,430 females.

The State contained 8,165,040 acres of improved land, 8,294,734 of woodland, and 1,686,137 of other unimproved land. The cash value of farms was \$213,020,845; of farming implements and machinery, \$4,924,036; total amount of wages paid during the year, including value of board, \$9,753,041; total (estimated) value of all farm-productions, including betterments and additions to stock, \$51,774,801; orchard-products, \$891,231; produce of market-gardens, \$505,117; forest-products, \$686,862; value of home manufactures, \$556,307; of animals slaughtered or sold for slaughter, \$8,375,975; of all live-stock, \$28,187,669.

There were 152,899 horses, 26,903 mules and asses, 188,471 milch-cows, 45,987 working-oxen, 277,285 other cattle, 370,145 sheep, and 674,670 swine. The chief productions were 7,389 bushels of spring, and 7,391,398 of winter, wheat, 582,264 of rye, 17,694,304 of Indian-corn, 6,857,555 of oats, 7,259 of barley, 45,075 of buckwheat, 37,086,364 pounds of tobacco, 183 bales of cotton, 877,110 pounds of wool, 162,102 bushels of peas and beans, 1,293,853 bushels of Irish, and 865,882 of sweet, potatoes, 26,283 gallons of wine, 6,979,269 pounds of butter, 71,743 of cheese, 266,812 gallons of milk sold, 199,883 tons of hay, 11,367 bushels of clover-seed, 12,709 of grass-seed, 10,999 pounds of hops, 130,750 of flax, 9,699 bushels of flax-seed, 245,093 pounds of maple sugar, 329,155 gallons of sorghum, and 11,400 of maple, molasses, 505,239 pounds of honey, and 26,438 of wax.

The total number of manufacturing establishments was 5,933, using 396 steam-engines,

of 8,410 horse-power, and 2,229 water-wheels, of 41,202 horse-power, and employing 26,974 hands, of whom 22,175 were males above sixteen, 2,259 females above fifteen, and 2,540 youth. The total amount of capital invested was \$18,455,400; wages paid during the year, \$5,343,099; value of materials consumed, \$23,832,384; of products, \$38,364,322.

The whole number of newspapers and periodicals was 114, having an aggregate circulation of 143,840, and issuing annually 13,319,578 copies. There were 16 daily, with a circulation of 24,099; seven tri-weekly, circulation 4,800; eight semi-weekly, circulation 7,043; 69 weekly, circulation 75,488; four semi-monthly, circulation 4,520; and 10 monthly, circulation 27,900.

There were 4,171 libraries, having 1,107,313 volumes. Of these, 2,762, with 721,293 volumes, were private; and 1,409, with 386,020 volumes, were other than private, including 12 circulating libraries, with 52,781 volumes.

The total number of religious organizations was 2,582, having 2,405 edifices, with 765,127 sittings, and property valued at \$5,277,368. The leading denominations were:

DENOMINATIONS.	Organizations.	Sittings.
Baptist.....	649	256,830
Christian.....	100	29,225
Episcopal.....	185	60,105
Lutheran.....	80	25,350
Methodist.....	1,011	270,617
Presbyterian.....	204	70,065
Reformed (late German).....	24	5,900
United Brethren in Christ.....	42	7,700

The condition of pauperism and crime is shown by the following statistics:

Total population.....	1,225,163
Number of persons receiving support during the year ending June 1, 1870.....	3,890
Cost of annual support.....	\$803,081
Total number receiving support, June 1, 1870.....	3,230
Native.....	3,232
White.....	1,940
Colored.....	1,312
Foreign.....	26
Number of persons convicted during the year.....	1,090
Total number of persons in prison, June 1, 1870.....	1,244
Native.....	1,232
White.....	831
Colored.....	901
Foreign.....	12

W

WEST VIRGINIA. The Legislature of this State assembled at Charleston on the 16th of January, 1872, and continued in session forty-five days; during which time a large number of acts were passed, mostly of a private or local interest.

The delegates elected to the Constitutional Convention numbered seventy-eight, of whom sixty-six were Democrats, or Conservatives, and twelve Republicans. They met at Charleston on the same day as the Legislature, January 16, 1872, and organized by electing Samuel Price for President; and continued in session for nearly three months. The new

constitution, as a whole, was submitted to the votes of the members of the convention on the 9th of April, and almost unanimously adopted.

The pen which the framers of this instrument used for affixing their names to it, was made of a large eagle's quill presented to the convention for that purpose, by a delegate from the county of Hardy, where the eagle had been caught. Immediately after signing the instrument, the convention adjourned. The principal features of the new constitution, as compared with those of the preceding, are summarily stated as follows:

"It secures to all the citizens of the State equal rights and privileges; it proscribes no man or class of men; it retaliates no wrong upon any party; it secures the separate existence of West Virginia; it places the independence of the judiciary beyond partisan control; it sacredly preserves the system of free schools; it increases the sources of the irreducible school fund; it secures and enforces proper accountability for school moneys; it establishes a cheap and efficient County Court; it abolishes an intricate and expensive township and county organization; it diminishes the expenses of the government in each of its departments; it secures to the *bona-fide* settler a good title to his lands; it restrains the Legislature from useless and mischievous legislation; it secures the people from the creation of State or county debts; it deprives the Legislature of the power of enacting laws in several specified matters of private or local interest, and in all matters in which a general law can be enacted."

The thirty-seventh section of article 6th provides as follows: "The Legislature shall not pass local or special laws in any of the following enumerated cases, that is to say—for granting divorces; laying out, opening, altering, and working roads or highways; vacating roads, town-plats, streets, alleys, and public grounds; locating or changing county-seats; regulating or changing county or district affairs; providing for the sale of church property, or property held for charitable uses; regulating the practice in courts of justice; incorporating cities, towns, or villages, or amending the charter of any city, town, or village, containing a population of less than two thousand; summoning or impanelling grand or petit juries; the opening or conducting of any election or designating the place of voting; the sale or mortgage of real estate belonging to minors or others under disability; chartering, licensing, or establishing ferries or toll-bridges; remitting fines, penalties, or forfeitures; changing the law of descent; regulating the rate of interest; authorizing deeds to be made for land sold for taxes; releasing taxes; releasing title to forfeited lands; the Legislature shall provide by general laws, for the foregoing, and all other cases for which provision can be so made; and in no case shall a special act be passed where a general law would be proper, and can be made applicable to the case, nor in any other case in which the courts have jurisdiction, and are competent to give the relief asked for."

Strenuous efforts were made, by several members of the convention, to have the negroes deprived of their right to vote by the new constitution. Not succeeding in this, they strove to have negroes declared ineligible to office, although they had actually been eligible during the preceding three years. The convention rejected the proposition. Section 4, article 4, "on elections and officers," makes

no distinction of color, but provides: "No person, except citizens entitled to vote, shall be elected or appointed to any State, county, or municipal office." The advocates of the measure renewed their efforts on the last day of the session, urging that, at the election to be held on the ratification or rejection of the new constitution, a section declaring white citizens alone to be eligible to office should be submitted to the people, as a question to be voted upon separately. After a long and excited debate, which was reported to have been "characterized by more bitterness of feeling and wider difference of opinion than any other during the session of the convention," the controverted section was finally adopted by a majority of more than one-half—yeas 50, nays 15. It forms the last section of the schedule annexed to the constitution, and provides as follows: "Section 23. At the time of the submission of this constitution to a vote of the people, there shall be submitted, as a separate proposition, the following: 'Any white citizen entitled to vote, and no other, may be elected, or appointed to any office.'" The following section was also made a part of the constitution:

SECTION 50. The Legislature may provide for submitting to a vote of the people, at the general election to be held in 1876, or any general election thereafter, a plan or scheme of proportional representation in the Senate of this State; and, if a majority of the votes cast at such election be in favor of the plan submitted to them, the Legislature shall, at its session succeeding said election, rearrange the senatorial districts in accordance with the plan so approved by the people.

Concerning the liability of West Virginia for her proportional share in the public debt of Virginia, there was much contrariety of sentiments manifested in the convention. The constitution of 1862 had a section relating to West Virginia's liability for such indebtedness, and its eventual payment. A number of delegates maintained that a like section should be inserted also in the new instrument, contending that its omission would injure the honor and credit of the State, as if she intended to repudiate her debt, and it might even have for its consequence the forfeiture of the condition upon which Congress gave its consent to her separate existence as a State. Others denied all this, and averred that the liability of West Virginia for her share in the debt of Virginia, and its proportional amount, rest on legal grounds, with which the Constitutional Convention has nothing to do, but belong exclusively to the Legislature; and that the insertion or omission of such a section in the new constitution could not alter the true position of the State in that respect. Some insisted on the propriety of omitting in the new constitution the declaration of the said liability; especially as the State of Virginia, within the previous year, had assumed alone to decide the whole matter, and, so far as she might be concerned with her creditors, ear-

ried her decision into execution—on which the following statement was made before the convention by one of its members: "At the very moment that proceedings were pending between the two States for the adjustment of the principles upon which their respective portions of that liability should rest, and when a disposition had been manifested by West Virginia to meet with fairness and good faith the responsibilities of her position, the State of Virginia took the subject under her entire control, assumed to be the sole judge, and to determine what her proportion and what our proportion of that debt should be, and to compel her bondholders, under the penalty of a repudiation of their debts, to accept the distribution which she had chosen arbitrarily to make of the respective liabilities of the two States. Under this arrangement, she issued new bonds for two-thirds of her debt, and gave a deferred certificate representing the third, for which she chose to regard West Virginia as liable, and for the payment of which deferred certificate she disclaims all responsibility until a settlement shall take place between herself and West Virginia. These certificates have since been thrown upon the market, are quoted at the stock-boards as West Virginia certificates, and have sunk to a low state of depreciation, already resulting in a loss of nearly one-third of their debts to the bondholders."

The final result, ascertained by a vote of 42 to 26, was, that the above-mentioned section of the old constitution should be entirely omitted in the new. This instrument, in article 10, section 4, simply authorizes the Legislature to contract debts for some specified purposes, among others, "to redeem a previous liability of the State." Thereby the new constitution recognizes the obligation of West Virginia for whatever she may justly owe to the State of Virginia as her share in the latter's debt; and declares her willingness to pay it when properly ascertained.

The State of Virginia claims, and in her arrangement with her creditors, as above stated, has actually assumed, that the proportional share of her debt chargeable to West Virginia is one-third of the whole, or above \$16,000,000; whereas the commissioners appointed by West Virginia to investigate the subject, after having examined the public records, have officially reported its amount, in their judgment, to be less than \$1,000,000.

The fourth Thursday (22d) of August, 1872, was appointed as the day of a general election for the ratification or rejection of the constitution and schedule. The constitution was ratified by a majority of 4,534. Total vote, 81,656.

The members of the Legislature elected under this constitution are required to meet at the seat of government on the third Thursday (19th) of November, 1872. The term of service of the delegates first elected is to expire on November 1, 1874; the regular sessions being now biennial.

The term of office of the Governor, Secretary of State, State Superintendent of Free Schools, Auditor, Treasurer, and Attorney-General, is fixed by the new constitution at four years, to commence on the 4th day of March, 1873.

The term of office of the four Judges of the Supreme Court of Appeals is twelve years; the term of office of the nine Judges of the nine Circuits, into which the State shall be divided, is eight years.

Some Liberal Republicans and Liberal Democrats of West Virginia met together at Parkersburg, on April 18, 1872, and held a conference, in which it was resolved "that the Liberal Republicans of West Virginia, who may attend the Cincinnati Liberal Republican Convention, be requested to use all honorable means to secure the nomination of Chief-Justice Chase to the presidency."

A similar resolution was adopted requesting the Liberal Democrats, who may be in attendance as delegates to the Reunion Reform Convention, which meets at the same time and place, to use their influence for the nomination of the Chief-Justice. A platform was adopted, liberal in character, which briefly covers the following points:

The perpetuity and sovereignty of the American Union; the restoration of local self-government; the preservation and coordination of the three departments of the Government—executive, legislative, and judicial; an acceptance in good faith of the last amendments to the Constitution; the adjustment of our tariff laws to a revenue standard, with such discriminations only as the general interests of the country may require; amnesty for all past political offences; protection of the rights of labor; a speedy return of the currency to a specie standard; the accession of neighboring states when it can be done without interference with national obligations and without force or fraud; the protection of American citizens, whether native or naturalized, from the despotism of foreign governments; and the inviolability of the national debt.

The platform concludes with an appeal to all patriotic citizens to unite to protect the Union of the States, and for the restoration of peace, progress, and prosperity, to the entire people.

The Republican party assembled in State Convention at Grafton, on the 23d of May, when they chose delegates to attend the Republican National Convention at Philadelphia.

The import of the resolutions which were then adopted by the convention is summarily stated as follows: they "set forth the prosperity of the country, the reduction of the public debt, the maintenance of peaceful relations at home and abroad, the economical administration of the Government, and the integrity of public officials; favor the continued reduction of taxation, the gradual payment of the public debt, Grant's civil-service reform,

the restoration of good-will in the reconstructed States, the jealous guarding of national honor with foreign powers; also declaring that the last three amendments to the Federal Constitution shall forever remain inviolate. No passive policy, no disguises assumed by malcontents, no false pretence of disappointed men, can alienate the Republican party; praising the economical collection and disbursement of the revenues; eulogizing General Grant, and instructing delegates to use all honorable means to secure his renomination."

No candidates for Governor and other State officers were nominated by the Republicans of West Virginia at this convention.

The Democratic and Conservative party held their State Convention at Parkersburg on the 30th of May, "to nominate candidates for Governor, four Judges of the Supreme Court of Appeals, Auditor, Treasurer, Attorney-General, and State Superintendent of Free Schools; also to form an electoral ticket, and select delegates to represent the State in the Democratic National Convention." The convention was largely and fully attended.

The nominations of the various candidates for State officers were made, with the following results: For Governor, Johnson N. Camden, of Wood County; for Attorney-General, Henry Mason Matthews, of Greenbrier County; for Auditor, Edward A. Bennett, of Marion County; for Treasurer, John L. Burdett, of Kanawha County; for State Superintendent of Free Schools, Benjamin W. Byrne, of Clay County. Mr. Bennett and Mr. Burdett were the incumbents of the offices to which they were respectively renominated.

The following platform was unanimously adopted:

The Democratic and Conservative party of West Virginia, in convention assembled, present to the voters of the State the following declaration of principles as applicable to our political affairs:

1. We congratulate the people upon the faithful redemption of all the pledges upon which the Democratic party was placed in power in West Virginia.

2. We heartily indorse the Democratic State administration, and point to its honesty and efficiency as a full guarantee of our continued fidelity to the interests of the State and people.

3. That, in the opinion of this convention, the elements of opposition to the present national Administration should be consolidated in the approaching presidential campaign, without prejudice to the unity and perpetuity of the Democratic organization.

4. That, with full confidence in the wisdom and patriotism of the National Democratic Convention soon to assemble at Baltimore, we pledge the Democracy of West Virginia to abide its action or recommendation, and to express their approval thereof at the polls.

5. We pledge to the nominees of this convention our earnest and active support.

6. We indorse the proposed new constitution of the State of West Virginia, and recommend its ratification by the people, without distinction of party.

The Governor of West Virginia, John J. Jacob, regarded as belonging to the Democratic party, presented himself to the people as an independent candidate for reelection, in

competition with the regular nominee of that party. During the campaign preceding the election of August 22d, he addressed public meetings at several places. The Republicans, who had no candidate of their own for the office, he having retired, warmly supported the reelection of Mr. Jacob; their principal object in this being, it was stated, to defeat the ratification of the new constitution.

At the general election on August 22d, the new constitution was ratified; as above stated, and the whole Democratic State ticket elected, except the Governor, Mr. Jacob having been reelected by a majority of 2,693 over Mr. Camden. Mr. Jacob received 42,988 and Mr. Camden 40,305 votes. The majorities by which the nominees of the Democratic ticket for the other State offices were elected were large.

Candidates for Congress were voted for at the election in August, although the new constitution, on the authority of which that election was held, did not order it for Congressmen, but only for State, county, and other local officers, in case the instrument was ratified by the people. The day for the election of Congressmen, appointed by the State constitution of 1862, and sanctioned by Congress, was the fourth Thursday of October, on which account the Constitutional Convention did not provide for such election, as it could not alter its day, the matter being beyond its power, and reserved exclusively to the Legislature by the Federal Constitution. Candidates for Congress were subsequently nominated, and voted upon also, at the election on the fourth Thursday of October, and some of them at both of those two elections. For these reasons, and others relating to the manner of voting, and to the election returns concerning those candidates, the matter seems to be enveloped in such doubt that the Governor has felt himself justified in refusing to issue election certificates. After the reassembling of the Legislature in November, 1872, one of the Senators introduced a bill entitled "An act to extend the time for ascertaining and certifying the result of the election held on the twenty-fourth day of October, 1872, for representatives of this State to the Congress of the United States." This bill was passed by both Houses, and vetoed by the Governor, who returned it to the Senate. In the communication which accompanied it he said: "It is a matter of regret to me personally that the first exercise of this power in this State should be connected with a question about which there exists wide differences of opinion among the people." He adds, among other things, that "the subject, under the circumstances, is not within the jurisdiction of the Legislature; that there was no necessity for this legislation; that the returns of the election of October 24th, for the whole State, except three counties, were in his office;" and that "even if elections were then held in those three coun-

ties, and a full vote cast, the general result could by no possibility be changed." After considerable discussion on the Governor's message, the bill was passed again over the Governor's veto, by both Houses on the same day: in the Senate by a vote of 18 to 9, and in the House, of 37 to 19.

The November election resulted in favor of the Republican electoral ticket. The Grant electors received 32,315 votes, and the Greeley electors 29,451; Republican majority, 2,864.

The receipts and expenditures of the State during the year ending October 1, 1872, were as follows:

Balance in the Treasury, October 1, 1871.....	\$128,677 77
Received during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1872.....	741,556 16
Total.....	\$870,233 93
Expended during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1872.....	586,781 90
Balance in Treasury, October 1, 1872.....	\$283 452 03
Amount due school fund and general school fund, October 1, 1871.....	273,180 66
Leaving in the State Treasury, October 1, 1872.	\$10,271 37

The estimated expenditures of the State, under the new constitution, are set down, for 1873-'74, at \$277,245.88, and \$225,696, respectively; showing, in each case, a saving of more than \$100,000 in comparison with the disbursements annually made for general State purposes for several years past.

For the support of free schools, a large amount of money is annually raised in West Virginia. The State fund distributed this year amounts to \$232,215. Adding to this the money raised by township levies, reckoned to be at least double that sum, makes a total of about \$700,000; some \$200,000 of this money belong to the fund for building school-houses; which leaves about \$500,000 for the support of free schools, or an average of \$2,000 for each district in the State. The number of youths enrolled for 1872, in the State, was 170,031, of which number about one-half attend school.

The University of West Virginia is under the exclusive control of the State. It has a permanent endowment of \$100,000. One of its most interesting features is the "Cadets' Corps." The commandant, under whose direction and conduct this "corps" has been placed, is an officer of the United States Army, detailed for that service. He recommends an increase in the number of cadets, the additional cost required by such increase being inconsiderable.

The State Hospital for the Insane is overcrowded. Of 150 patients, in whose behalf applications for admission were made within the year, 87 were admitted, and 63 refused for want of room.

The Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind is under excellent management, and in successful operation. There were, in all, 67 pupils in attendance during the year, of whom 55 were deaf-mutes, and 12 blind.

In the State penitentiary there remained 109 convicts in confinement on the 1st of October, 1872. Their number on the 1st of September, 1871, was 105, and 92 were received into the prison in the course of the year. During the same period, 27 were discharged, 10 pardoned, 6 escaped, of whom two were recaptured, and 7 died.

The Legislature, by an arrangement previously agreed upon between the two Houses, adjourned on the 21st of December, 1872, to meet again on the 10th of January, 1873.

According to the census of 1870, of the total population (308,424) ten years old and over, there were engaged in all classes of occupations, 115,229 persons, of whom 107,076 were males, and 8,153 females. There were engaged in agriculture, 73,960, including 73,725 males, and 235 females; in professional and personal services, 16,699, including 9,636 males, and 7,063 females; in trade and transportation, 6,897, including 6,888 males and 9 females; in manufactures and mechanical and mining industries, 17,673, including 16,827 males and 846 females.

The State contained 2,580,254 acres of improved land, 4,364,405 of woodland, and 1,583,735 of other unimproved land. The cash value of farms was \$101,604,381; of farming implements and machinery, \$2,112,937; total amount of wages paid during the year, including value of board, \$1,903,788; total (estimated) value of all farm productions, including betterments and additions to stock, \$23,379,692; orchard products, \$848,773; produce of market-gardens, \$69,974; forest-products, \$363,668; value of home manufactures, \$615,412; of animals slaughtered or sold for slaughter, \$4,914,792; of all live stock, \$17,175,420. There were 90,479 horses, 2,139 mules and asses, 104,434 milch-cows, 18,937 working-oxen, 178,309 other cattle, 552,327 sheep, and 268,031 swine. The chief productions were 3,395 bushels of spring, and 2,480,148 of winter, wheat, 277,746 of rye, 8,197,865 of Indian-corn, 2,413,749 of oats, 50,363 of barley, 82,916 of buckwheat, 2,046,452 pounds of tobacco, 1,593,541 of wool, 31,449 bushels of peas and beans, 1,053,507 of Irish, and 46,984 of sweet, potatoes, 6,093 gallons of wine, 5,044,475 pounds of butter, 32,429 of cheese, 144,895 gallons of milk sold, 224,164 tons of hay, 3,939 bushels of clover-seed, 3,868 of grass-seed, 1,031 pounds of hops, 82,276 of flax, 2,393 of flax-seed, 490,606 of maple-sugar, 780,829 gallons of sorghum, and 20,209 of maple, molasses, 376,997 pounds of honey, and 9,917 of wax.

The total number of manufacturing establishments was 2,444, using 509 steam-engines, of 17,136 horse-power, and 683 water-wheels, of 10,195 horse-power, and employing 11,672 hands, of whom 10,728 were males above sixteen, 287 females above fifteen, and 657 youths. The total amount of capital invested was \$11,084,520; wages paid during the year, \$4,322,-

164; value of materials consumed, \$14,503,701; of products, \$24,102,201.

The whole number of newspapers and periodicals was 59, having an aggregate circulation of 54,432, and issuing annually 4,012,400 copies. There were 4 daily, with a circulation of 5,192; 2 tri-weekly, circulation 550; 48 weekly, circulation 43,390; 2 semi-monthly, circulation 3,100; 3 monthly, circulation 3,200.

There were 1,728 libraries, having 372,745 volumes. Of these, 1,090, with 220,562 volumes, were private; and 638, with 152,183 volumes, were other than private, including three circulating libraries, with 1,700 volumes.

The total number of religious organizations was 1,529, having 1,018 edifices, with 297,315 sittings, and property valued at \$1,835,720. The leading denominations were:

DENOMINATIONS.	Organizations.	Sittings.
Baptist.....	825	62,850
Christian.....	26	6,400
Episcopal.....	21	7,355
Lutheran.....	22	7,300
Methodist.....	879	152,865
Presbyterian.....	89	27,320
Roman Catholic.....	40	16,800
United Brethren in Christ.....	94	13,800

The condition of pauperism and crime is shown in the following statistics:

Total population.....	442,014
Number of persons receiving support during the year ending June 1, 1870.....	1,102
Cost of annual support.....	\$80,628
Total number receiving support, June 1, 1870.....	994
Native.....	948
White.....	839
Colored.....	103
Foreign.....	46
Number of persons convicted during the year.....	155
Total number of persons in prison June 1, 1870.....	191
Native.....	175
White.....	138
Colored.....	37
Foreign.....	16

WISCONSIN. The annual session of the Wisconsin Legislature began on the 10th of January, and closed on the 25th of March. That body was composed of 23 Republicans and 10 Democrats in the Senate, and 60 Republicans and 40 Democrats in the Assembly. Its work was unusually difficult, on account of the number of general laws required by an amendment of the constitution, which prohibited a large class of special legislation. Among the general laws passed were those providing for the incorporation of towns and villages, railroad companies, religious societies, and companies for manufacturing and other purposes. The general railroad act carefully defines and limits the powers and duties of the companies, and holds them strictly amenable to the State authorities. An act authorizing municipal corporations to aid in the construction of railroads, by the issue of bonds, limits the amount to be issued, together with all other indebtedness of the town or city, to ten per cent. of the valuation of taxable property therein. Such issue of bonds can be made only with the approval of a majority of the legal voters obtained at an election, of which

at least thirty days' notice has been given. An amendment to the constitution, limiting the power of municipalities to contract debts to five per cent. of their valuation, was proposed by joint resolution, but must receive the approval of the next Legislature, and the sanction of the people at the election of 1873, before it becomes part of the organic law. An amendment of the constitution, proposed by the preceding Legislature, increasing the number of judges of the Supreme Court from three to five, was approved, and provision made for submitting it to a vote of the people. The general act for the incorporation of manufacturing and other companies provides that any number of persons may unite under articles of association, for almost every industrial purpose, and defines specifically their responsibilities and powers. A new law was passed making provision for the government of hospitals for the insane, and laying down all general regulations for the reception and treatment of patients.

An act, which occupied a large share of attention, was entitled "An act to provide against the evils resulting from the sale of intoxicating liquors." It provides that no one shall sell these liquors except under a license obtained by giving a bond "for the payment of all damages, to any person or persons, which may be inflicted upon or suffered by them, either in person or property, or means of support, by reason of so obtaining a license, selling, or giving away intoxicating liquors, or dealing therein; and such bond may be sued or recovered upon for the use of any person or persons, or their legal representatives, who may be injured by reason of the selling or giving away of intoxicating liquors by the person or his agent so obtaining the license." It is made unlawful "for any person to become intoxicated, and any person found in a state or condition of intoxication shall, on conviction thereof, be punished therefor by being held in custody by order of the court, before which such person may be so convicted, or by imprisonment in the county jail, not less than one day, nor more than sixty days, and may, in addition thereto, in the discretion of the court, be required to pay the costs of prosecution, and may be retained in jail, or in custody, until such costs are fully paid." Among the other provisions of the law were the following:

SECTION 5. Every person who shall, by the sale or giving away of intoxicating liquors with or without a license, cause the intoxication of any other person, shall be liable for, and compelled to pay a reasonable compensation to any city, town, or village, or to any person who may take charge of and provide for such intoxicated person, and two dollars per day in addition thereto for every day such intoxicated person shall be kept, in consequence of such intoxication, which sum may be recovered before any court having competent jurisdiction.

SEC. 6. Every husband, wife, child, parent, guardian, employer, or other person, who shall be injured in person or property, or means of support, by

any intoxicated person, or in consequence of the intoxication of any person, shall have a right of action in his or her own name, severally or jointly, against any person or persons who shall, by selling, or giving away intoxicating liquors, have caused the intoxication, in whole or in part, of such person or persons, and any person who shall have caused such intoxication, as aforesaid, shall be liable for all damages sustained, and for exemplary damages, and a married woman shall have the same right to bring suits and to control the same as a *feme sole*, and all damages recovered by a minor under this act shall be paid either to such minor or to his or her parent, guardian, or next friend, as the court shall direct, and the unlawful sale or giving away of intoxicating liquors shall work a forfeiture of all rights of the lessee or tenant under any lease or contract of rent upon premises when such unlawful sale or giving away shall take place, and all suits for damages under this act may be by any appropriate action in any of the courts of this State having competent jurisdiction.

Separate penalties by fine and imprisonment are provided for the violation of each provision of the act.

Among other acts passed were one authorizing cities and villages to establish free public libraries, and one exempting private property from seizure and sale for municipal debts. A large number of propositions were discussed, which failed to pass. Among these was one for a convention to revise the constitution, and others embodying amendments to the constitution, providing for biennial sessions of the Legislature and minority representation. Bills for the establishment of an Insurance Bureau, a Board of Immigration, and a State Superintendent of Forestry, also failed to pass.

There was no election for State officers in Wisconsin this year. At the presidential election, 192,305 votes were cast, including 834 "scattering," most of which were for O'Connor for President. The Grant and Wilson ticket received 104,992, and that for Greeley and Brown 86,477; giving the former a majority of 18,515. Eight Representatives in Congress were chosen at the same time, of whom those from the 1st, 2d, 3d, 6th, 7th, and 8th districts were Republicans, and those from the 4th and 5th districts were Democrats.

The new Legislature consists of 21 Republicans, 10 Democrats, and two Liberal Republicans in the Senate, and 60 Republicans, 36 Democrats, and four Independents, in the House. The constitutional amendment in favor of increasing the number of judges of the Supreme Court was rejected by a vote of 16,272 in its favor, and 29,755 against it.

The material condition of the State is very promising. The public debt on the 30th of September was: \$2,252,057, consisting of \$18,100 of outstanding bonds, \$2,233,900 of certificates of indebtedness, and a small amount of currency certificates. Of the certificates of indebtedness, \$1,559,700 belonged to the school fund, \$111,006 to the University fund, \$50,600 to the Agricultural College fund, and \$512,600 to the Normal School fund. At the beginning of the fiscal year, October 1, 1871, there was an unexpended balance of \$329,845.82 in the

Treasury; during the year the receipts amounted to \$1,829,797.82, and the disbursements to \$1,920,534.53; and, at the close of the year, a balance of \$239,109.11 remained unexpended. The valuation of taxable property for the year amounted to \$390,454,875, and the amount raised by taxation was \$765,291.55, the rate being 1 $\frac{8}{100}$ mills on a dollar. The estimated revenue for 1873 is \$1,087,291.55, and the expenses \$1,027,972.55. The trust funds of the State amount to \$3,776,185.15, distributed as follows: School fund, \$2,482,771.28; University fund, \$206,983.88; Normal School fund, \$880,371.79; Agricultural College fund, \$206,058.20. The amount of public land still held by the State is 2,089,715.75 acres, valued at from 75 cents to \$3 per acre. Over 350,000 acres were sold during the year.

There are in the State 423,717 children between the ages of four and twenty. Of these, 266,789 attended the public schools during some portion of the year. There are 5,103 school districts in the State, not including the cities. The average number of days during which schools were maintained was 153. The number of teachers required was 5,881; average monthly wages of male teachers in the country, \$43.33; of female teachers, \$27.04; average monthly wages of male teachers in cities, \$98.20; of female teachers, \$37.60. There are 4,979 public school-houses, capable of accommodating 312,612 pupils. The value of the school-houses is \$3,611,607, the value of sites \$513,089, and the value of apparatus \$87,468. The total amount expended for school purposes during the year was \$2,004,154.56, against \$1,938,284 in 1871. At the opening of the fall term of the State University, there were 203 male and 142 female students in attendance. There are three normal schools in operation—one at Platteville, one at Whitewater, and one at Oshkosh, and a fourth is in process of construction at River Falls. The number of students at the normal schools is 850. Among the private educational institutions of the State are Beloit College, Galesville University, Lawrence University, Milton College, Milwaukee Female College, Racine College, Ripon College, and the Wisconsin Female College.

There is an Institute for the Blind at Janesville, which has been in operation twenty-three years. Its expenses for the past year were \$23,218.59. Eighteen pupils were admitted and 13 dismissed during the year, the whole number in attendance being 76, of whom 43 were males and 33 females. In addition to the elementary branches of learning, they are instructed in various industrial occupations. The Institute for the Deaf and Dumb, at Delavan, has been in operation twenty years. During the past year the cost of maintaining it was \$34,174.34. The whole number of pupils connected with the institution during the year was 164, of whom 144 were remaining at the close. The sign language is used as the

medium of instruction. Industrial pursuits are taught here also.

The Industrial School for Boys, located on the Fox River, near Waukesha, was opened in 1860, and is designed for the reformation of juvenile offenders against the law. The number of inmates at the beginning of the year was 239, two of whom were girls, and the number at the end of the year was 273. The number received during the year was 107; 35 were returned to their parents, 23 were placed out, 10 escaped, and one died. The expenses of the institution amounted to \$36,538. Every inmate is taught some useful occupation, and receives intellectual and moral training as well.

The Soldiers' Orphans' Home was established at Madison in 1866, and during the last fiscal year had 228 children under its care, supported at a cost of \$30,000. There has been a lack of harmony among its trustees, and serious charges have been made regarding its management. An investigation into the matter is likely to be ordered by the Legislature of 1873.

The State Hospital for the Insane is situated about four miles from Madison, and has been in operation thirteen years. At the beginning of the last fiscal year it had 173 male and 182 female inmates. During the year 92 males and 74 females were admitted, and 83 males and 65 females were discharged; leaving, on September 30th, 182 males and 191 females. Of the 148 set down as discharged, 60 had recovered, 26 were improved in condition, 37 were unimproved, and 25 had died. The expense of maintaining the institution for the year was \$105,975.78. A fire on the 8th of August caused considerable damage to the buildings. The estimated expenses of the current year, including those for needed repairs and improvements, amount to \$129,500. The Northern Hospital for the Insane, at Oshkosh, is not yet completed. The amount thus far appropriated for land, buildings, etc., is \$383,000. Additional appropriations for its completion are asked for, amounting to \$255,350.

The State-prison contained, at the beginning of the last fiscal year, 191 convicts, and at the close 186, seven of whom were females. Ninety-four were received and 100 discharged during that period. The convicts are employed, for the most part, in workshops within the institution itself. The receipts of the year amounted to \$113,446.17, of which \$58,993.47 was paid from the State Treasury, and less than \$50,000 was derived from the labor of the prisoners. It is nearly twenty years since capital punishment was abolished in Wisconsin, and of the result Governor Washburn says:

In July next, twenty years will have elapsed since the death penalty was abolished in this State. The experiment met with strong opposition from a large portion of the people of the State, who predicted that a large increase of crime would result from the change. The prediction, happily, has not been verified, and the facts which I am about to state conclusively show that no State in this Union can boast greater exemption from crime than Wisconsin.

With a population of 1,200,000, representing almost every nationality, and two-fifths of foreign birth, statistics show that crime, instead of increasing with the growth of the State, has actually diminished. This is in a great degree due to a high-toned public sentiment, which causes the violated laws to be promptly vindicated.

Since the abolition of the death penalty there have been tried, convicted, and sentenced to the penitentiary for life, 71 persons in all. Of that number, 33 now remain, the rest having died, been pardoned, or discharged by proper authority.

There can be no doubt that the change in the law has rendered punishment much more certain, and I but express the opinion of those who have most carefully considered the question, as well as my own, when I state that, but for that change in the law, at least one-half of those heretofore convicted would have escaped all punishment, so difficult is conviction when the penalty is death. In the five years that have elapsed from 1848 to 1853, I have no knowledge of more than one person having suffered the extreme penalty of the law. This was not because of lack of offences, but of the extreme difficulty of conviction.

In the year 1854, the number of convictions for the crime of murder was three; in 1855, three; in 1856, three; in 1857, three; in 1858, five; in 1859, none; in 1860, two; in 1861, none; in 1862, two; in 1863, eight; in 1864, none; in 1865, five; in 1866, one; in 1867, four; in 1868, five; in 1869, two; in 1870, four; in 1871, three; in 1872, one. I have taken some pains to ascertain what the conduct has been, since discharged from prison, of those convicted of the crime of murder, who have been pardoned, and I have failed to learn of any instance where the party had rendered himself amenable to the law. On the contrary, so far as known, they have proved honest and peaceable citizens—extremely careful and circumspect in their intercourse with their fellow-men.

Rapid progress has been made during the year toward a completion of the great railroad system of the State. The Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company has completed a direct line from Milwaukee to Chicago, and is to extend it westward to the Mississippi; the Chicago & Northwestern is rapidly pushing forward to the Mississippi, and connects with the West Wisconsin at Elroy; the Green Bay & Lake Pepin line has been extended from New London to the West Wisconsin road, at Merrillon, a distance of over one hundred miles; the Lake-Shore line is in operation to Sheboygan, and is to be extended to Manitowoc; the Milwaukee & Northern has been completed to Menasha, and will soon be opened to Green Bay; the Sheboygan & Fond du Lac has extended its line to Princeton; a narrow-gauge railroad is in process of construction from Galena, Ill., to Platteville; the Wisconsin Central Railroad Company is rapidly completing its line through the centre of the State to Lake Superior, and has leased the Milwaukee & Lake-Shore and the Manitowoc & Mississippi roads, which will give it a continuous line from Lake Superior to Milwaukee.

According to the census of 1870, of the total population (751,704), ten years old and over, there were engaged in all classes of occupations, 292,808 persons, of whom 267,273 were males and 25,535 females. There were engaged in agriculture, 159,687, including 158,300 males and 1,387 females; in professional

and personal services, 58,070, including 37,898 males and 20,172 females; in trade and transportation, 21,534, including 21,343 males and 192 females; in manufactures and mechanical and mining industries, 53,517, including 49,733 males and 3,784 females.

The State contained 5,899,343 acres of improved land, 3,437,442 of woodland, and 2,378,536 of other unimproved land. The cash value of farms was \$800,414,064, of farming implements and machinery, \$14,239,364; total amount of wages paid during the year, including value of board, \$8,186,110; total (estimated) value of all farm productions, including betterments and additions to stock, \$78,027,032; orchard-products, \$819,268; produce of market-gardens, \$226,665; forest-products, \$1,327,618; value of home manufactures, \$338,423; of animals slaughtered or sold for slaughter, \$11,914,643; of all live-stock, \$45,310,882. There were 252,019 horses, 4,195 mules and asses, 308,377 milch-cows, 53,615 working-oxen, 381,302 other cattle, 1,069,228 sheep, and 512,778 swine. The chief productions were 24,375,435 bushels of spring, and 1,230,909 of winter, wheat, 1,325,294 of rye, 15,033,998 of Indian-corn, 20,180,016 of oats, 1,645,019 of barley, 408,897 of buckwheat, 960,813 pounds of tobacco, 4,090,670 of wool, 388,425 bushels of peas and beans, 6,646,129 of Irish, and 2,220 of sweet, potatoes, 9,357 gallons of wine, 22,473,036 pounds of butter, 1,591,798 of cheese, 2,059,105 gallons of milk sold, 1,287,657 tons of hay, 2,906 bushels of clover-seed, 13,016 of grass-seed, 4,620,155 pounds of hops, 497,398 of flax, 112,019 bushels of flax-seed, 507,192 pounds of maple-sugar, 74,478 gallons of sorghum, and 31,218 of maple, molasses, 299,341 pounds of honey, and 9,945 of wax.

The total number of manufacturing establishments was 7,013, using 926 steam-engines, of 30,509 horse-power, and 1,288 water-wheels, of 33,714 horse-power, and employing 43,910 hands, of whom 40,296 were males above sixteen, 2,114 females above fifteen, and 1,500 youth. The total amount of capital invested was \$41,981,872; wages paid during the year, \$13,575,642; value of materials consumed, \$45,851,266; of products, \$77,214,326.

The whole number of newspapers and periodicals was 190, having an aggregate circulation of 343,385, and issuing annually 28,762,920 copies. There were 14 daily, with a circulation of 43,250; 2 tri-weekly, circulation 3,200; 3 semi-weekly, circulation 6,850; 160 weekly, circulation 266,000; 2 semi-monthly, circulation 1,900; 9 monthly, circulation 22,185.

There were 2,883 libraries, having 905,811 volumes. Of these, 1,551, with 527,131 volumes, were private, and 1,332, with 378,680 volumes, were other than private, including 39 circulating libraries, with 38,867 volumes.

The total number of religious organizations was 1,864, having 1,466 edifices, with 423,015 sittings, and property valued at \$4,890,781. The leading denominations were:

WOODEN RAILWAYS.

DENOMINATIONS.	Organizations.	Sittings.
Baptist.....	212	42,980
Congregational.....	157	44,960
Episcopal.....	83	21,200
Evangelical Association.....	179	24,175
Lutheran.....	171	36,780
Methodist.....	508	103,240
Presbyterian.....	98	23,930
Roman Catholic.....	329	104,000

The condition of pauperism and crime is shown by the following statistics:

Total population.....	1,054,670
Number of persons receiving support during the year ending June 1, 1870.....	1,553
Cost of annual support.....	\$151,181
Total number receiving support, June 1, 1870.....	1,136
Native.....	890
White.....	874
Colored.....	16
Foreign.....	736
Number of persons convicted during the year.....	587
Total number of persons in prison, June 1, 1870.....	418
Native.....	215
White.....	192
Colored.....	23
Foreign.....	263

WOODEN RAILWAYS. The substitution of timber for iron permanent way, which constitutes the great feature of the Canadian wooden railways, is due to Mr. J. B. Hulbert, an American engineer, who commenced works of this class during the civil war with the Confederate States, by laying down temporary lines, and renewing roads which had been destroyed. The experience gained during the war gave sufficient promise to warrant the trial at least of similar permanent roads, and, after a short line, 6 miles in length, had been built, and worked for a considerable time, another was commenced, 47½ miles long, between Carthage (New York) and Harrisville, and was opened for traffic in 1868. In addition to this a third line was laid down in Canada, in the province of Quebec, and known as the Quebec & Gosford Wooden Railway. This line is 26 miles long, but its extension for 100 miles is intended. Another, the Sorel, Drummond & Athabasca Counties Railway, 60 miles long, is finished, and several short branches are about to be made, while the Levis & Kennebec, Wooden Railway, in the province of Quebec, is in progress. This line will also be 60 miles in length, with 40 miles of extension to be made at a future time.

The traffic upon all of these lines is of course very light, and would not have warranted the construction of the cheapest possible form of railway in which iron permanent way was employed; nevertheless, three through-trains a day are on an average run over the railways already opened, and carry passengers and freight at least equal to what are conveyed over many lines upon which a large construction capital has been expended. Moreover, a fair speed, varying from 18 to 20 miles an hour for passenger-trains, and from 12 to 16 miles for freight-trains, can always be secured, and the amount of adhesion obtained, with the 30-ton engines now running, is sufficient to take any

required load up the gradients, which are severe. Thus on one of the lines, where 20-ton engines are employed, from 60 to 80 tons can be taken up gradients of 1 in 60, while there is no difficulty on far steeper inclines, of 1 in 21, in taking up 20-ton trains with engines weighing 14 tons. Experience has also shown that the wooden rails remain in at least as good a condition in winter as iron ones, and with the use of the snow-plough there need be no check to the traffic even when the snow lies on the ground to a depth of 3 or 4 ft.

In the Levis & Kennebec Railway a somewhat heavier form of construction has been adopted than was considered necessary for the earlier lines. The width of embankments at formation level is nowhere less than 14 ft., and that of cuttings varies from 16 to 22 ft., but the amount of earthwork upon the line is comparatively small, as very steep gradients and sharp curves have been adopted. The permanent way consists of cross-sleepers laid upon ballast 1 ft. deep, and 2 ft. wider than the length of the transverse sleepers, which are of tamarac or hemlock, 8 ft. long, and 8 in. in diameter at their smaller end. The rails themselves are of maple, 14 in. by 7 in., cut in lengths of 14 ft., and resting on edge upon the sleepers; the face of the rails is slightly rounded. The sleepers are placed 2 ft. apart, and notches are cut in their upper sides, into which the rails are laid and kept in place by wedges cut from the logs from which the rails are formed.

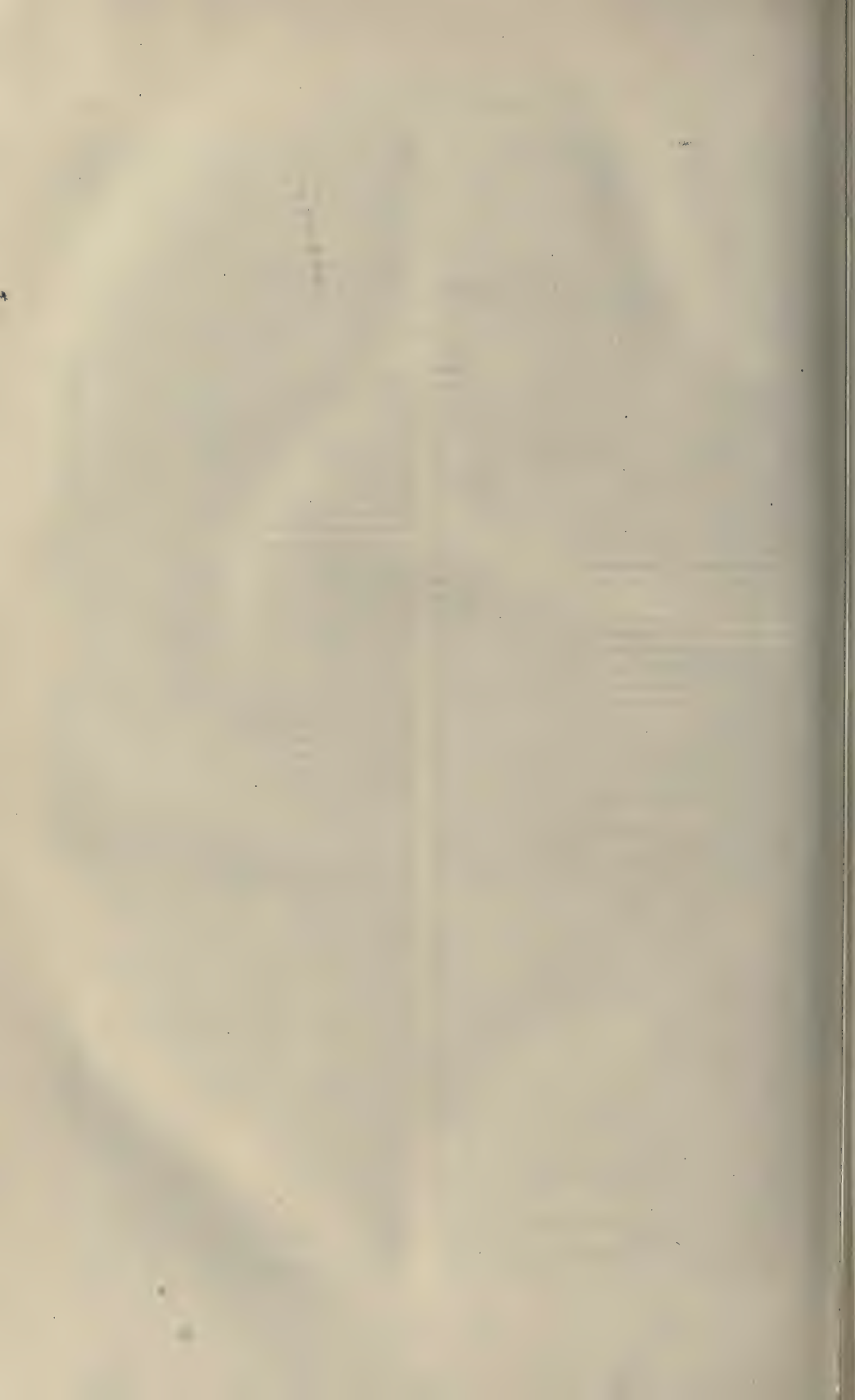
Although the employment of timber instead of iron forms the chief item of saving in these wooden railways, the utmost economy is observed throughout the whole construction, while the quantity of rolling-stock is reduced to the smallest amount possible for accommodating the traffic. On the Levis & Kennebec Railway, only two locomotives, weighing 30 tons each in running order, are at present to

be ordered, and the rest of the rolling-stock will consist of 2 first-class cars to carry each 40 passengers, 2 second-class with seats for 60 passengers; 2 luggage-cars; 4 cattle-cars; 10 freight box, and 30 platform cars, 2 snow-ploughs, and a few minor pieces.

Including the whole of this rolling-stock, the contract cost per mile of the line is \$6,600. The total cost of the permanent way is \$950.50 per mile, divided as follows; 760 rails 14 ft. long, 7 in. by 4 in., sawn and ready for laying, 60 cents each; 4,300 transverse sleepers, 8 ft. long, 12½ cents; and 9,200 wedges, 1 cent each. The cost of laying the permanent way is \$700 per mile, of which \$500 is expended in placing the ballast, etc., and \$200 in laying and adjusting the track. The average cost per mile of trestle-work, bridges, stations, platforms, water-tanks, turn-tables, and crossings, is \$1,250, and that of grading, \$2,700, of which \$2,300 go to the construction of earthworks, drains, culverts, etc. The prices of the locomotives and stock are as follows:

Engines and tenders, each.....	\$10,000
First-class cars.....	2,000
Second-class cars.....	1,000
Luggage-cars.....	600
Freight-cars.....	500
Cattle-trucks.....	500
Post-office cars.....	600
Platform-cars.....	820
Hand-trucks.....	120
Snow-ploughs.....	1,000

The price of labor upon the line averages 90 cents per day of ten hours, and the cost of earthwork is 30 cents, and rock-cutting from \$5 to \$9 per cubic yard. Timber costs, in logs 12 ft. long, and 14 in. diameter, black spruce, 25 cents per log, tamarac, 43 cents, white and yellow pine, 30 cents. Squaring the logs adds 25 cents to their prices. The cost of timber and the rates of wages fix the prices of trestle-work at \$5 per running foot, and those of wooden bridges complete and over 20 ft. span, at \$35 per lineal ft.



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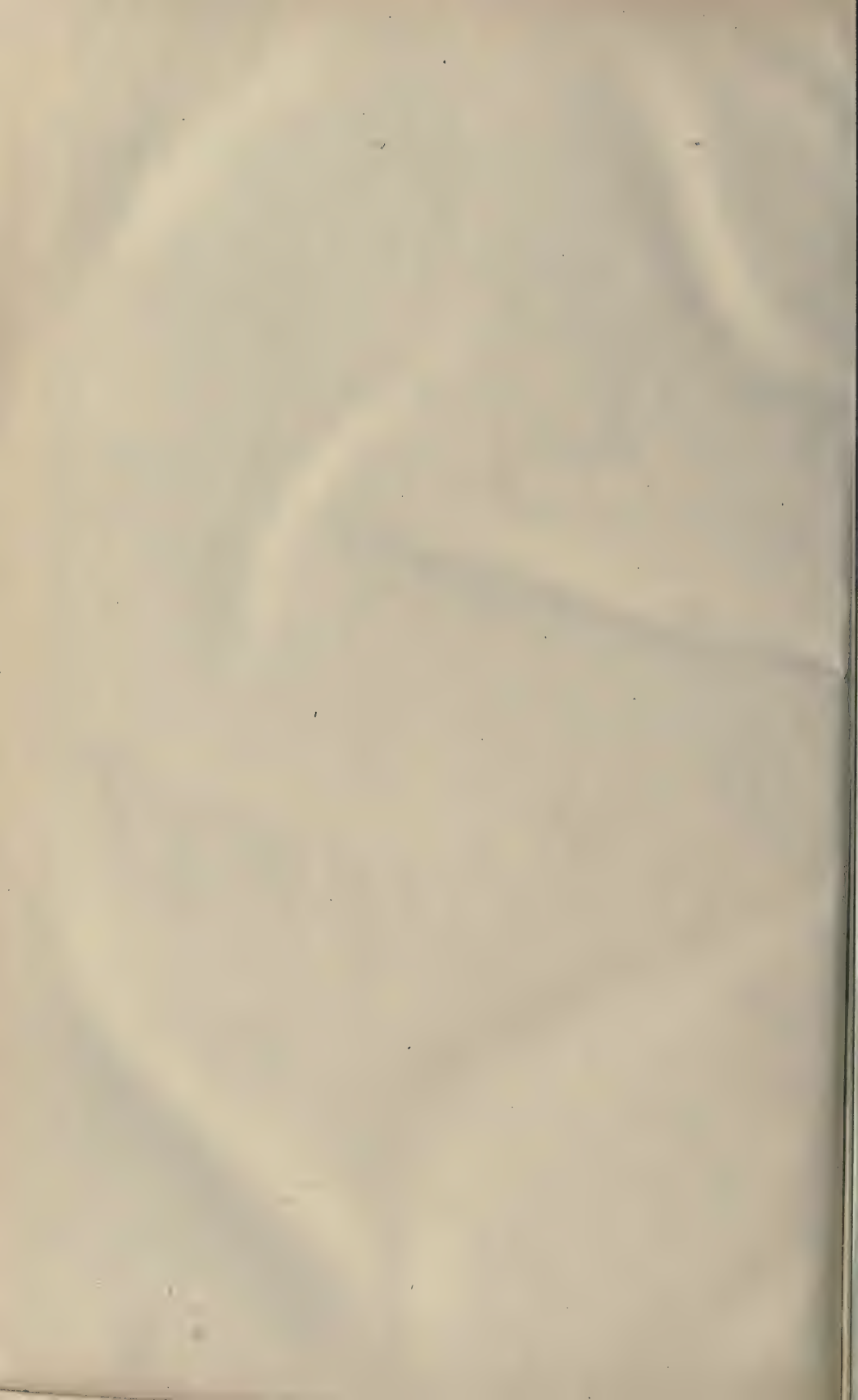
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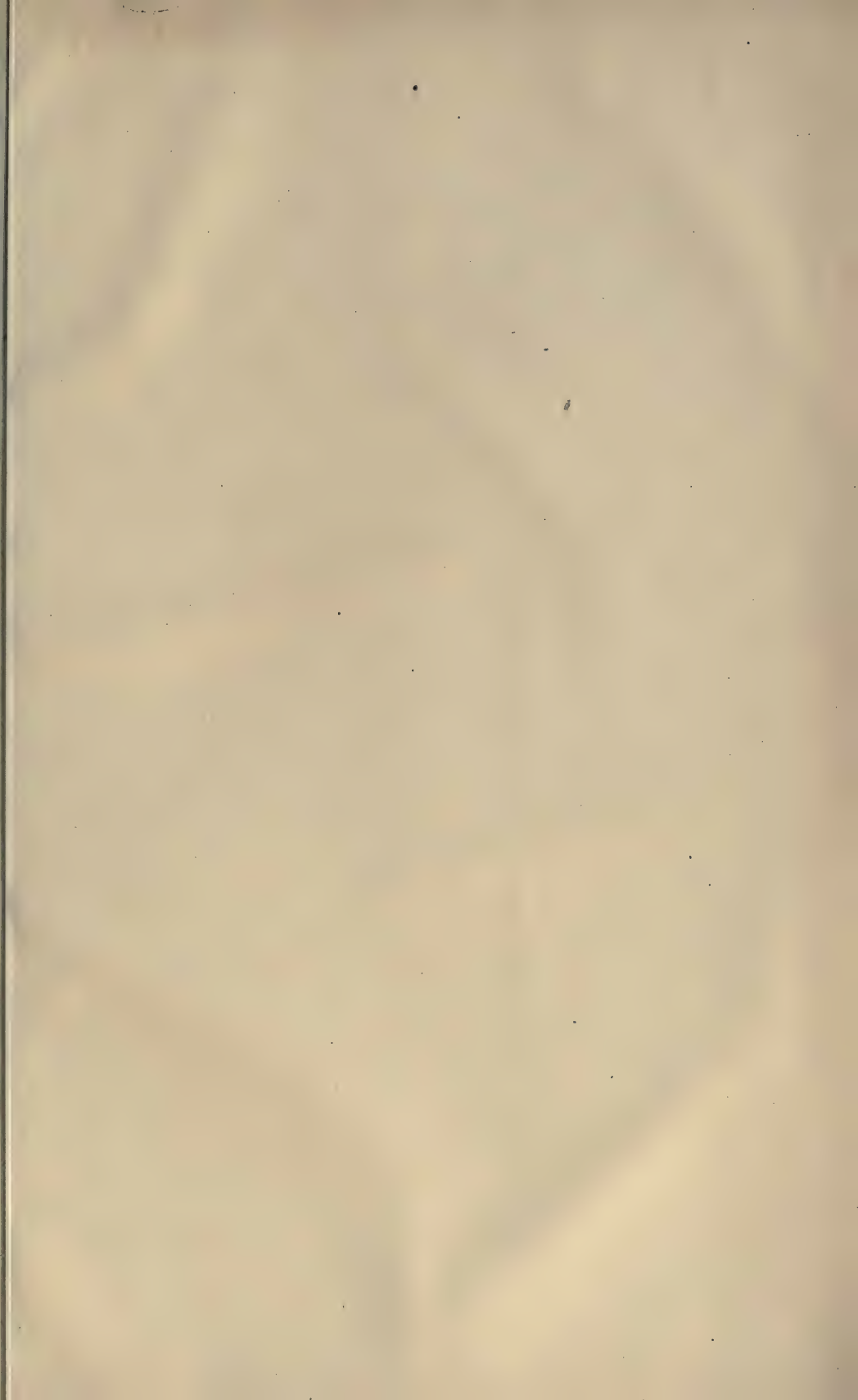
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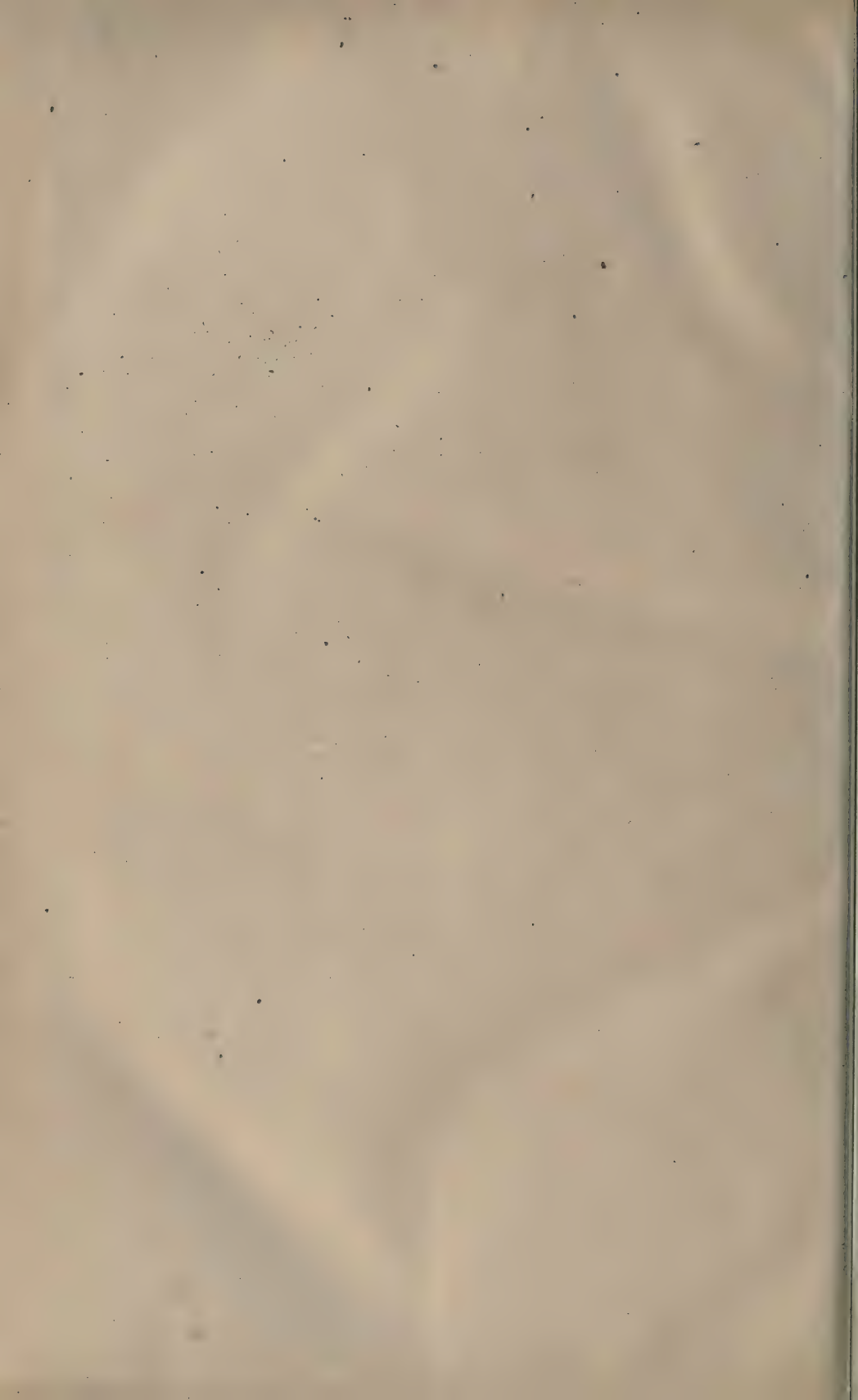
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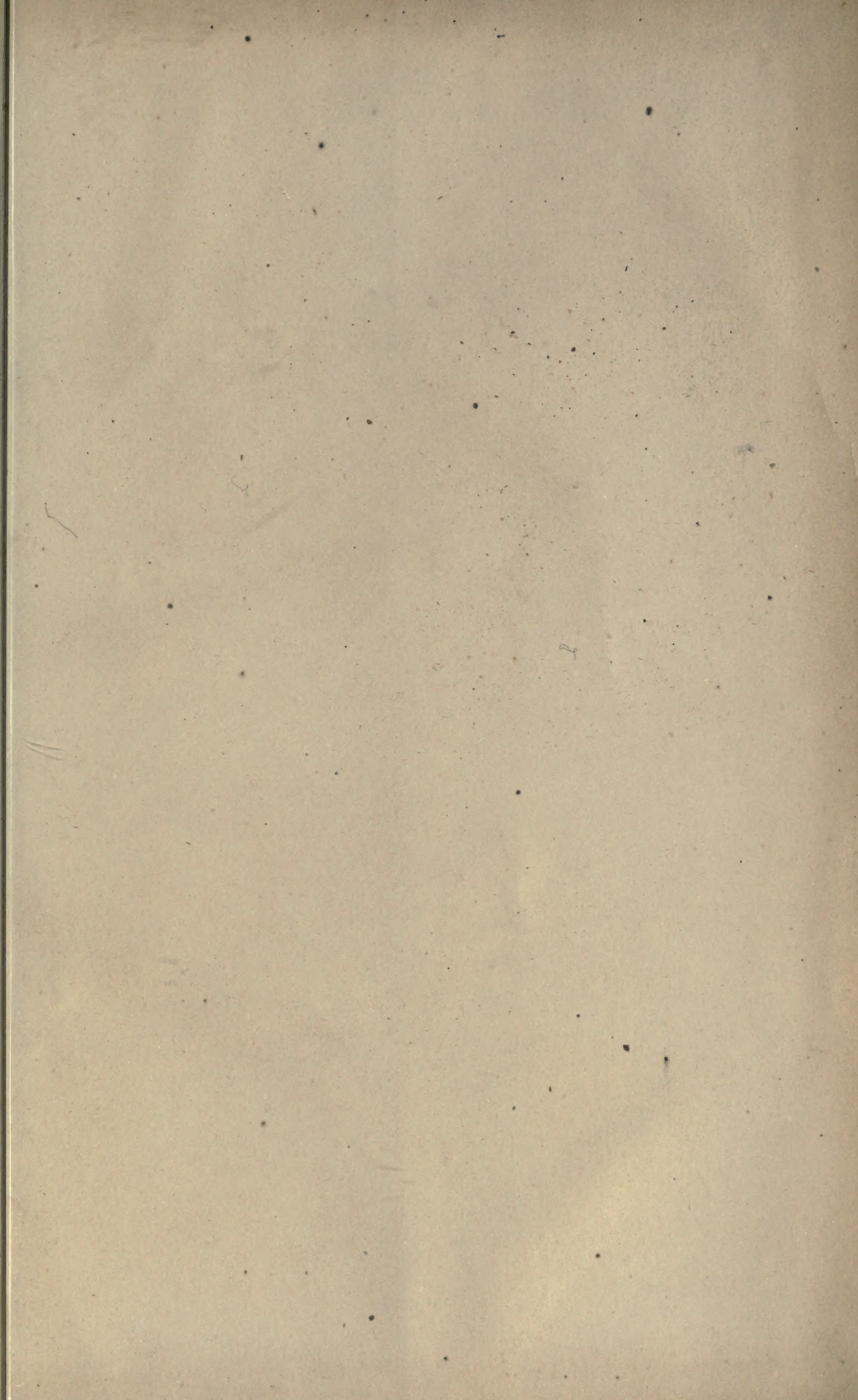
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